



مكتبة قطر الوطنية QATAR NATIONAL LIBRARY

لقد تم إنشاء هذا الملف بنسخة بي دي إف بتاريخ ٢٠١٧/١٠/٠٦ بواسطة مصادر من الإنترنت كجزء من الأرشفة الرقمي لمكتبة قطر الرقمية. يحتوي السجل على الإنترنت على معلومات إضافية وصور عالية الدقة قابلة للتقريب ومخطوطات. بالإمكان مشاهدتها على الرابط التالي:
http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100000000193.0x0001e6

المراجع	IOR/R/15/1/513
العنوان	"ملف (I (D 161 53/52) الخلافة الكويتية"
التاريخ/ التواريخ	٠٥ أبريل ١٩١٤-٣٠ يوليو ١٩٤٠ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية والعربية في اللاتينية بالأحرف والعربية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد (١٣٨ ورقة)
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>

حول هذا السجل

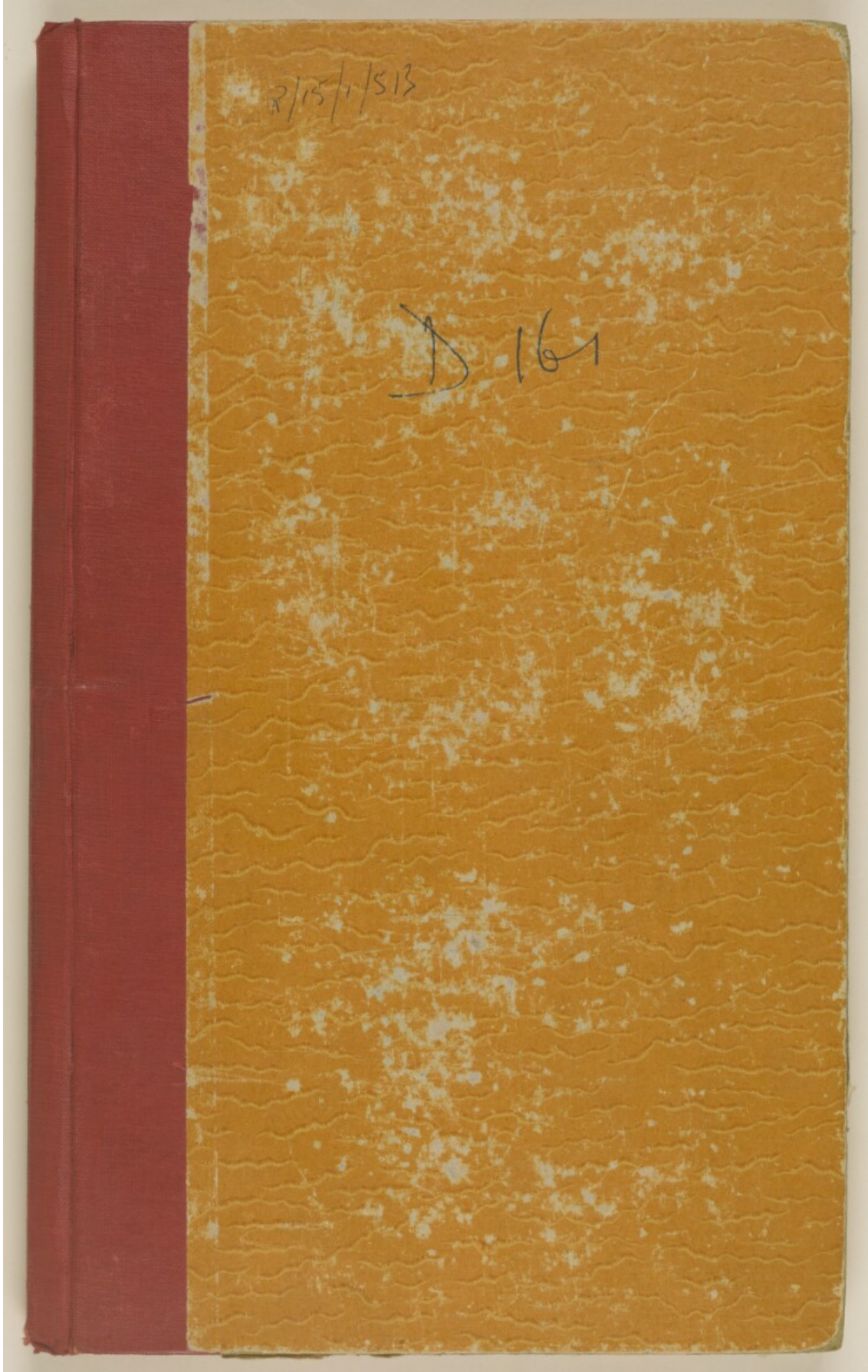
يحتوي هذا الملف على مراسلات بين المسؤولين البريطانيين بخصوص خلافة العديد من حكام الكويت. تناقش المراسلات ما يلي:

- وفاة الشيخ مبارك آل صباح وخلافة أكبر أبنائه الشيخ جابر آل صباح.
- وفاة الشيخ جابر آل صباح وخلافة أخيه الشيخ سالم المبارك آل صباح.
- وفاة الشيخ سالم المبارك آل صباح وخلافة ابن أخيه الشيخ أحمد الجابر آل صباح.
- الخلفاء المحتملين للشيخ أحمد الجابر آل صباح.

تتناول المراسلات في بداية الملف رغبة الشيخ مبارك في زيارة الهند والقاهرة ولندن (صص. ٦-١٨).



"ملف (D 161 53/52 I) الخلافة الكويتية" [أمامي] (٢٨٢/١)



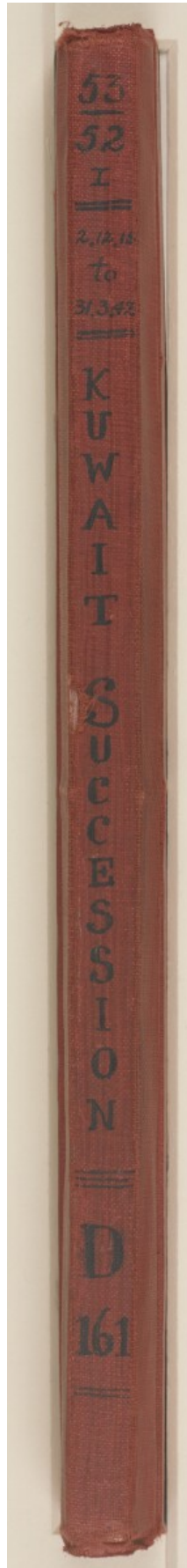


"ملف (D 161 53/52 I) الخلافة الكويتية" [خلفي] (٢٨٢/٢)





"ملف (D 161 53/52 I) الخلافة الكويتية" [صلب] (٢٨٢/٣)





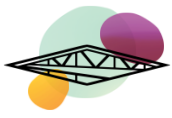
"ملف (D 161 53/52 I) الخلافة الكويتية" [حافة] (٢٨٢/٤)

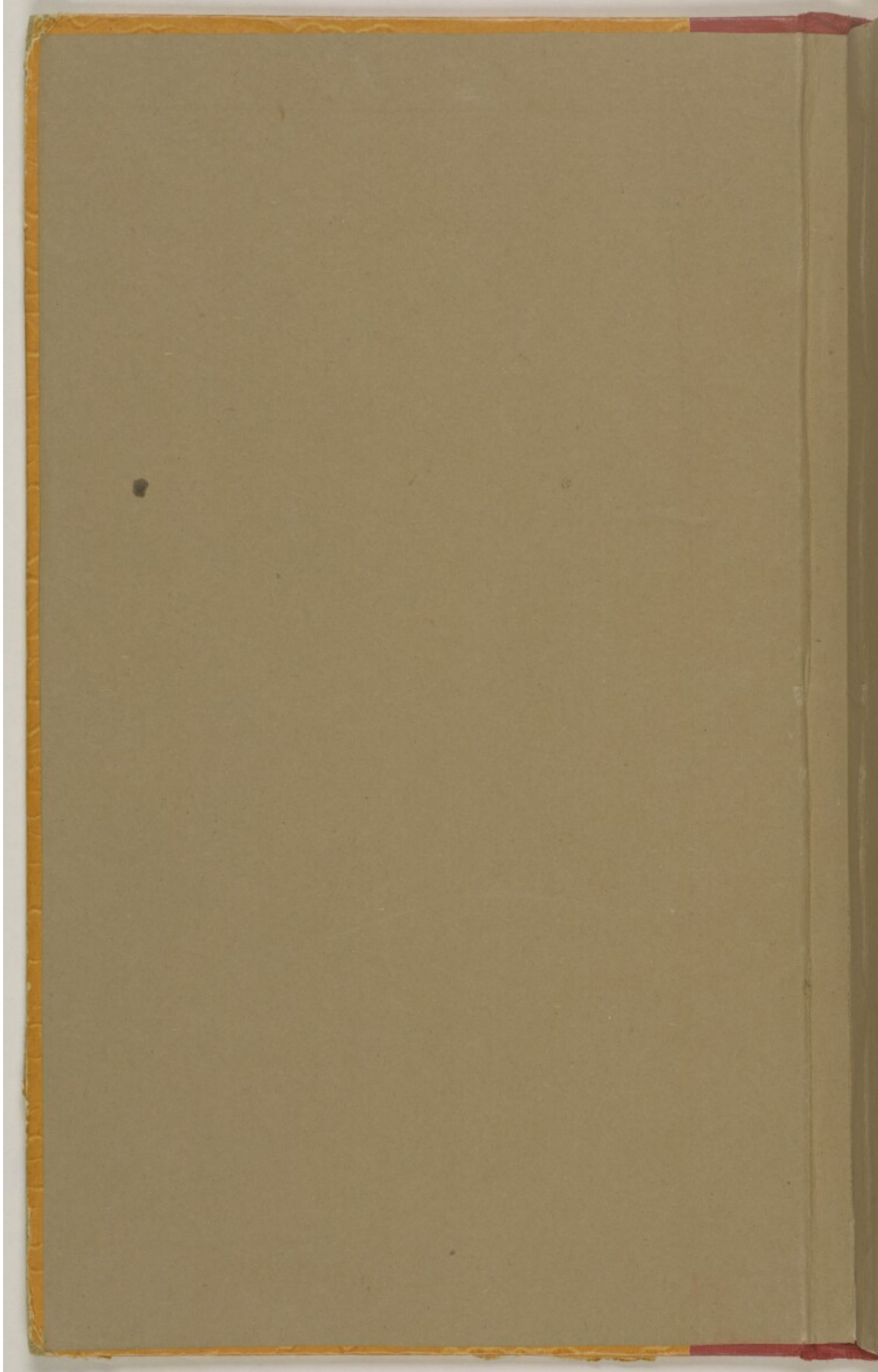
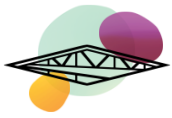


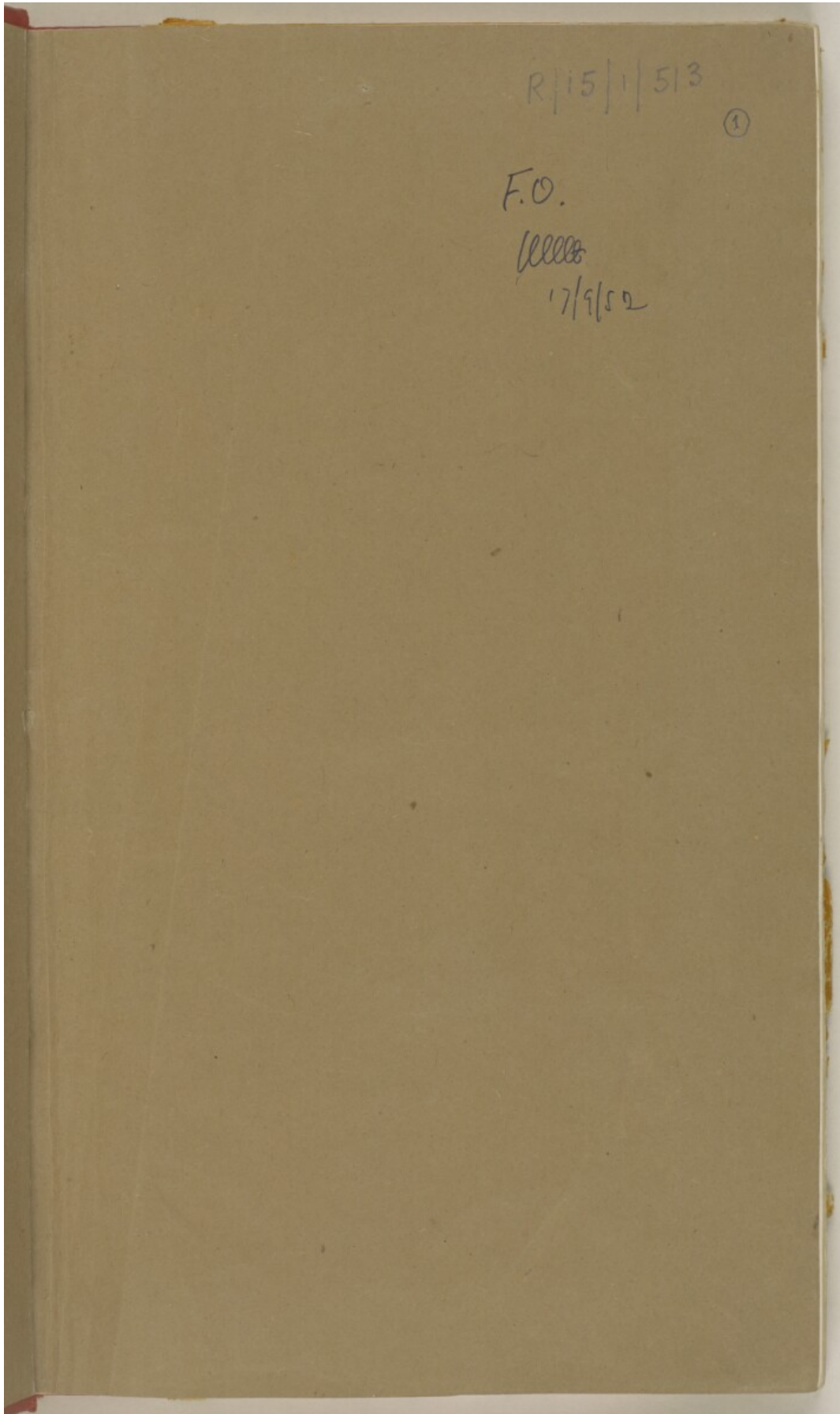
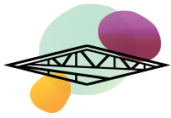


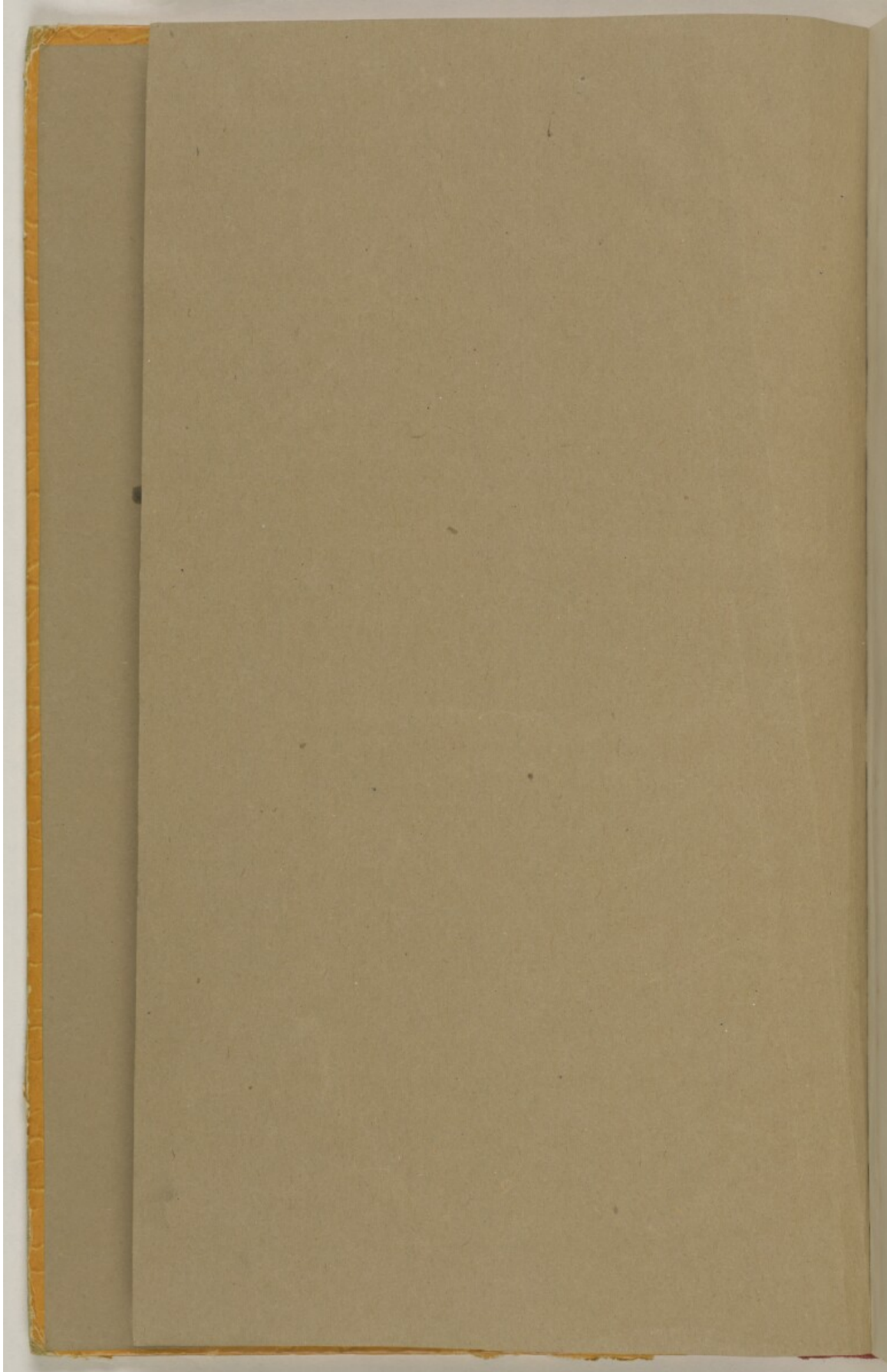
"ملف (D 161 53/52 I) الخلافة الكويتية" [رأس] (٢٨٢/٥)

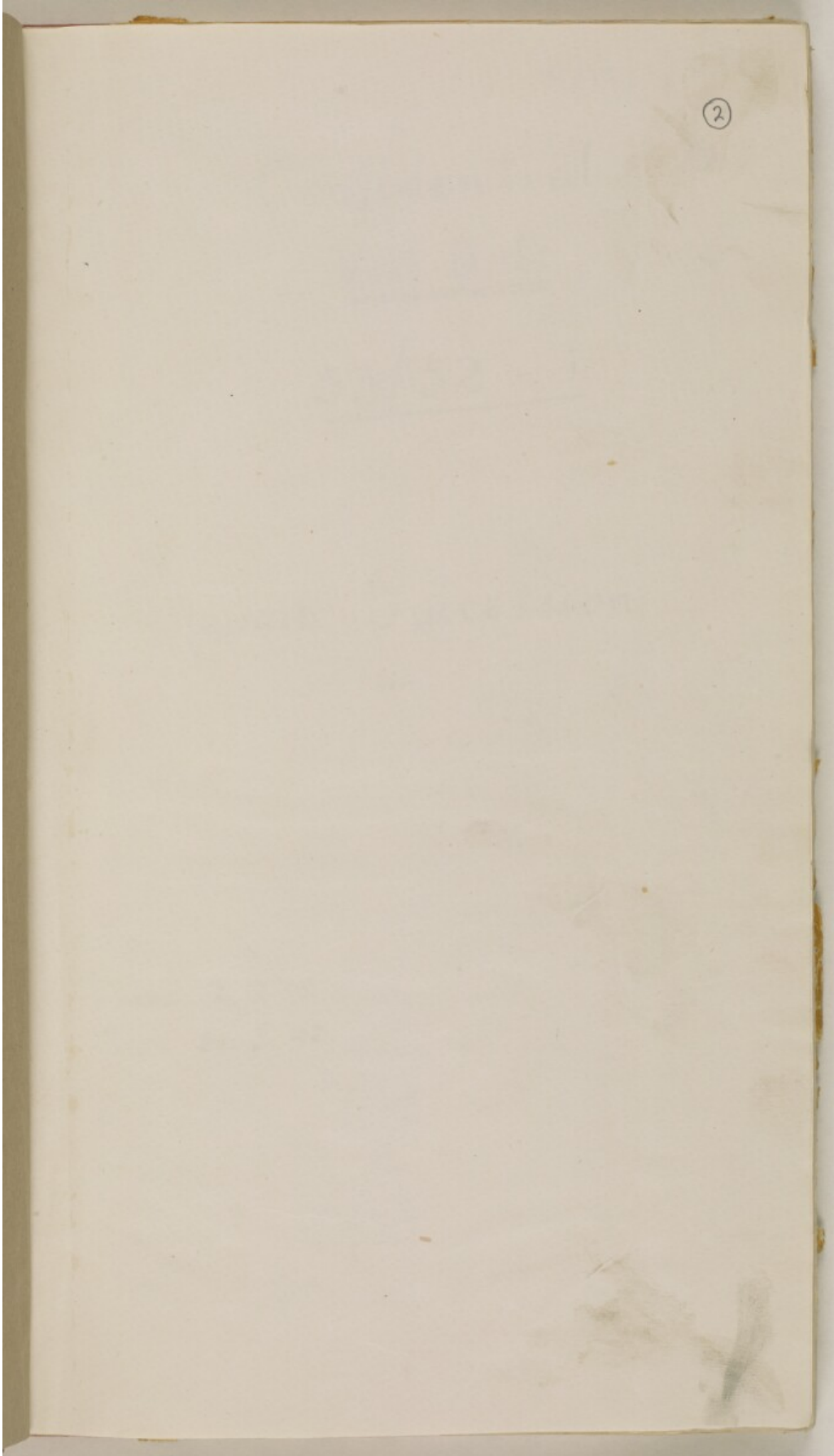


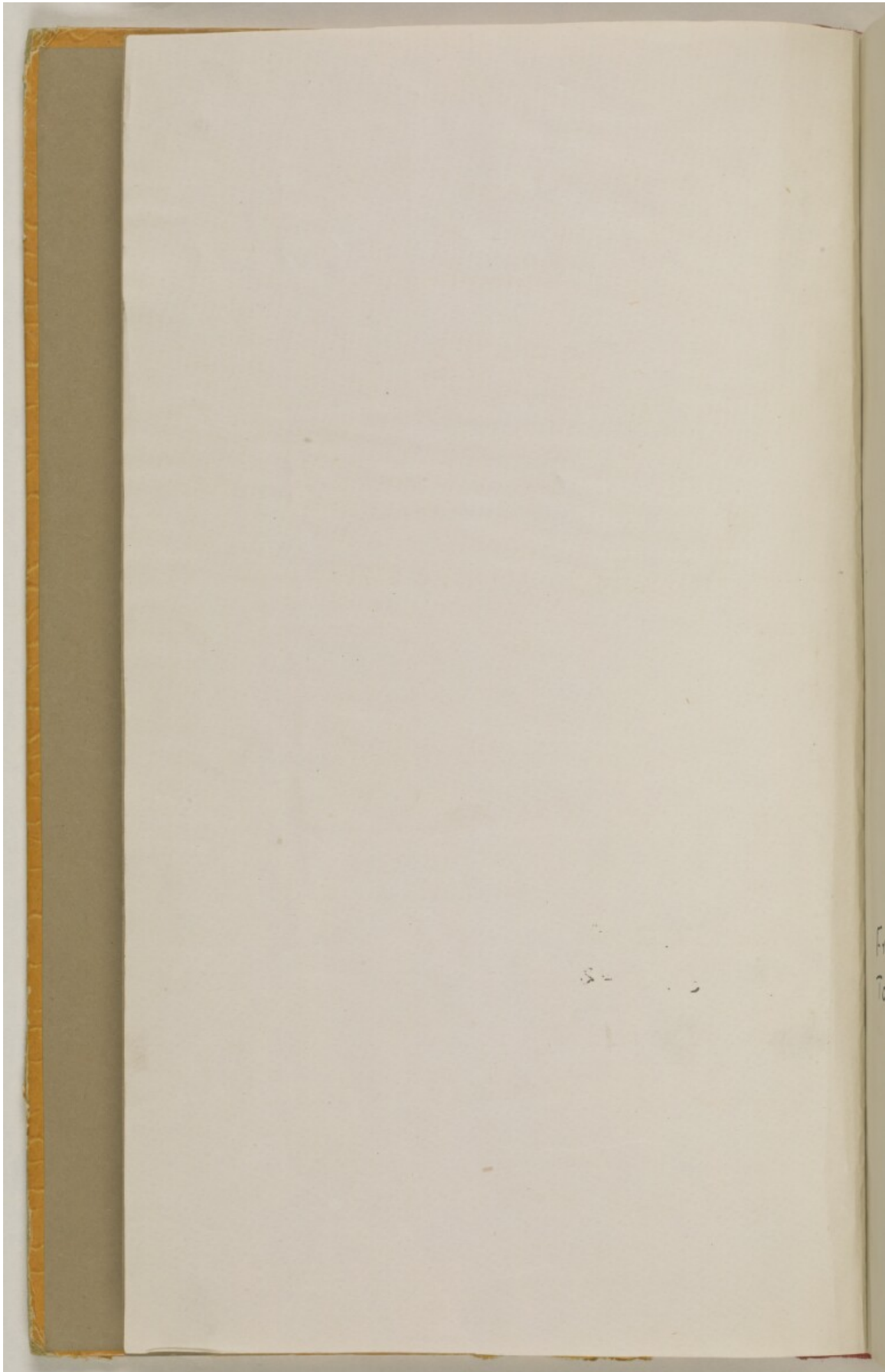
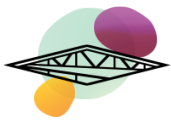


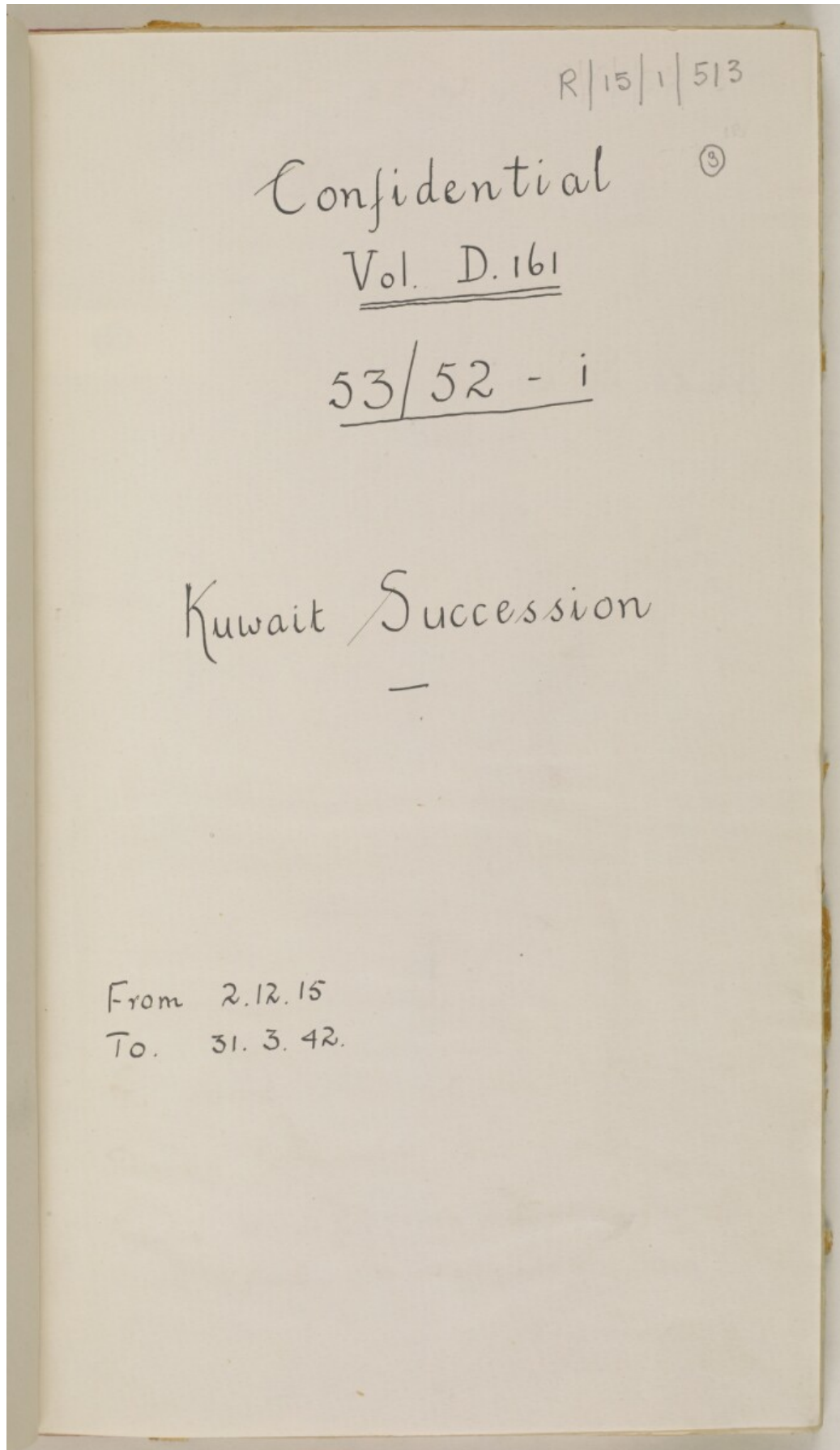
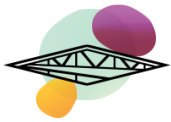


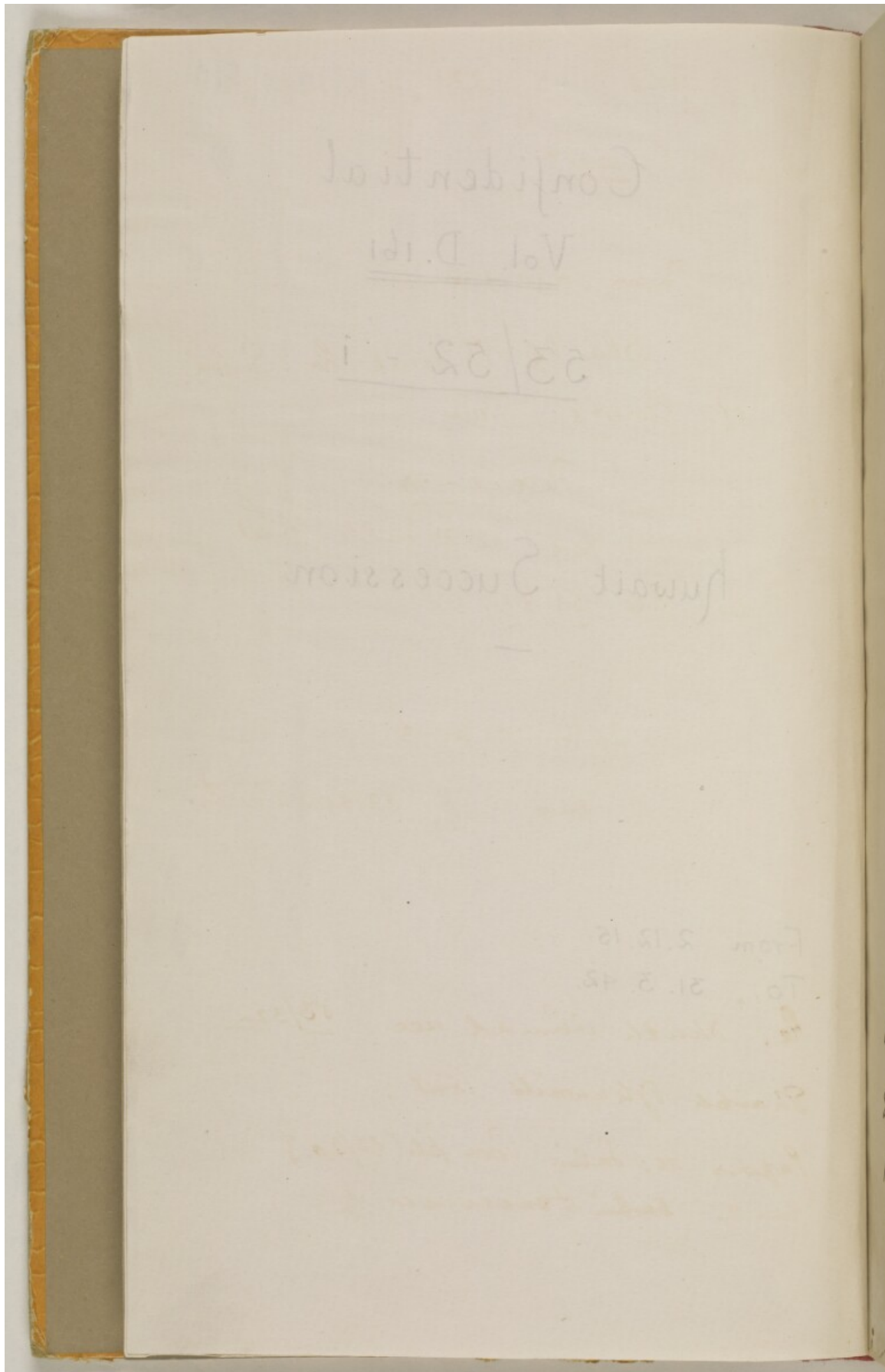


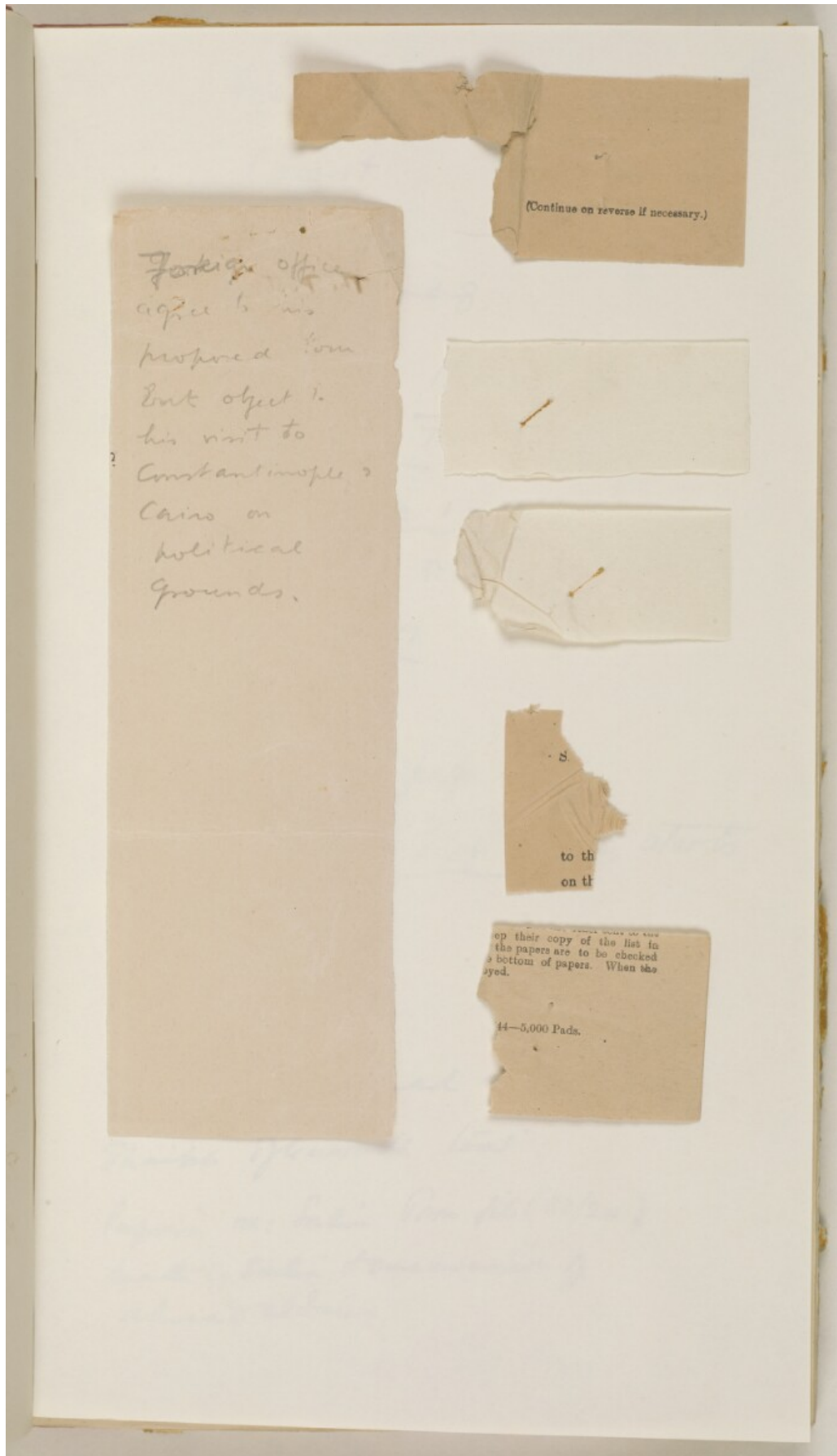
















File 53/32

(5)

Koweit

Papers regarding

Shaikh Mubarak bin - Subah
of Koweit's, Tour

Page 1 - 13

Papers originally filed
on file 53/51.

After page 13

page 1. of 53/32 starts

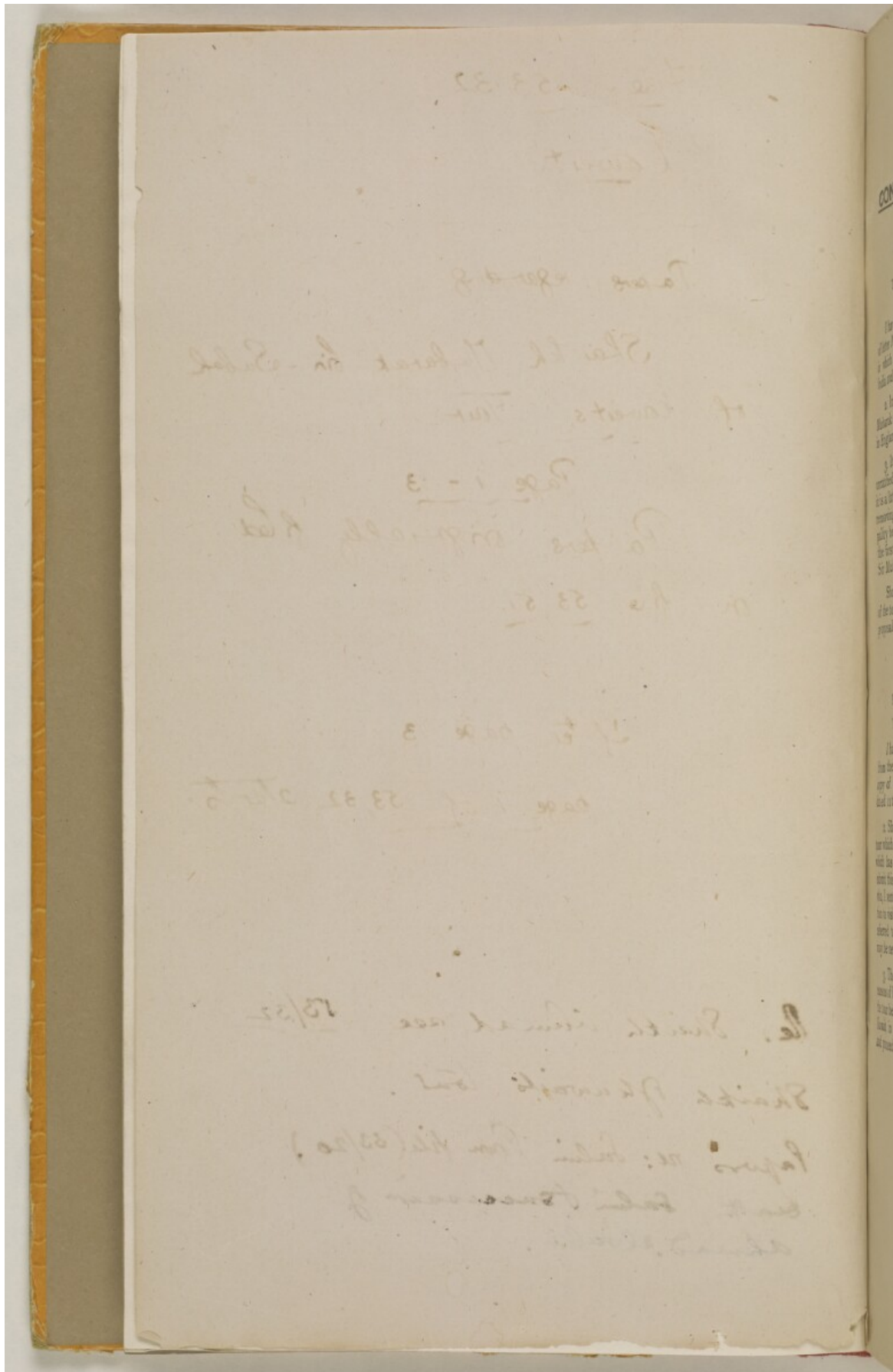
Re. Shaikh Ahmad see 53/32

Shaikh of Kuwait's tour.

Papers re: Salim bin file (53/20)

death of Salim & succession of
Ahmad al-Salim.

(Other papers in C.O.O. file 53)





CONFIDENTIAL

No. 985, dated Bushire, the 5th (received 13th) April 1914.

From—MAJOR S. G. KNOX, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Simla.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, a copy of letter No. C-10, dated 23rd March 1914, from the Political Agent, Kuwait, in which he reports that Sir Mubarak-bin-Subah has expressed a wish to visit India and to include in the tour Cairo and London.

2. In the Political Agent's opinion, it would be advisable that Shaikh Sir Mubarak should leave Kuwait in January next, visit India and Egypt and arrive in England about the beginning of May.

3. It may be considered that with the Anglo-Turkish Convention still unratified and in the uncertainty that prevails in regard to the position at Hasa, it is a little early for Shaikh Sir Mubarak to be contemplating the idea of removing his powerful personality for however short a period from the Principality he governs so strongly and so well. There is, however, room for hope that the first of these questions will be settled before the date suggested for Shaikh Sir Mubarak's departure.

Should, however, Government be disposed to entertain favourably the idea of the tour proposed, they will no doubt desire to be furnished with more detailed proposals than those now set forth.

No. C-10, dated Kuwait, the 23rd March 1914.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. G. GREY, I.A., Political Agent, Kuwait,

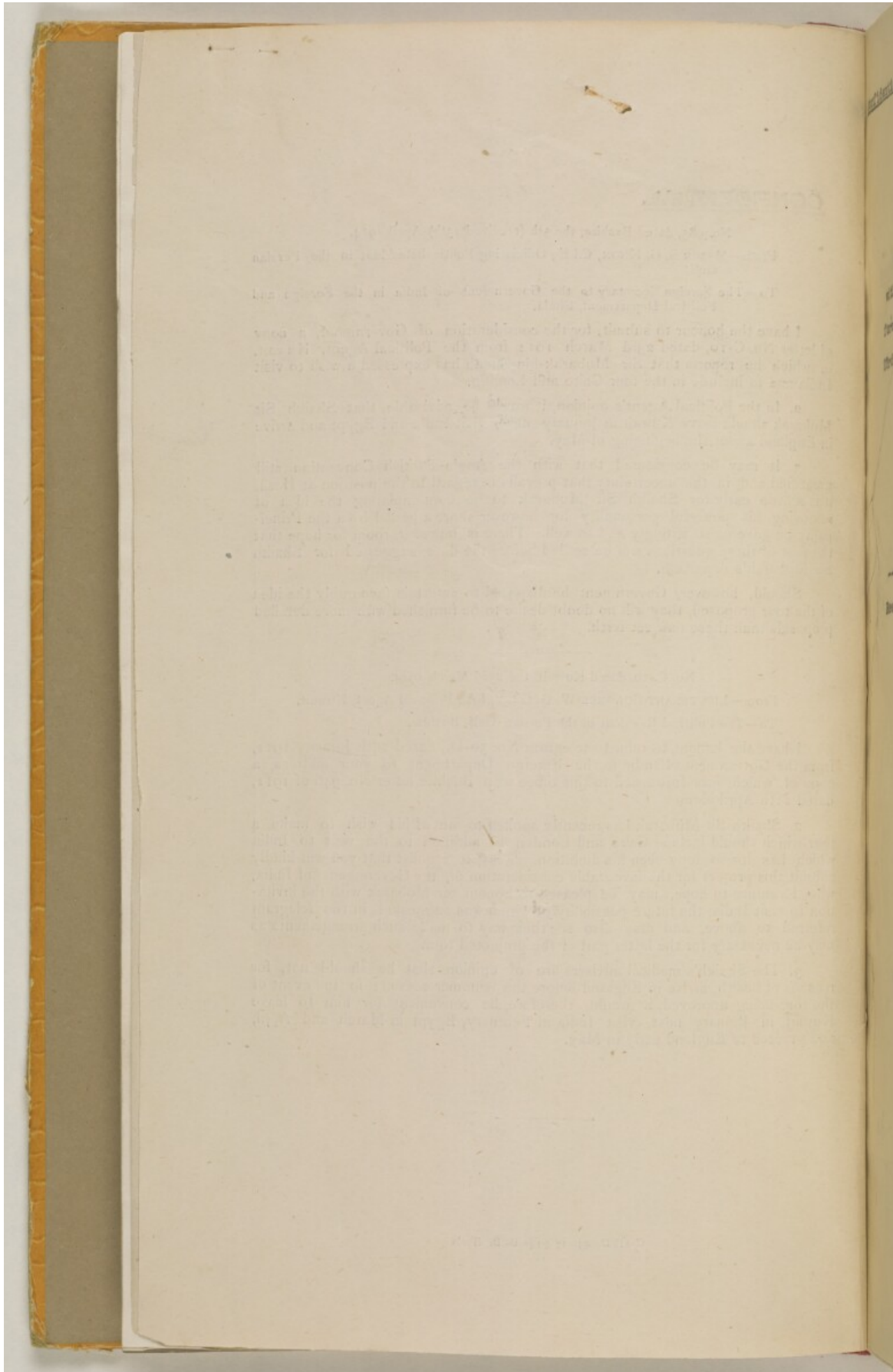
To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

I have the honour to refer to telegram No. 50-D., dated 28th January 1911, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department to your address, a copy of which was forwarded to this office with Bushire letter No. 946 of 1911, dated 11th April idem.

2. Shaikh Sir Mubarak has recently spoken to me of his wish to make a tour which should include Cairo and London in addition to the visit to India which has for so long been his ambition. I beg to request that you will kindly submit this project for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, who, I venture to hope, may be pleased to honour Sir Mubarak with the invitation to visit India, the future possibility of which was suggested in the telegram referred to above, and may also see their way to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the latter part of the projected tour.

3. The Shaikh's medical advisers are of opinion that he should not, for reasons of health, arrive in England before the summer season; in the event of the tour being approved, it would, therefore, be convenient for him to leave Kuwait in January next, visit India in February, Egypt in March and April, and proceed to England early in May.

C-11FD-44-17-4-14- GCBP Simla





2
Confidential.

No. 1040 of 1914.

British Residency and Consulate-General, (7)

Bushire, // April 1914.

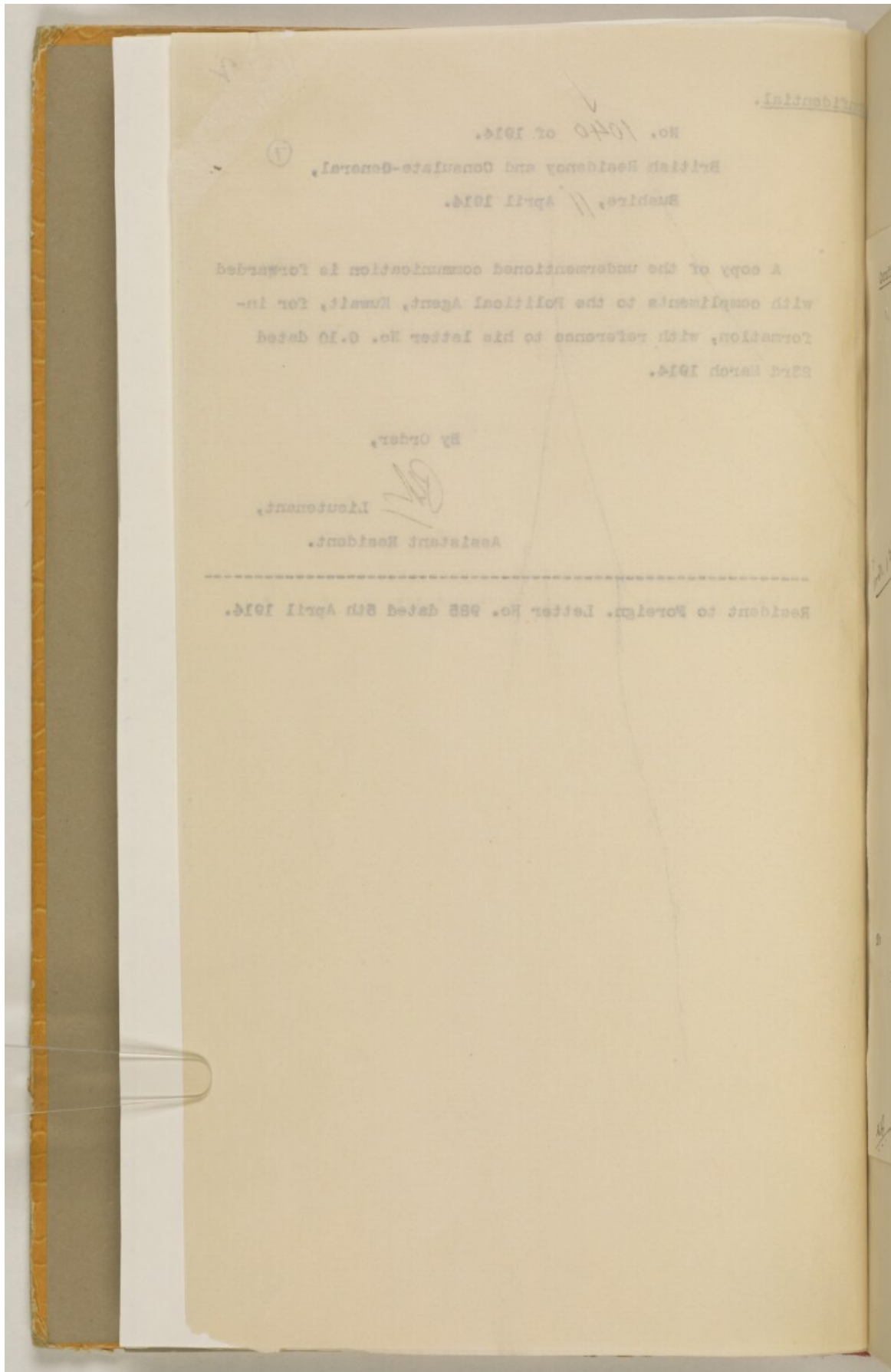
A copy of the undermentioned communication is forwarded with compliments to the Political Agent, Kuwait, for information, with reference to his letter No. C.10 dated 23rd March 1914.

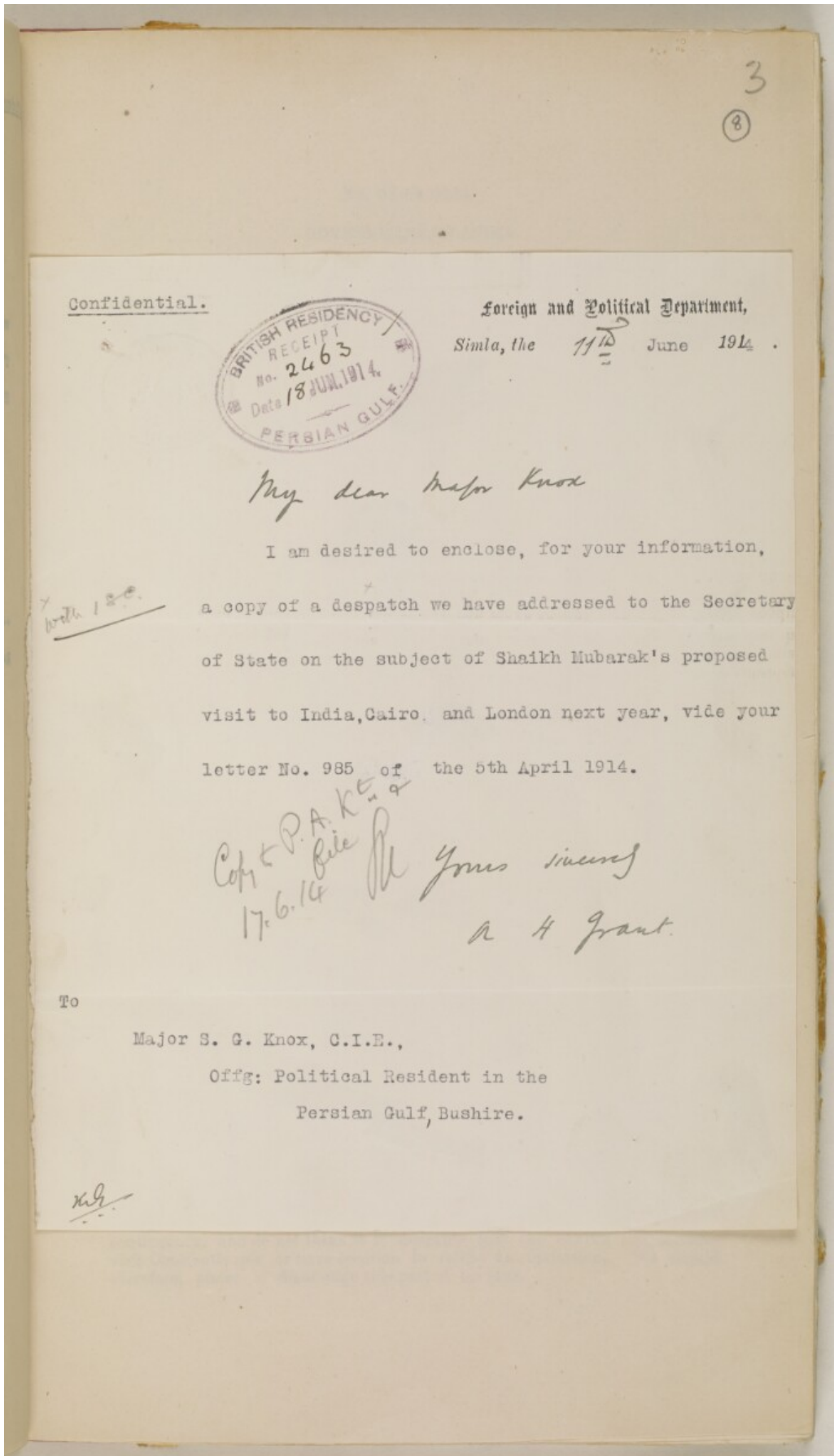
By Order,

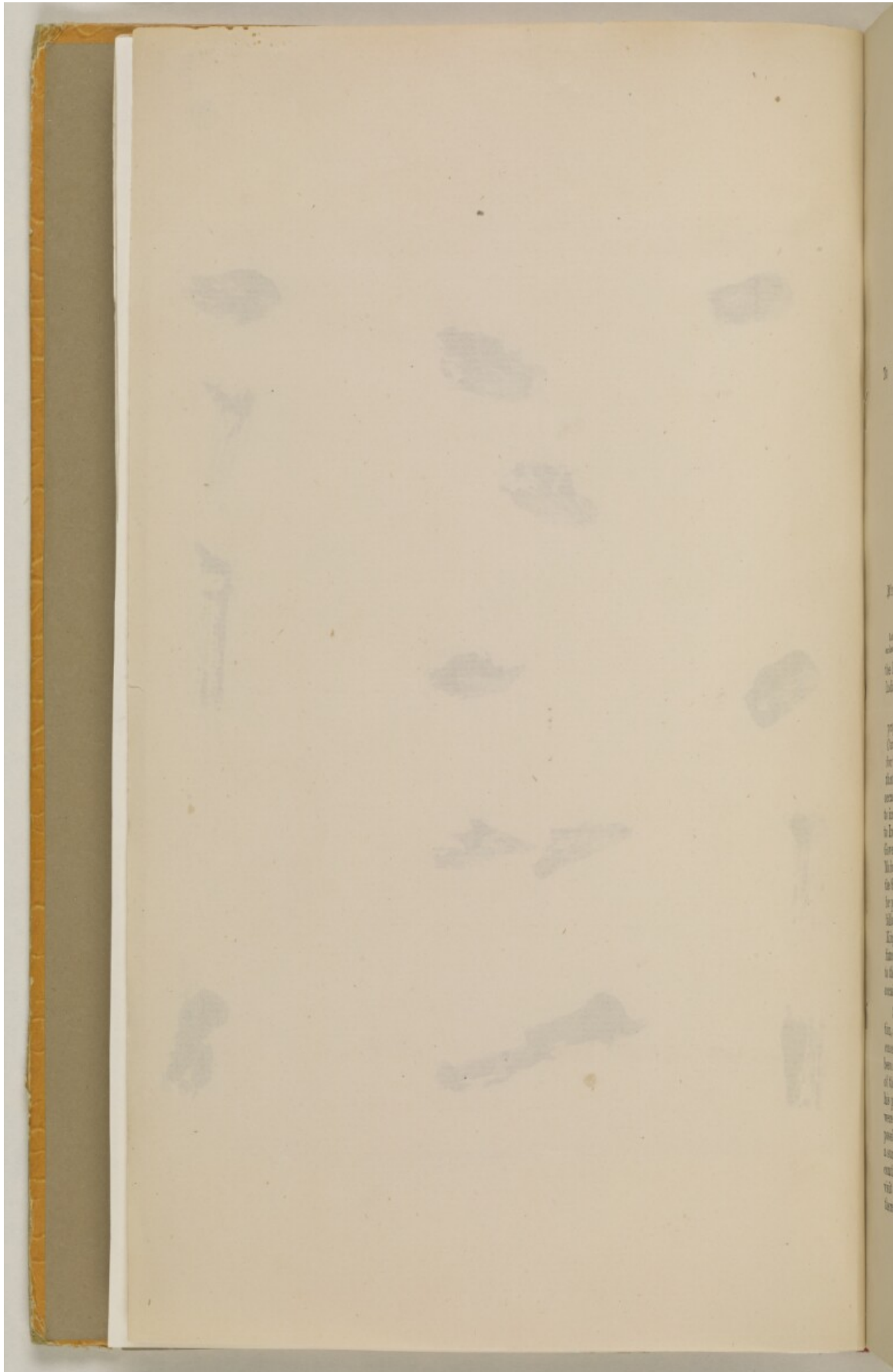
Lieutenant,

Assistant Resident.

Resident to Foreign. Letter No. 985 dated 5th April 1914.









No. 56 of 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SECRET.

External.

To

THE MOST HON'BLE THE MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G.,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

SIMLA, the 28th May 1914.

MY LORD MARQUESS,

We have the honour to enclose, for Your Lordship's consideration, Letter No. 953, dated the 5th April 1914, with copy of a letter, noted in the margin, received from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, reporting a desire expressed by the Shaikh of Kuwait to visit India, Cairo and London.

2. In 1905, Shaikh Mubarak expressed a desire to visit India, and the proposal, emanating from the Shaikh himself, was viewed favourably by Lord Curzon's Government; but ultimately the Shaikh decided to postpone the visit for fear of offending the Turkish Government, though the reason he gave was that his visit might compromise the Government of India. In 1906, on the occasion of the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, it was proposed to invite the Shaikh, along with the Shaikhs of Bahrain and the Trucial coast, to India, but Your Lordship's predecessor in Office, in his telegram to the Government of India, dated the 20th November 1906, considered that Shaikh Mubarak's visit was open to political objection. Again in December 1910, the Shaikh formally addressed the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf asking for permission to come to India on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in the following year in order, as he explained, to pay his homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Durbar was, however, intended to be a purely Indian function, and it was therefore decided to instruct the Resident to explain this to the Shaikh and to hold out to him the prospect of an invitation on a later occasion.

3. The Shaikh's present proposal, therefore, deserves favourable consideration, and there seems no reason to discourage his visit again in so far as India is concerned, provided that in the meantime the Anglo-Turkish Convention has been ratified and that the Shaikh can make adequate provision for the conduct of the administration of his principality during his absence. But, as regards his proposed visit to Cairo and London, we are of opinion that, even if the Shaikh were accompanied on such a tour by a British Political Officer, it would not be possible for him as a Turkish Kaimekani to refuse an invitation or possibly a summons from the Porte to visit Constantinople. We cannot overlook this contingency, and do not think it is desirable that the Shaikh should either visit Constantinople or have occasion to refuse an invitation. We should, therefore, prefer to discourage this part of his tour.



3

4. If Your Lordship concurs in these views, we will submit specific recommendations as regards the Indian tour and also consult the local officers as to the most convenient means of discouraging the proposed visit to Cairo and London. We shall be glad to receive telegraphic instructions.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD MARQUESS,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

" BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

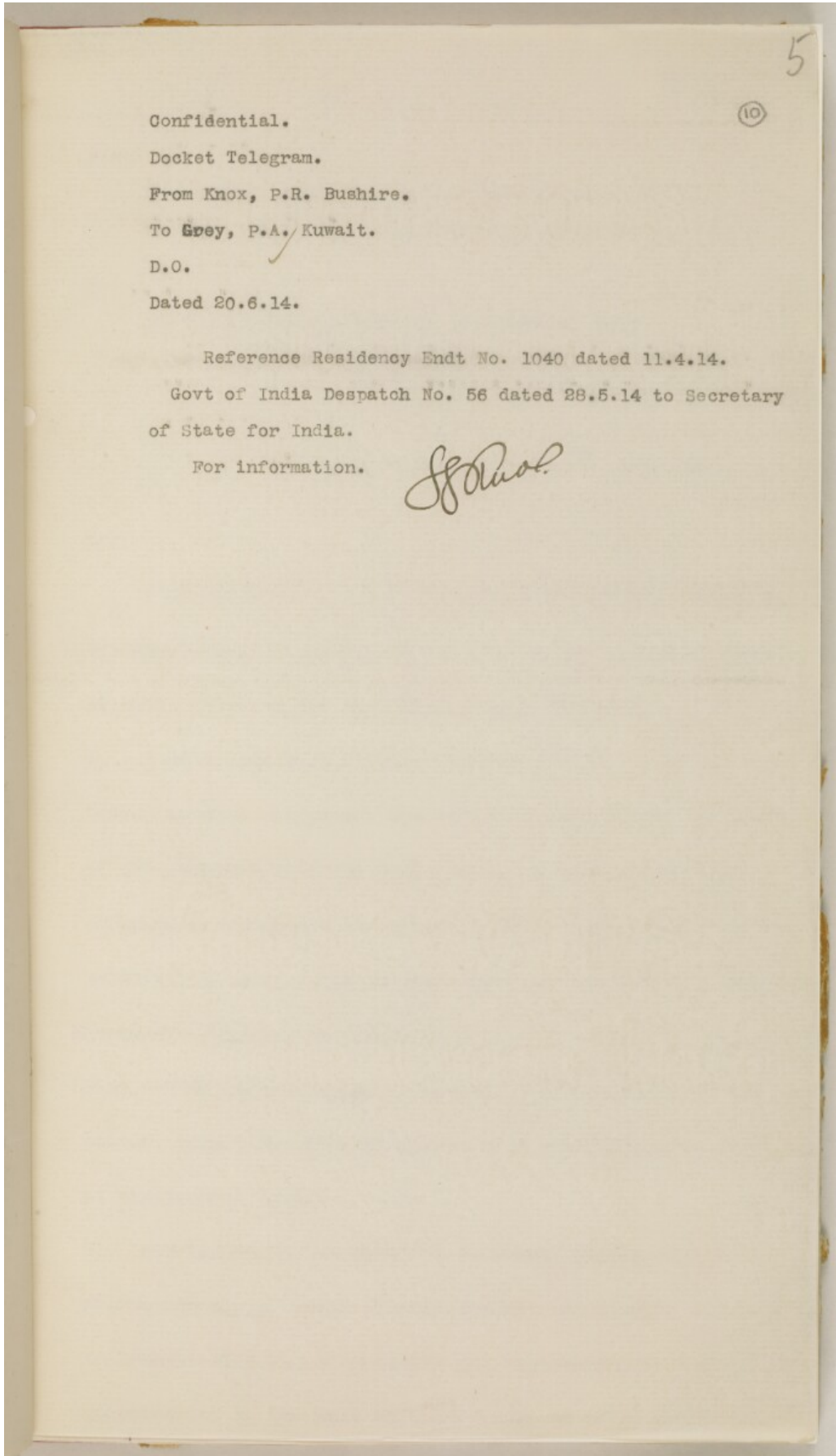
" R. W. CARLYLE.

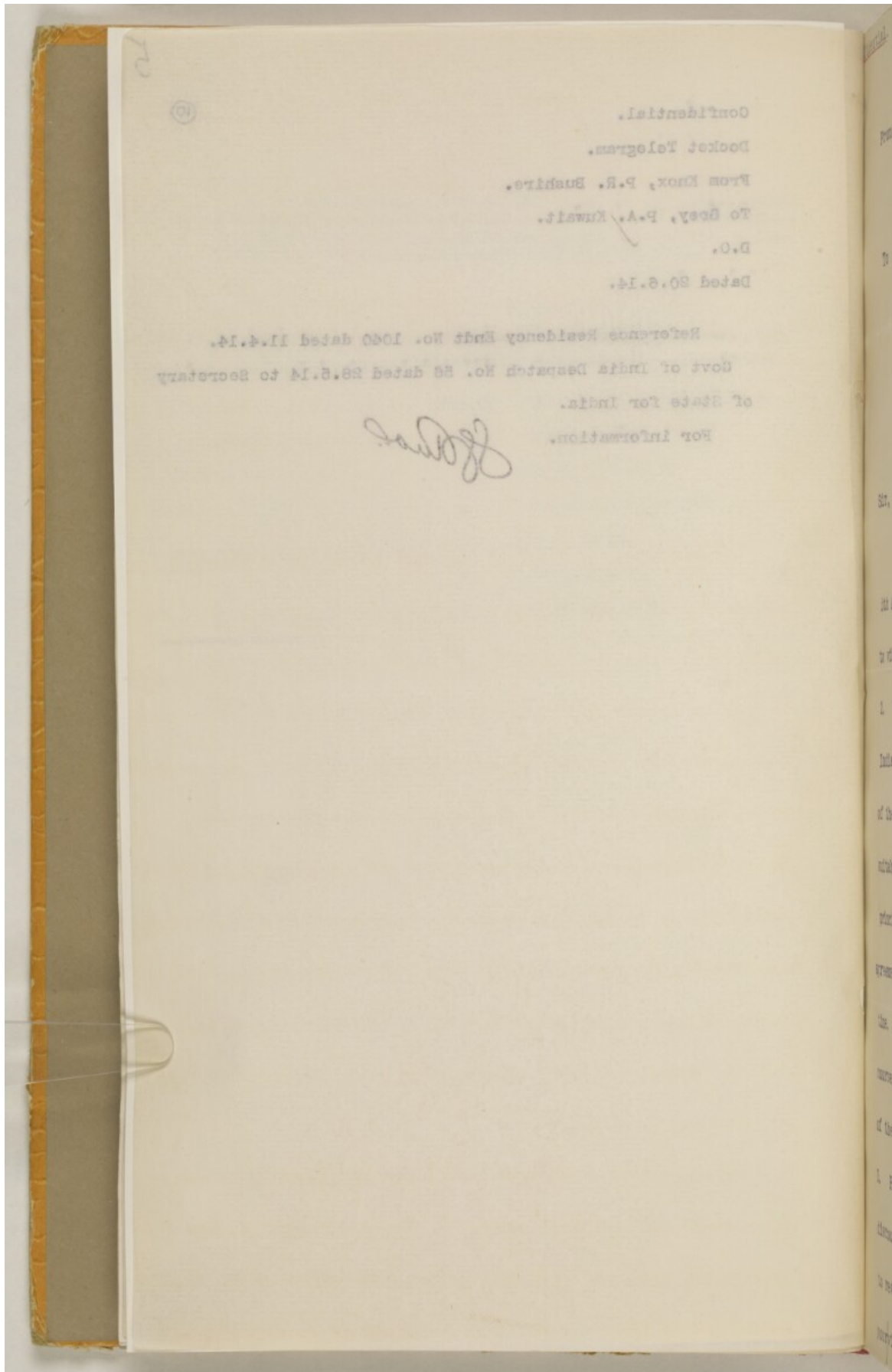
" HARCOURT BUTLER.

" S. A. IMAM.

" W. S. MEYER.

" R. W. GILLAN.







Confidential.

53
61

No. 708 - E.A.

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY
Reg No. 47.
Date 31.7.14.
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

From
The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign and Political Department,

To
The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
Bushire.

(11)

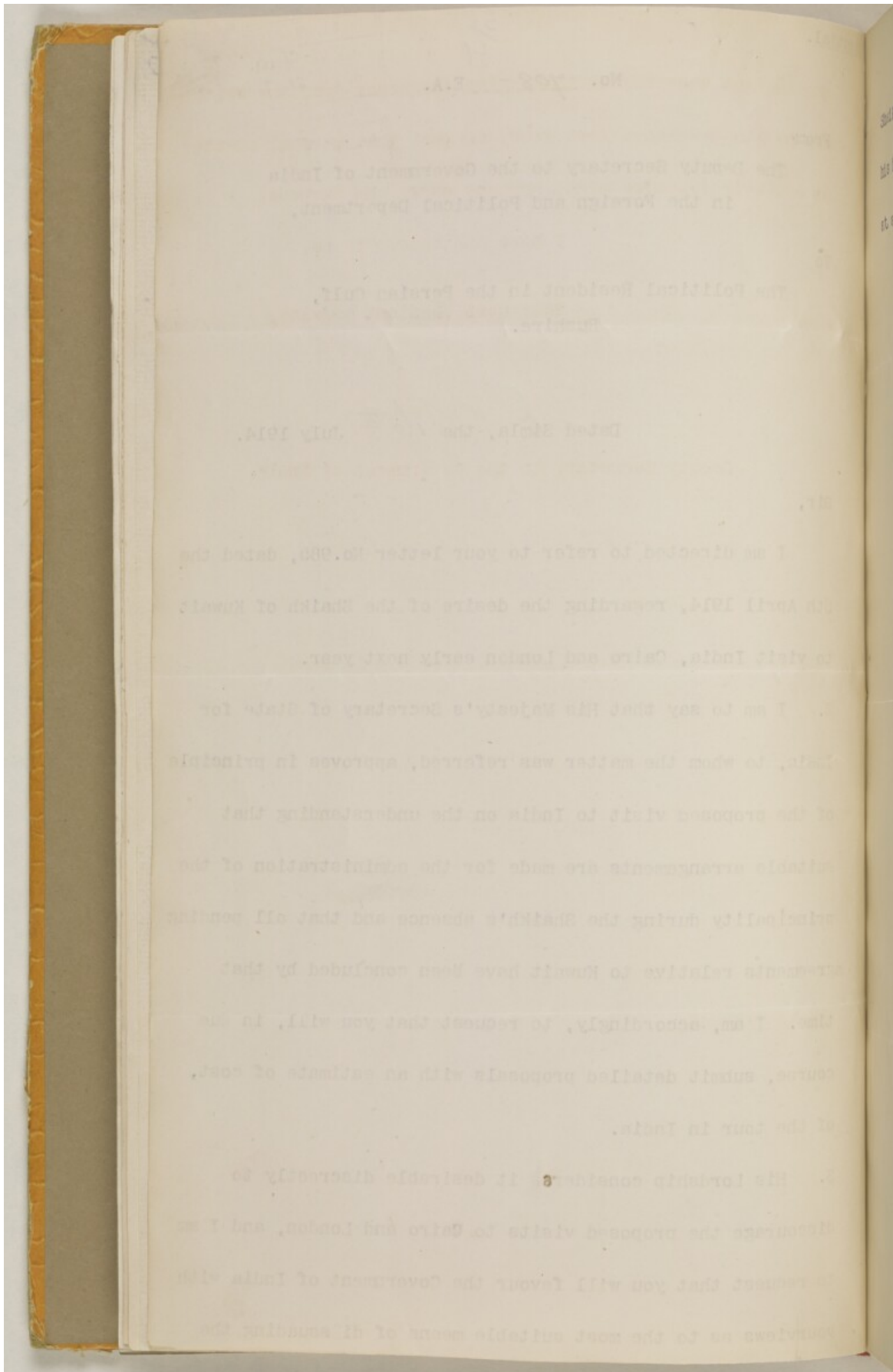
Dated Simla, the 16th July 1914.

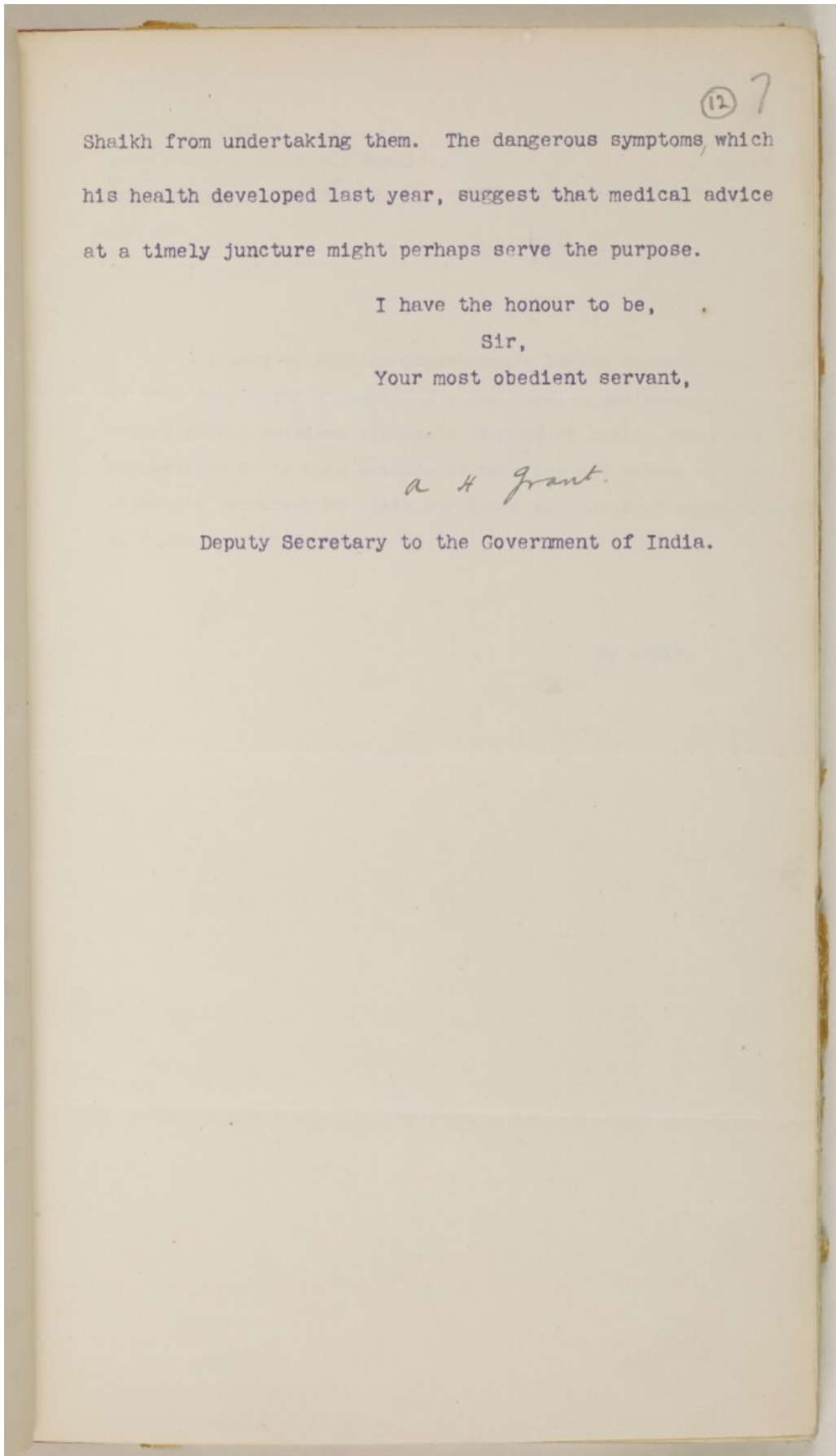
Sir,

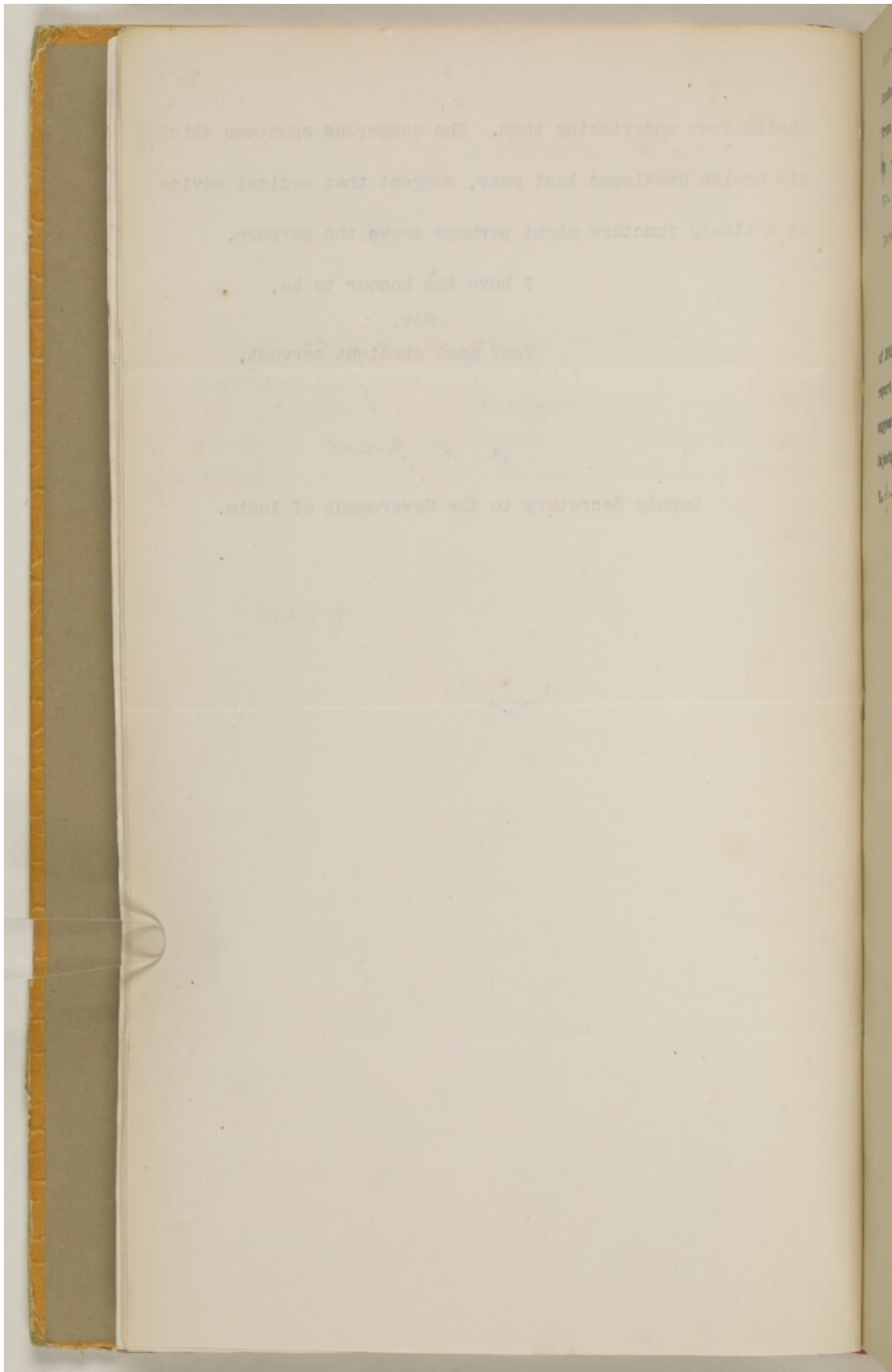
I am directed to refer to your letter No.985, dated the 5th April 1914, regarding the desire of the Shaikh of Kuwait to visit India, Cairo and London early next year.

2. I am to say that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to whom the matter was referred, approves in principle of the proposed visit to India on the understanding that suitable arrangements are made for the administration of the principality during the Shaikh's absence and that all pending agreements relative to Kuwait have been concluded by that time. I am, accordingly, to request that you will, in due course, submit detailed proposals with an estimate of cost, of the tour in India.

3. His Lordship considers it desirable discreetly to discourage the proposed visits to Cairo and London, and I am to request that you will favour the Government of India with your views as to the most suitable means of dissuading the









Confidential.

Docket telegram.

From - Noel, 2nd A.R., Bushire.

To - Grey, P.A., Kuwait.

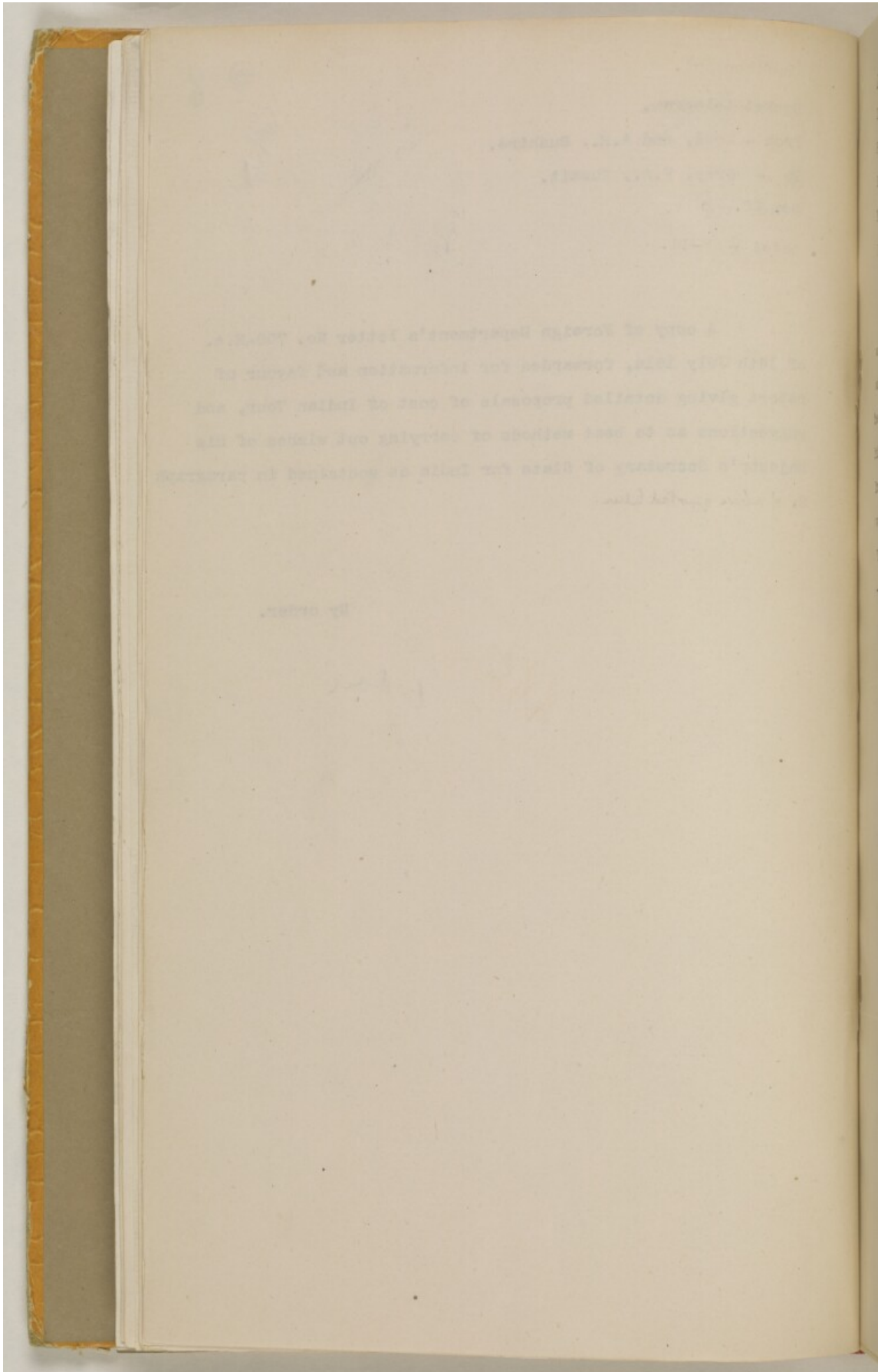
No. Cf. 96

Dated 8-14.

A copy of Foreign Department's letter No. 708-E.A. of 16th July 1914, forwarded for information and favour of report giving detailed proposals of cost of Indian Tour, and suggestions as to best methods of carrying out wishes of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as contained in paragraph 2. of above quoted letter.

By order.

Noel





CONFIDENTIAL.

Docket Telegram.

From - Grey, P.A., Kuwait.

To - Knox, Resident, Bushire.

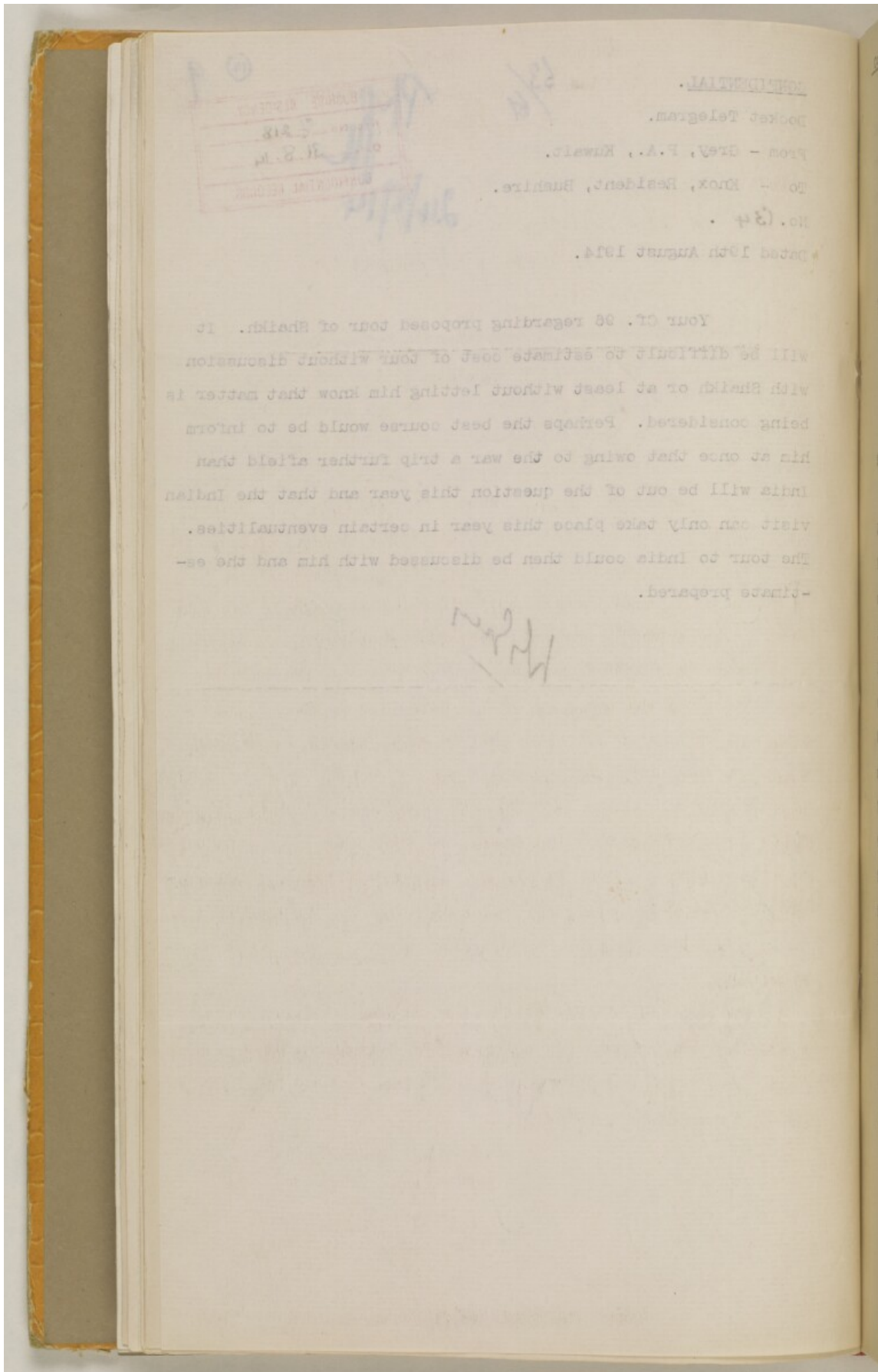
No. 634 .

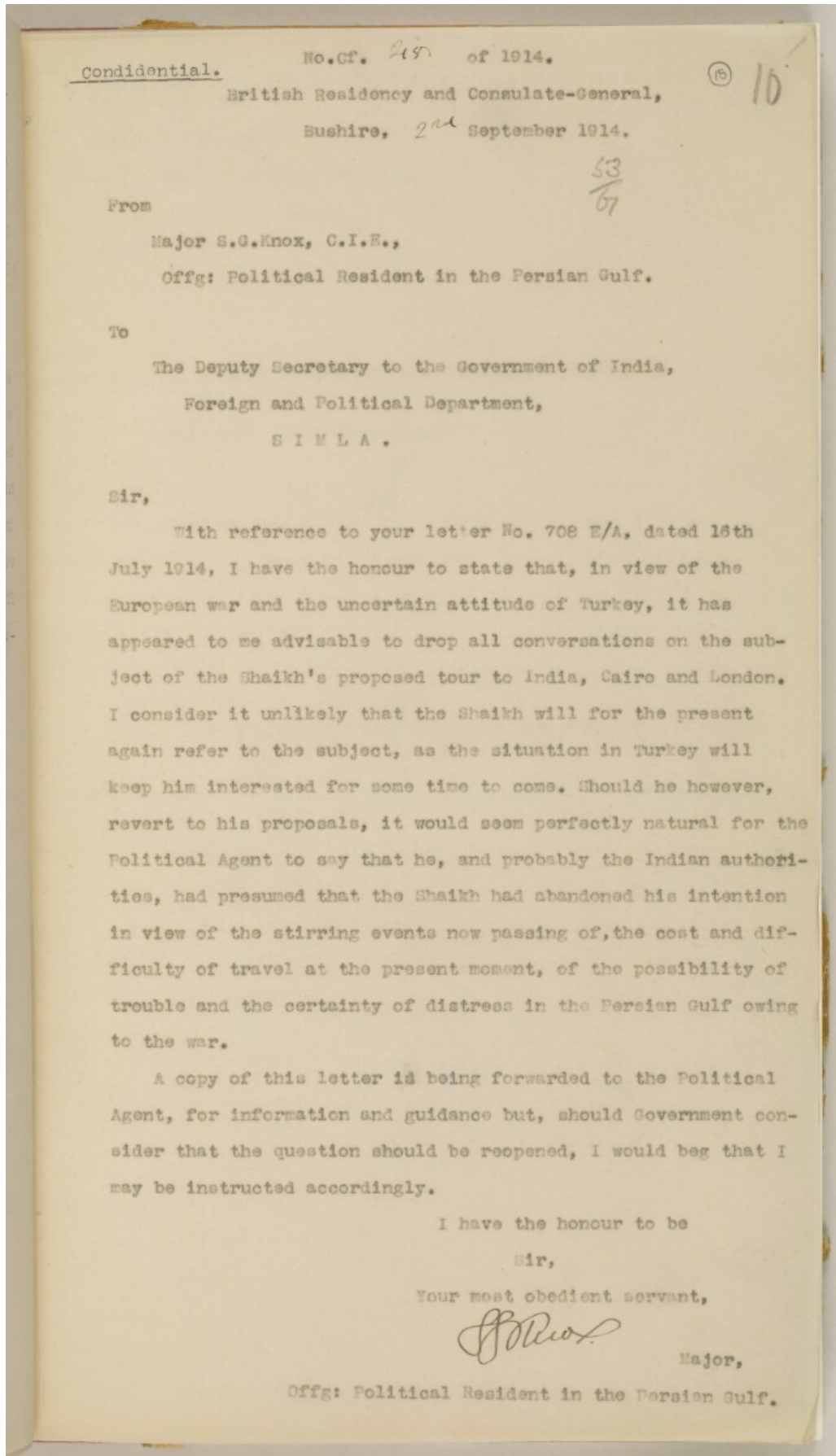
Dated 19th August 1914.

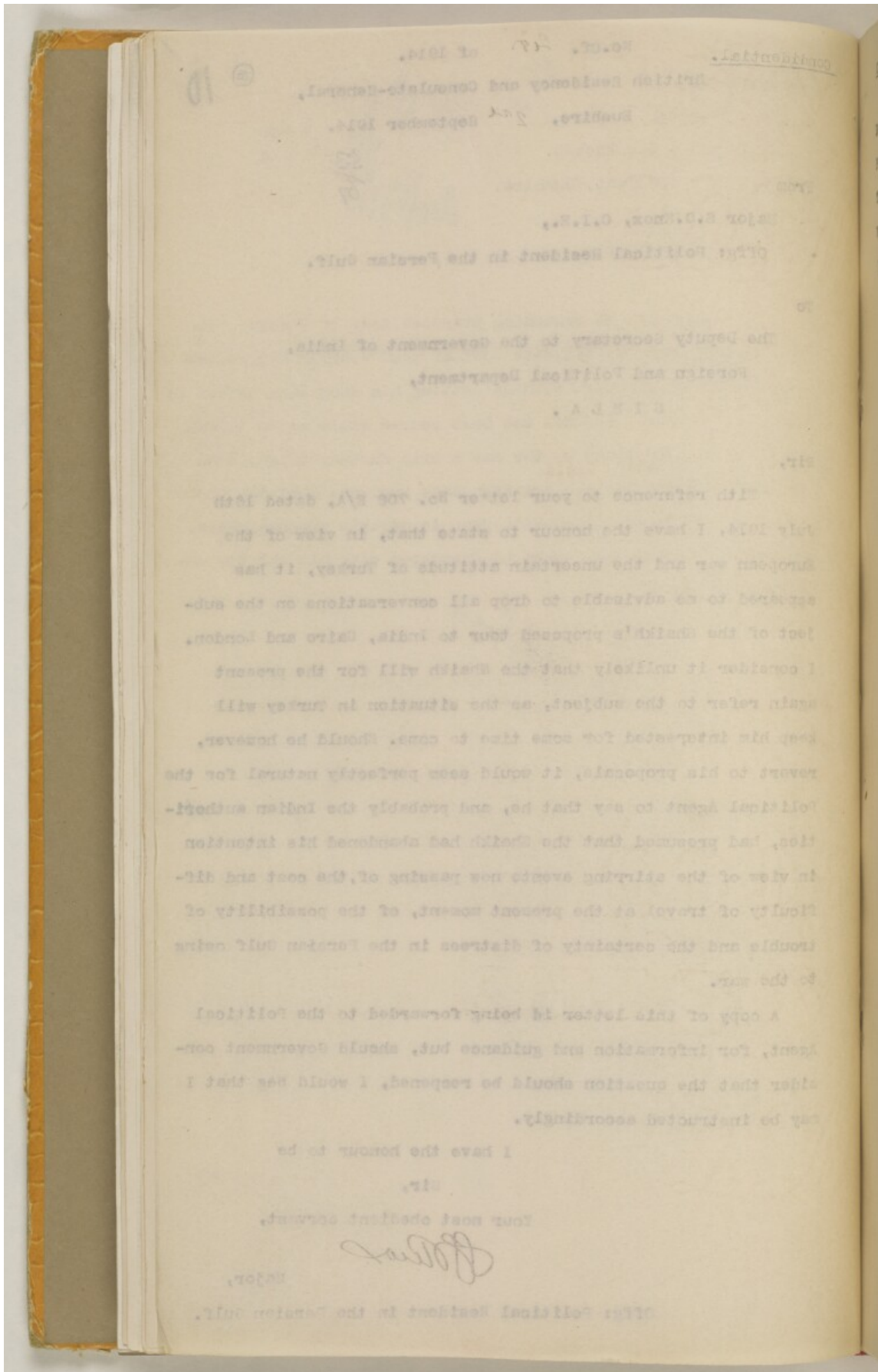


Your Cf. 96 regarding proposed tour of Shaikh. It will be difficult to estimate cost of tour without discussion with Shaikh or at least without letting him know that matter is being considered. Perhaps the best course would be to inform him at once that owing to the war a trip further afield than India will be out of the question this year and that the Indian visit can only take place this year in certain eventualities. The tour to India could then be discussed with him and the estimate prepared.

W. S. Gray









Confidential.

Docket Telegram.

From - Knox, Resident, Bushire.

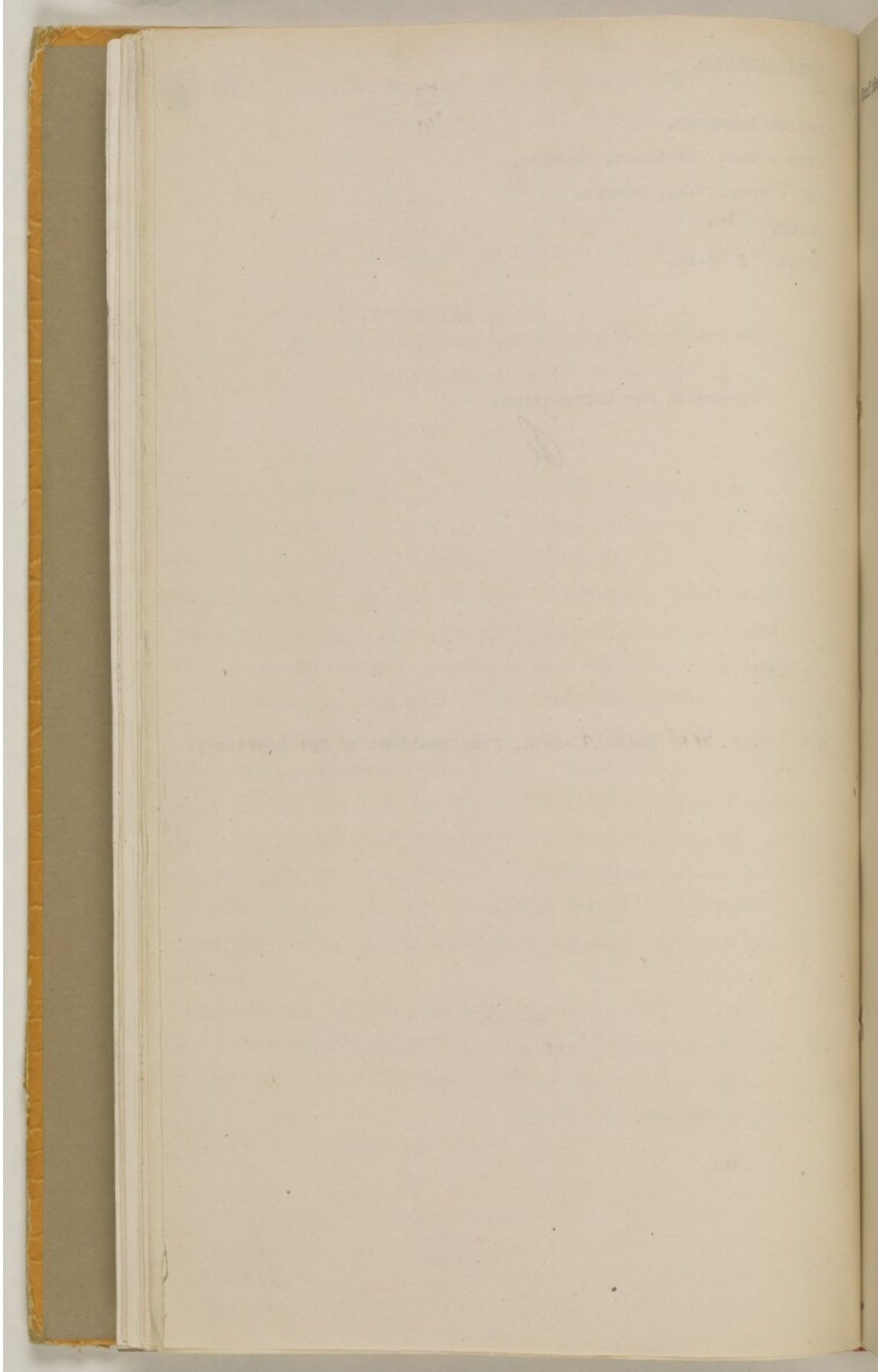
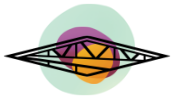
To - Grey, P.A., Kuwait.

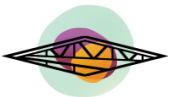
No.Cf. 914

Dated 2-9-14.

x
Forwarded for information.

x = No.Cf. 915 dated 2-9-14, from Resident to Dy: Secretary.





Confidential.

53
61.

No. 949- E.A.

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.
Reg No. 54372
Date 17. 10. 14.
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

12
17

From

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign and Political Department,

To

Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E.,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

Dated Simla, the 22nd September 1914.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. Cf.215, dated
the 2nd September 1914, I am directed to inform you that
the Government of India agree with you that, in view of
the present war in Europe and the uncertain attitude of
Turkey, all conversations on the subject of the Shaikh of
Koweit's tour to India, Cairo and London should be dropped,
and they approve of the reply that should be given to him
in the event of his referring to the subject.

I have the honour to be,

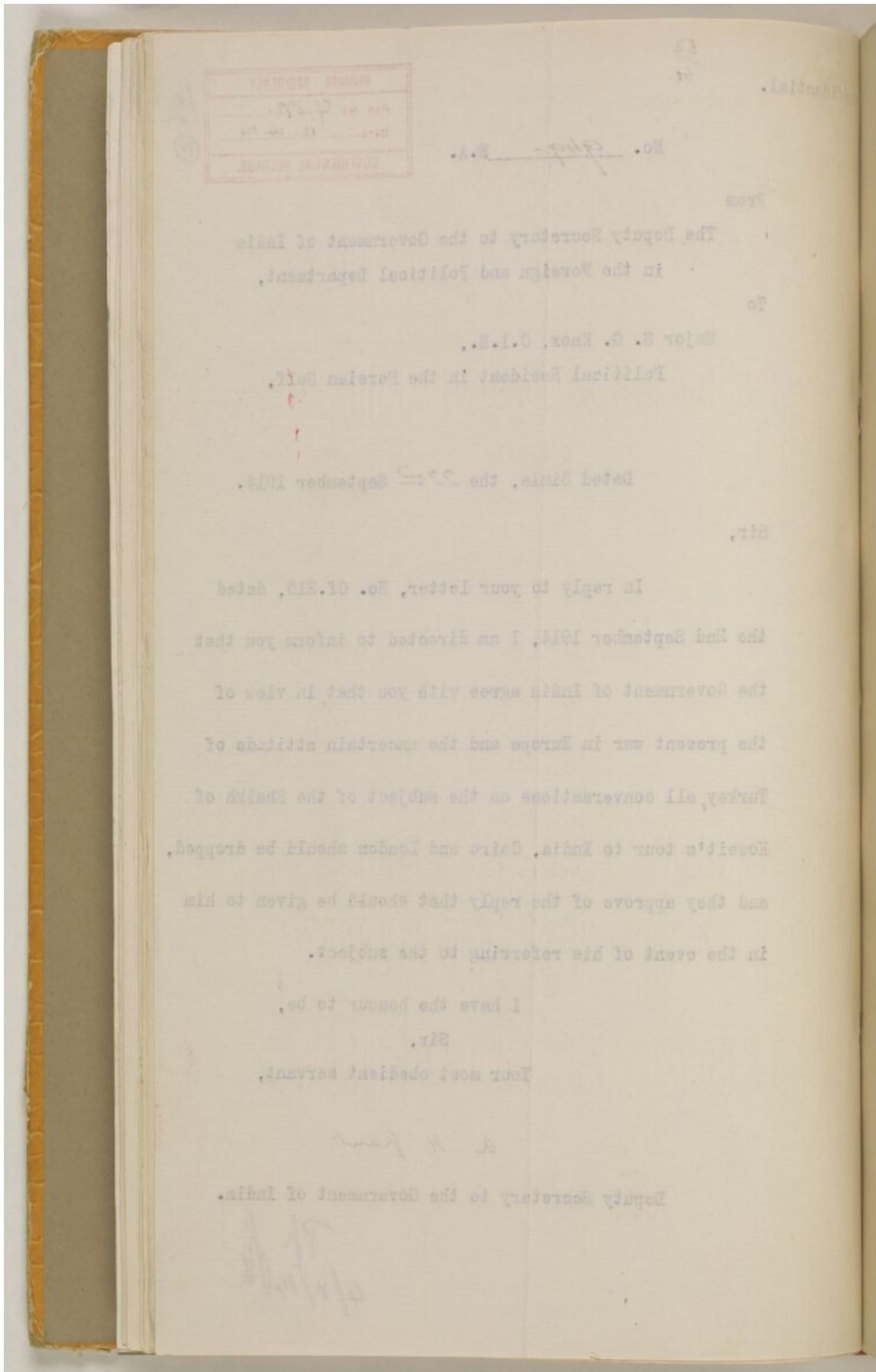
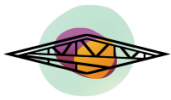
Sir,

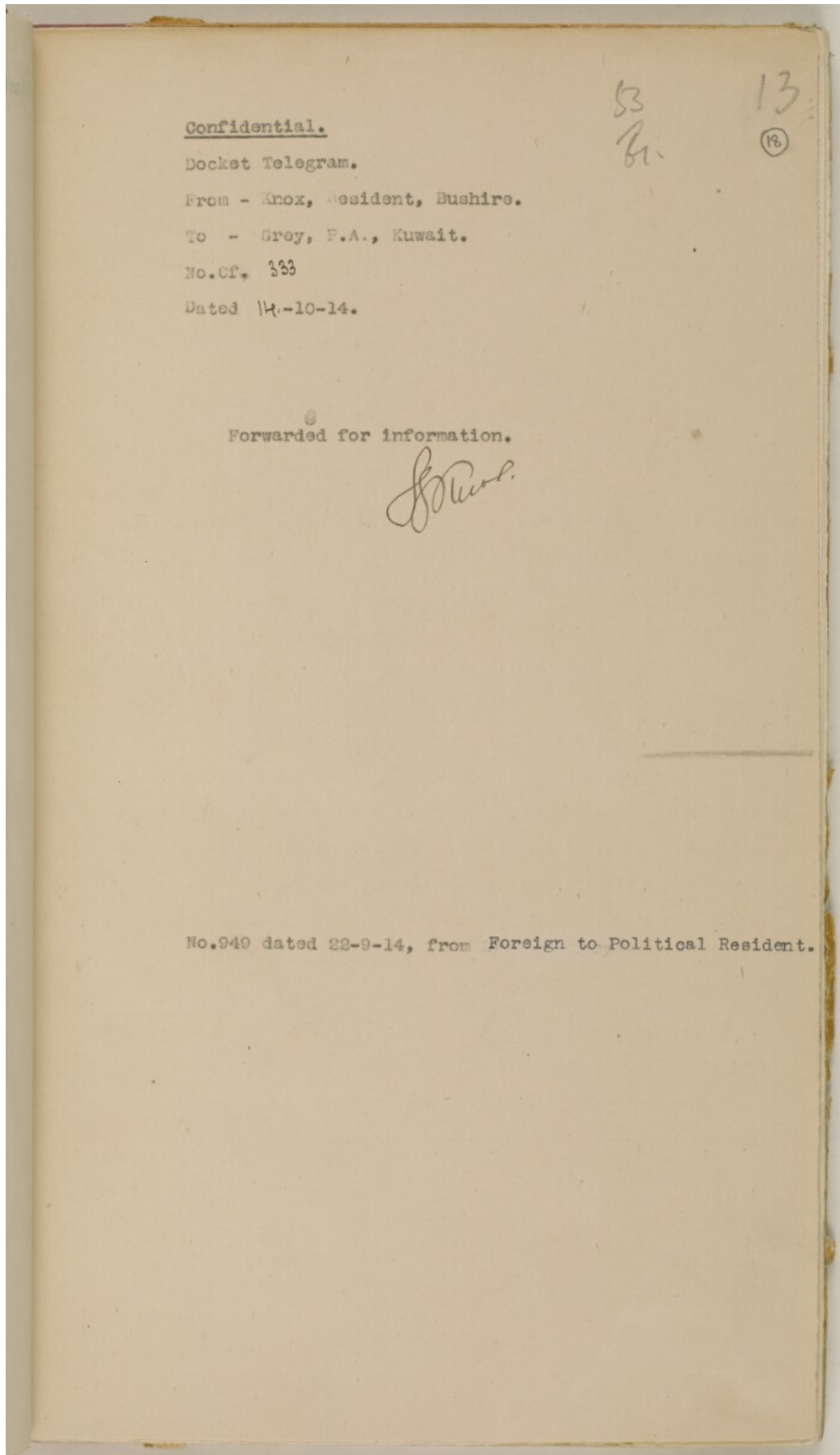
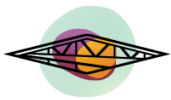
Your most obedient servant,

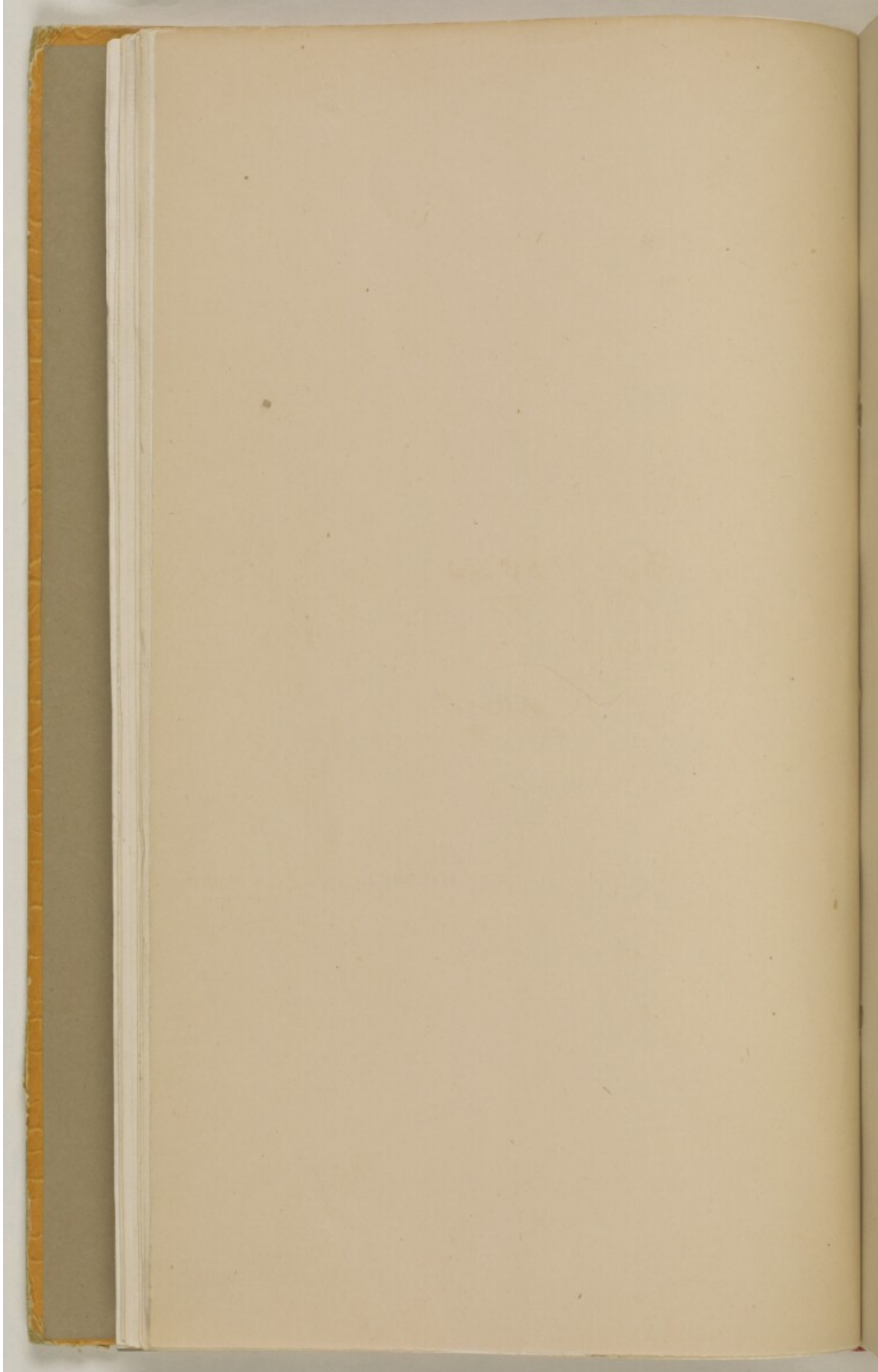
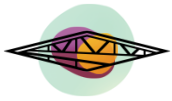
A H Grant.

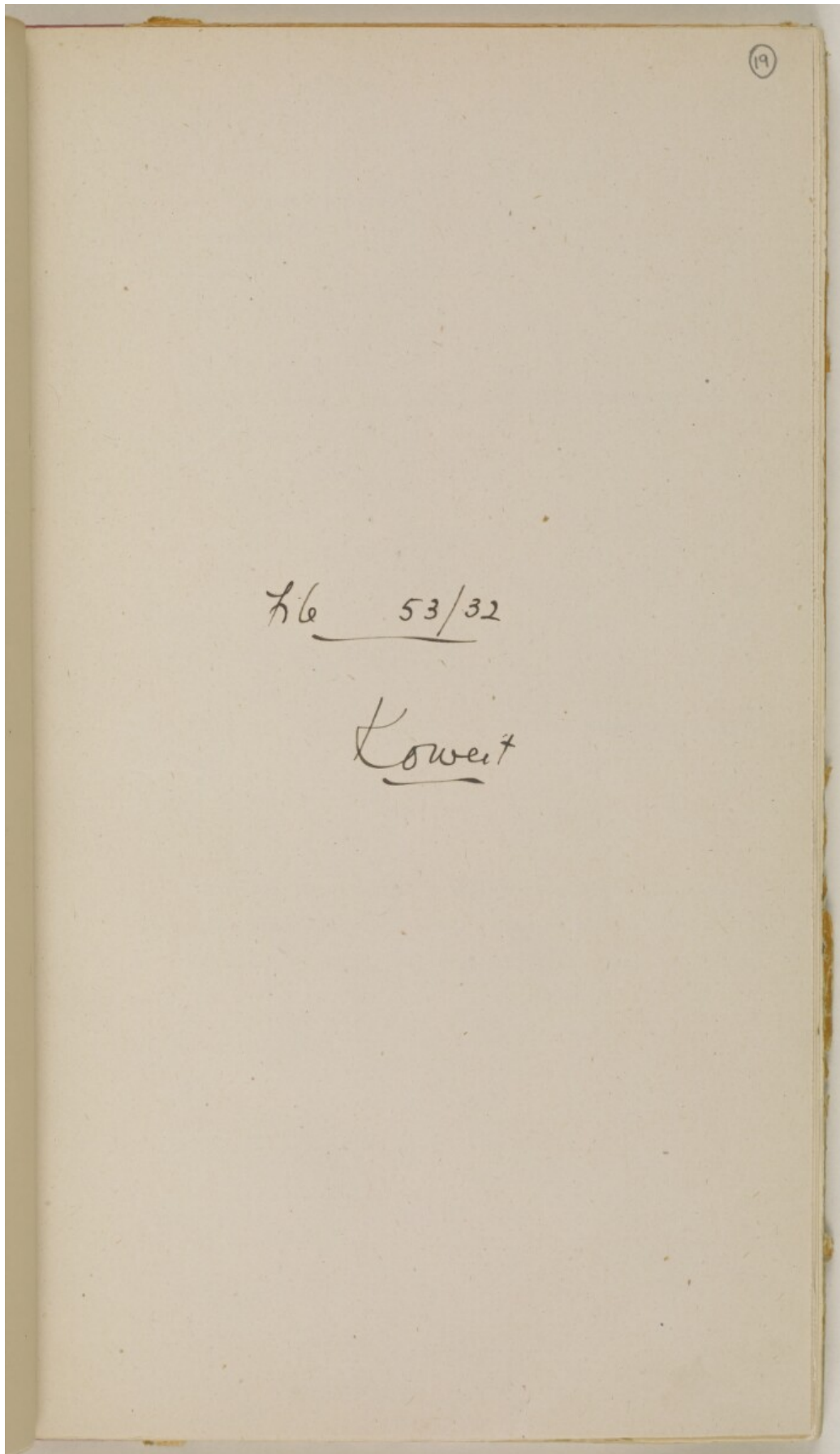
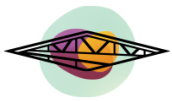
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

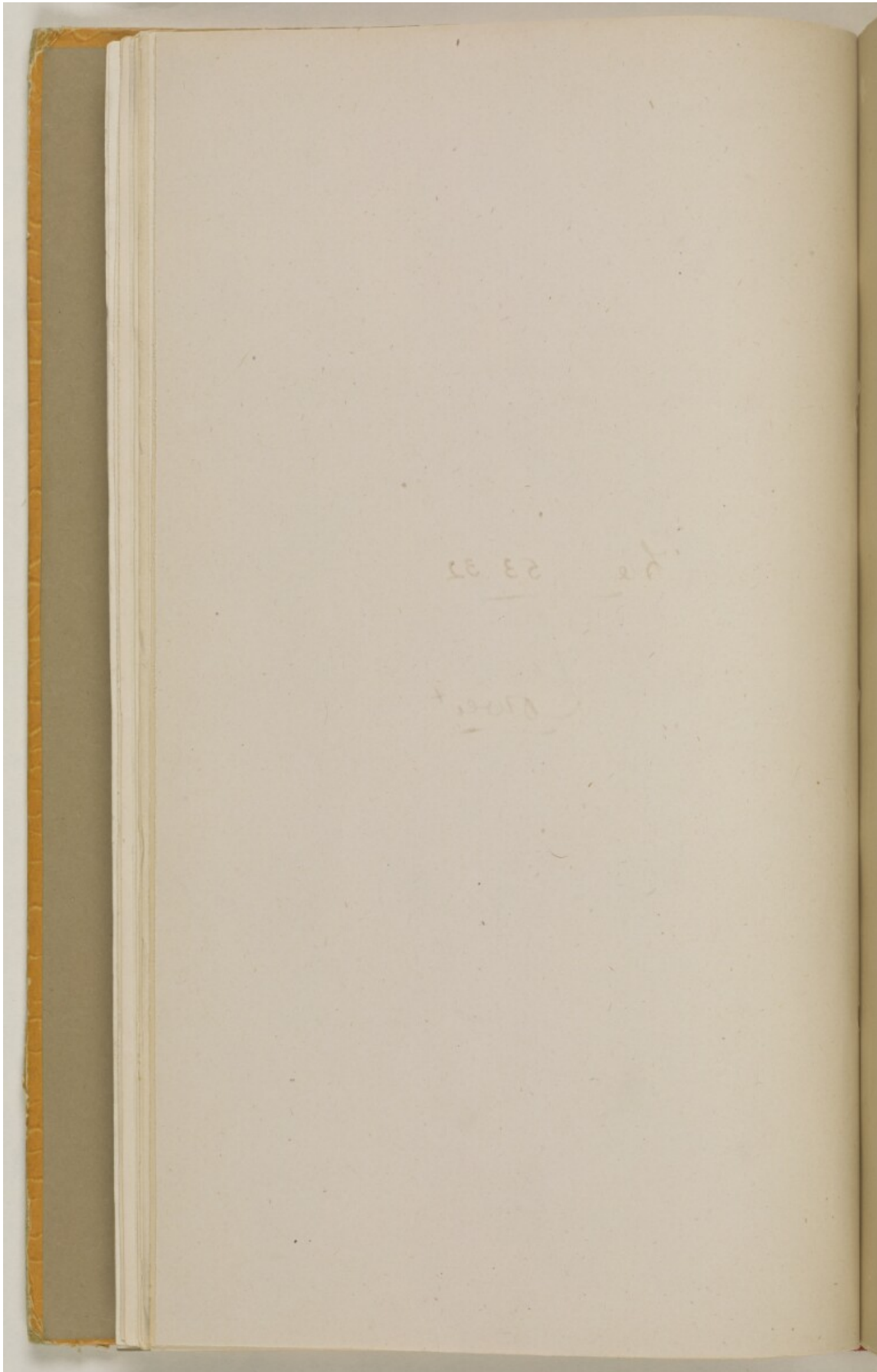
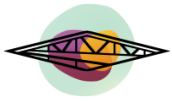
Ph
4/x/14

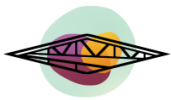












Telegram. D.T.
From - C.C.Fao.
To - Director, Karachi.
Copy Resident.
Words. 19.
Dated 2-12-15.

Regret to report the death of Shaikh Mubarak of Kuwait
on the 28th November.

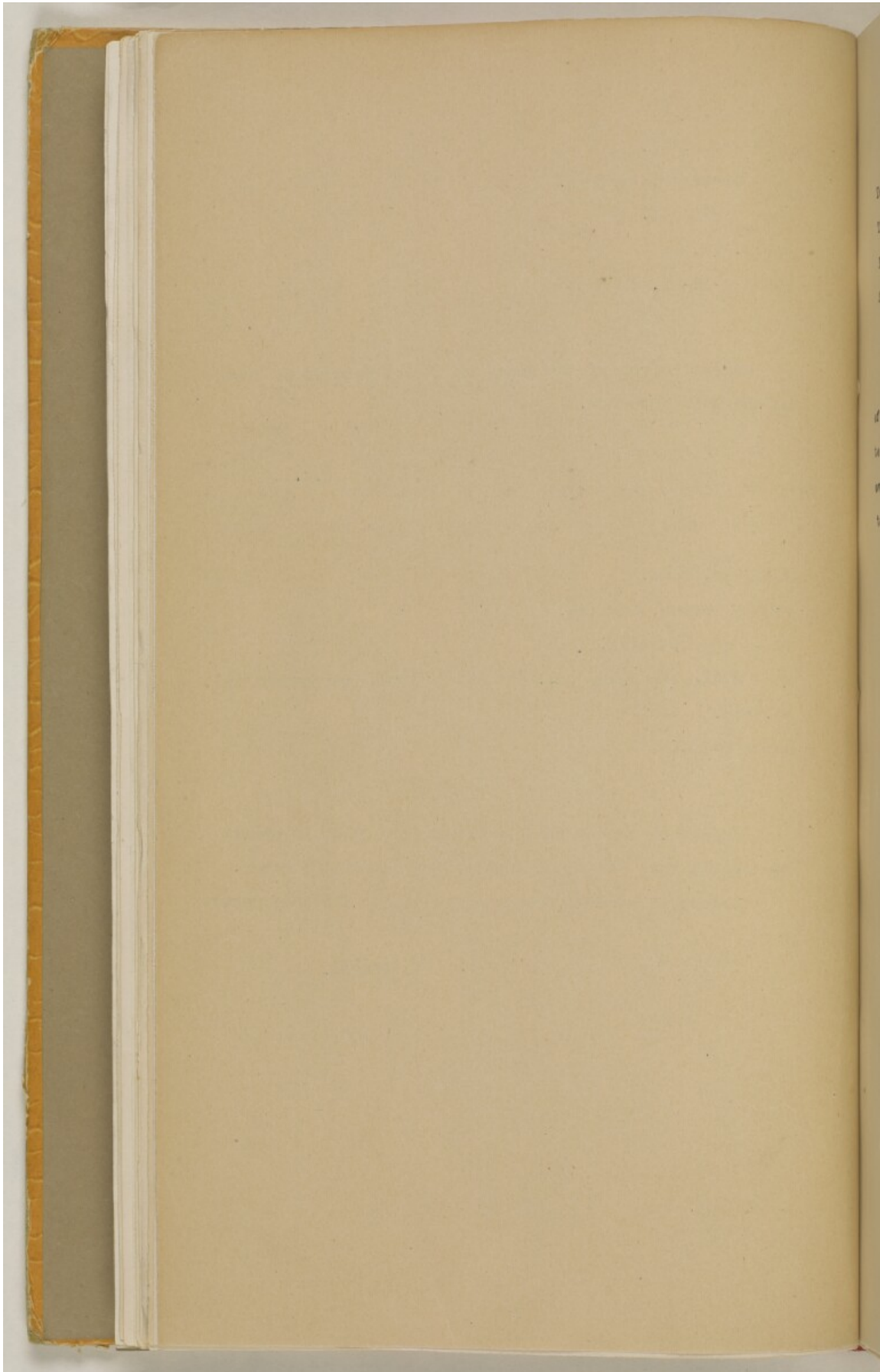
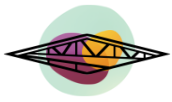
C.C.

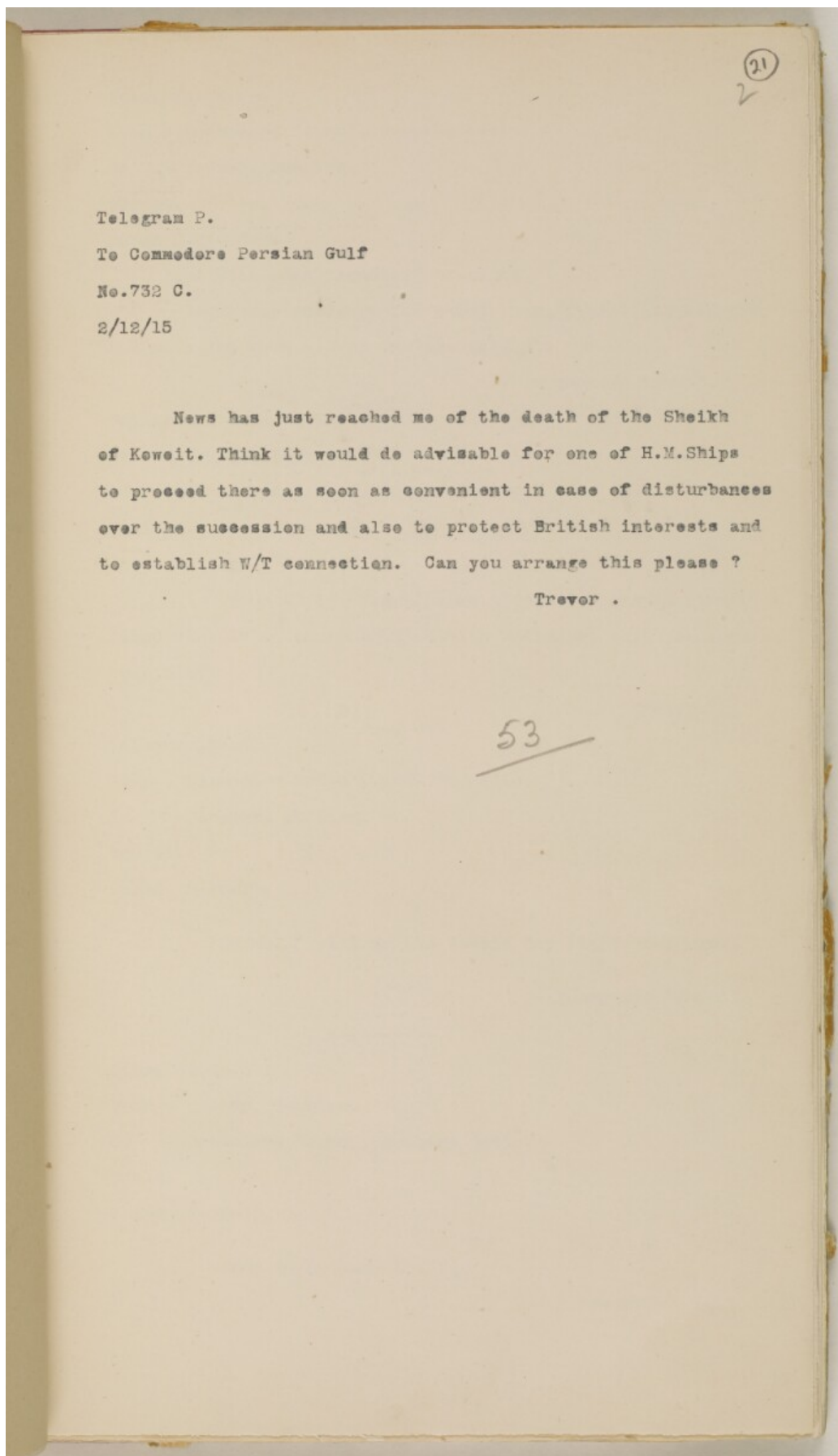
Telegram. Code.
From - Trevor, Bushire.
To - Foreign Delhi.
To - Rptd. Sir Percy Cox. Kut and (Basrah departmentally).
No.1308.
Dated 2-12+15

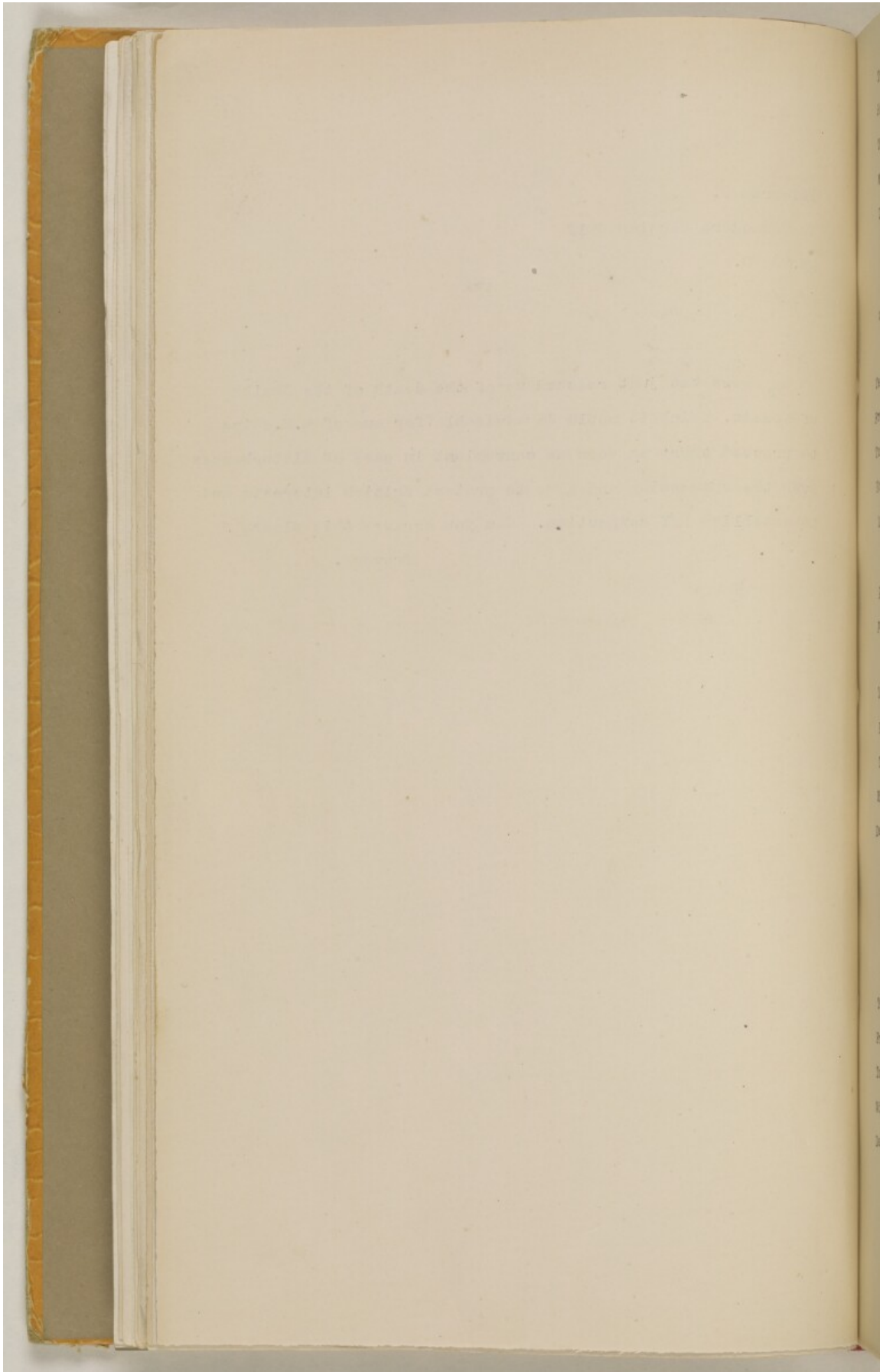
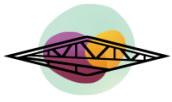
Regret to report that telegram from Clerk in charge
Fao states that Shaikh of Kuwait died on 28th November.
Addressed Foreign, repeated Political Resident, Persian
Gulf.

Trevor.

53









Telegram.En.cl.

From - Commodore "Juno", Bushire Radio.

To - Trevor, Bushire.

Wds.29.

Dated 2-12-15.

I will send "Bramble" to-night.

Regarding emissary for Bandar Rig, I will get him off the mail and send him up in "Azarbaijan".

Commodore "Juno".

Telegram.En.cl.

From - Trevor, Bushire.

To - Commodore "Juno", Bushire Radio.

No.1313.

Dated 2-12-15. (5.5 p.m.)

Your 29/12. Many thanks. "Bramble" should kindly place himself in communication with Political Agent as soon as possible.

Trevor.

Telegram.En.cl.

From - Commodore "Juno", Bushire Radio.

To - Trevor, Bushire.

Wds.11.

Dated 2-12-15.

"Bramble" will arrive Kuwait day light to-morrow.

Commodore "Juno".

Telegram.En.cl.

From - Trevor, Bushire.

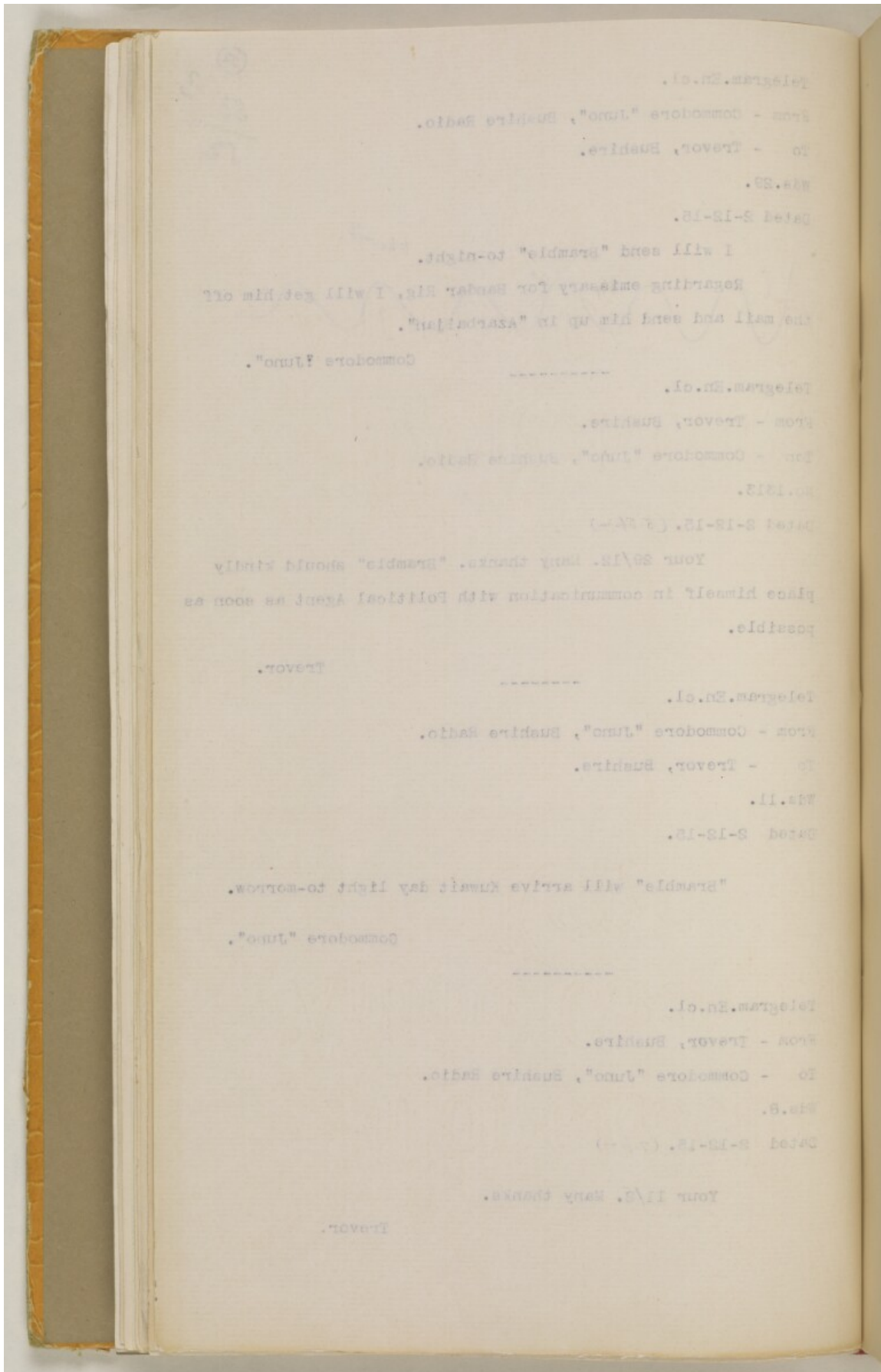
To - Commodore "Juno", Bushire Radio.

Wds.8.

Dated 2-12-15. (7. p.m.)

Your 11/2. Many thanks.

Trevor.





Telegram. Code.

From - Trevor, Bushire.

To - Foreign, Delhi.

Repeated Sir Percy Cox. Kut. (Copy Basrah departmentally).

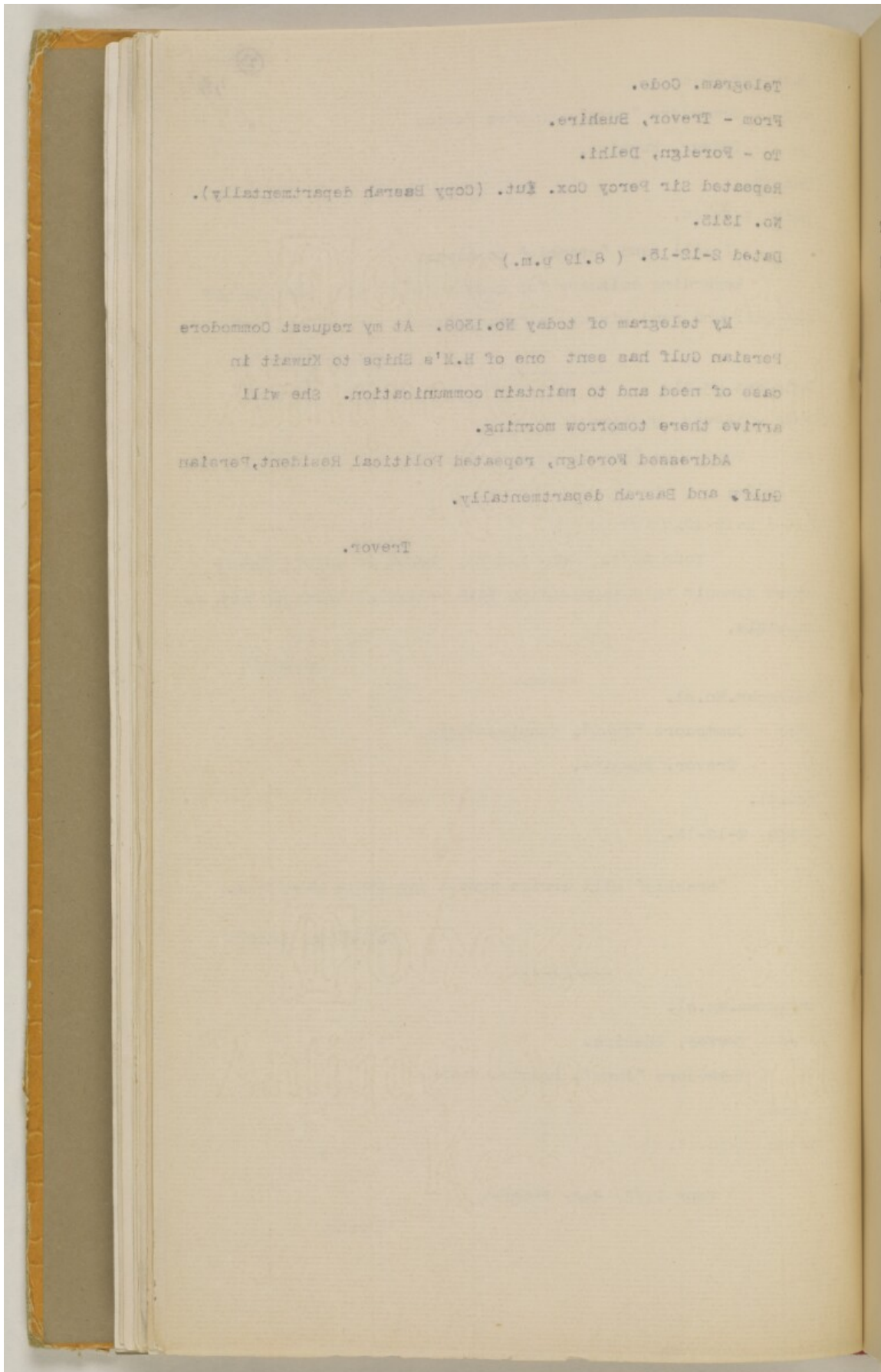
No. 1315.

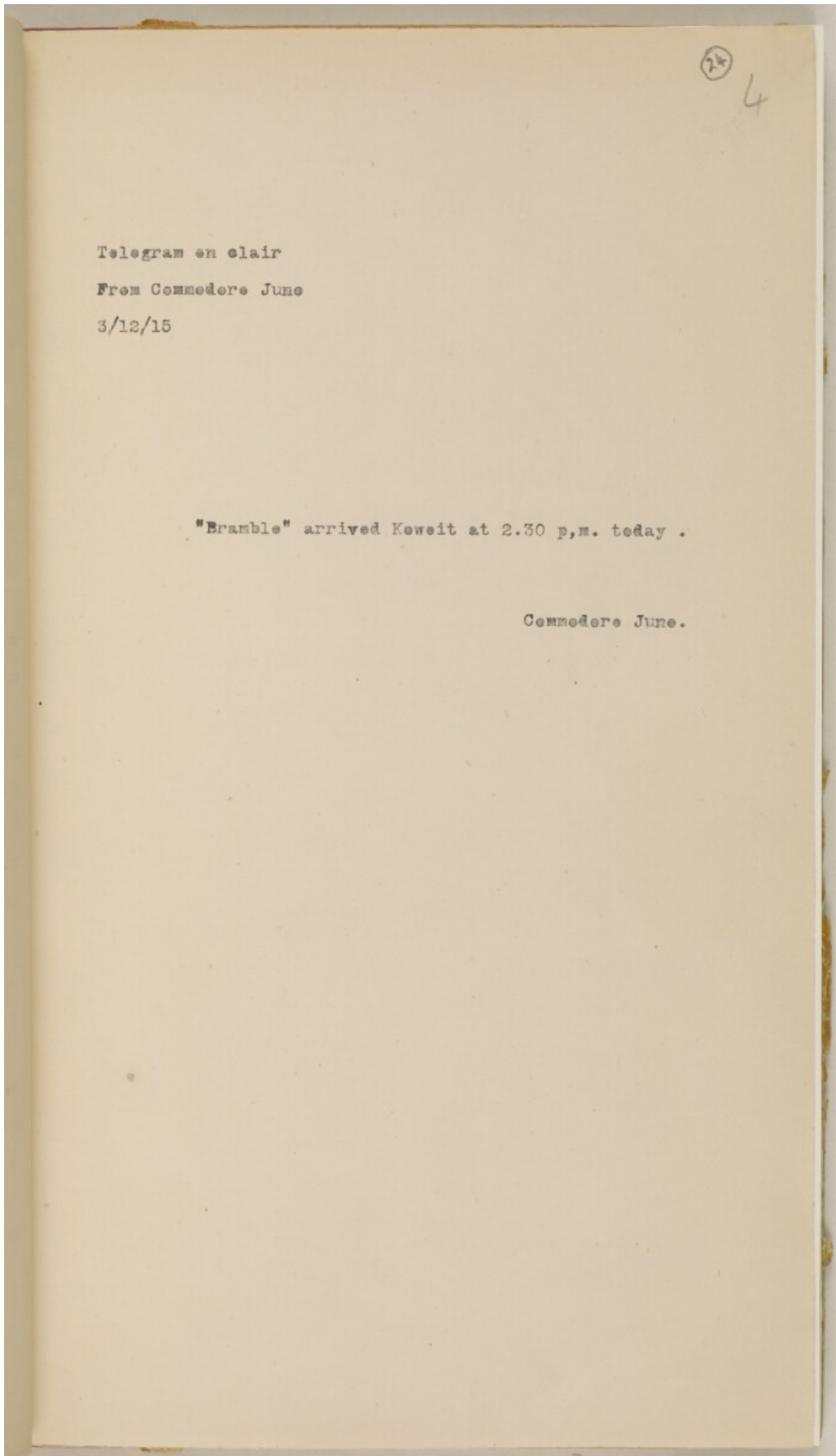
Dated 2-12-15. (8.19 p.m.)

My telegram of today No.1308. At my request Commodore Persian Gulf has sent one of H.M's Ships to Kuwait in case of need and to maintain communication. She will arrive there tomorrow morning.

Addressed Foreign, repeated Political Resident, Persian Gulf, and Basrah departmentally.

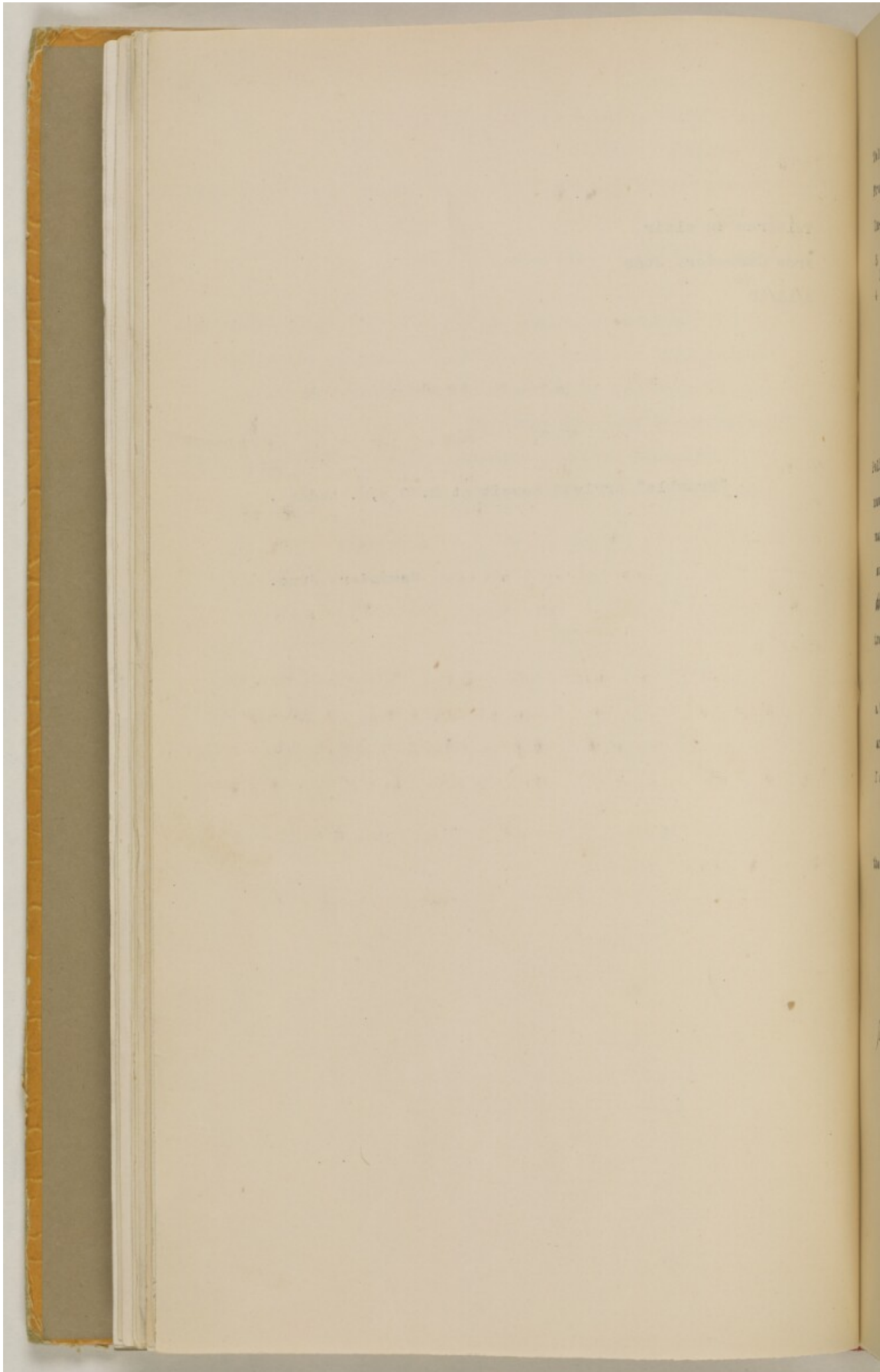
Trevor.







"ملف (D 161 53/52) (I) الخلافة الكويتية" [٢٤ ظ] (٢٨٢/٥٥)





Telegram P.

From Commodore Persian Gulf

Un-numbered.

3
December 1915
4

H.M.S. "Bramble" telegraphs as follows :-

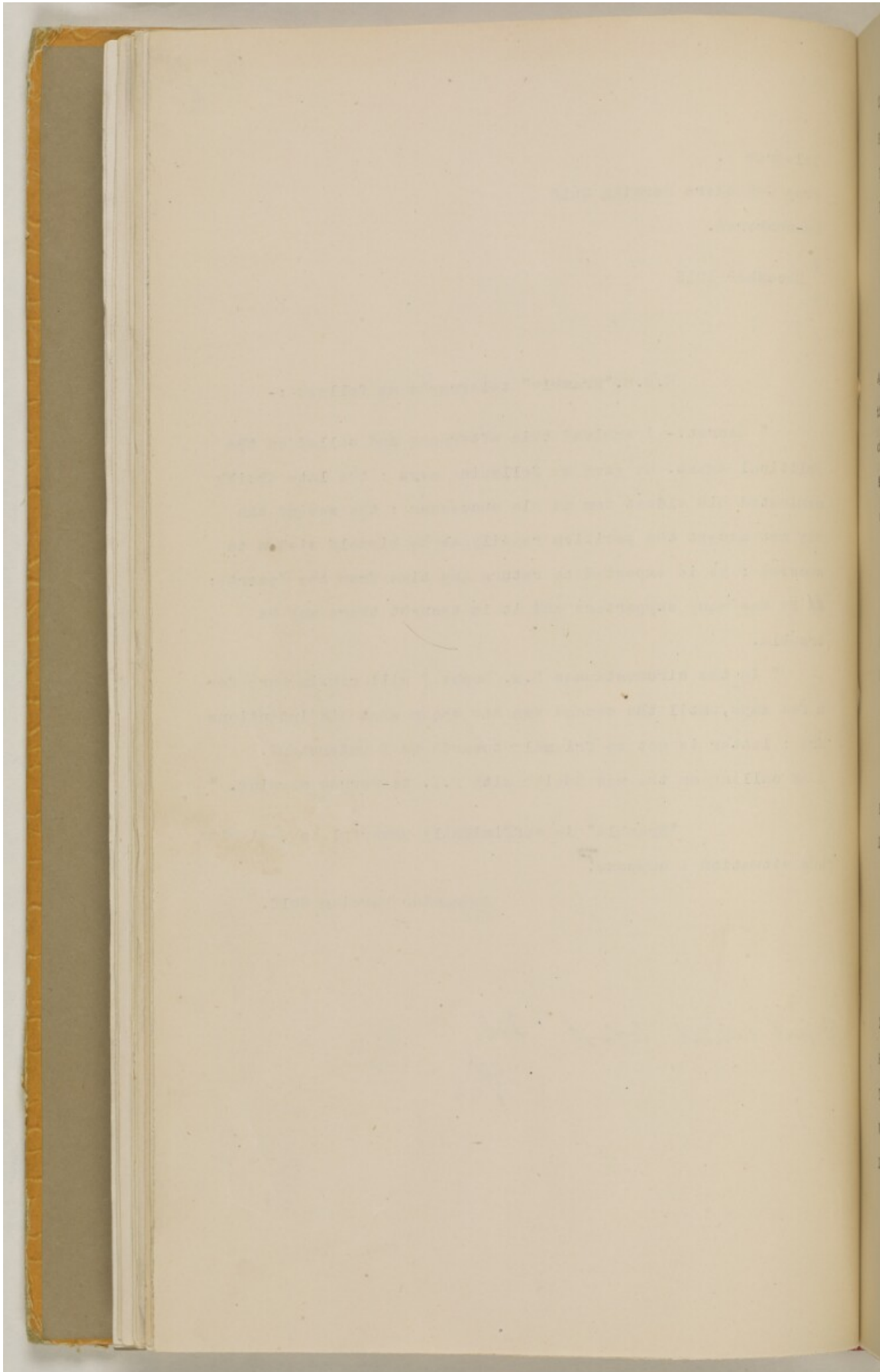
" Secret.- I arrived this afternoon and called on the Political Agent. He gave me following news : the late Sheikh nominated his eldest son as his successor : the second son may not accept the position readily as he himself wishes to succeed : he is expected to return any time from the desert : ~~he~~ he has many supporters and it is thought there may be trouble.

" In the circumstances P.A. hopes I will remain here for a few days, until the second son has shown what his intentions are : latter is not so friendly towards us I understand. I am calling on the new Sheikh with P.A. to-morrow morning. "

"Bramble" is sufficiently powerful to deal with the situation I suppose.?"

Commander Persian Gulf.
Commodore

first wind to look. 24/12 $\frac{53}{52}$





Telegram. Code.

From - Foreign, Delhi.

To - Trevor, Bushire.

Repeated Basrah.

No.365-D.

Dated 4th received 5th December 1915.

Your telegram No.1308. Please convey through Political Agent an expression of the profound regret of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India at the death of Shaikh of Kuwait and sincere sympathy to his family: and add that in Sir Mubarak the British Government have lost a valued friend and trusted ally whose wise example they feel sure his sorrowing family will continue to follow.

Addressed Bushire, repeated Basrah.

Foreign.

Telegram. Code.

From - Trevor, Bushire.

To Grey Kuwait (through Commodore "Juno" Bushire Radio).

No.1331.

Dated 5-12-15.

Following from Foreign No.365-D. dated 4th December. Begins.

Please convey follow. Endr.

Telegram. En. cl.

Trevor.

From - Commodore Juno, Bushire Radio.

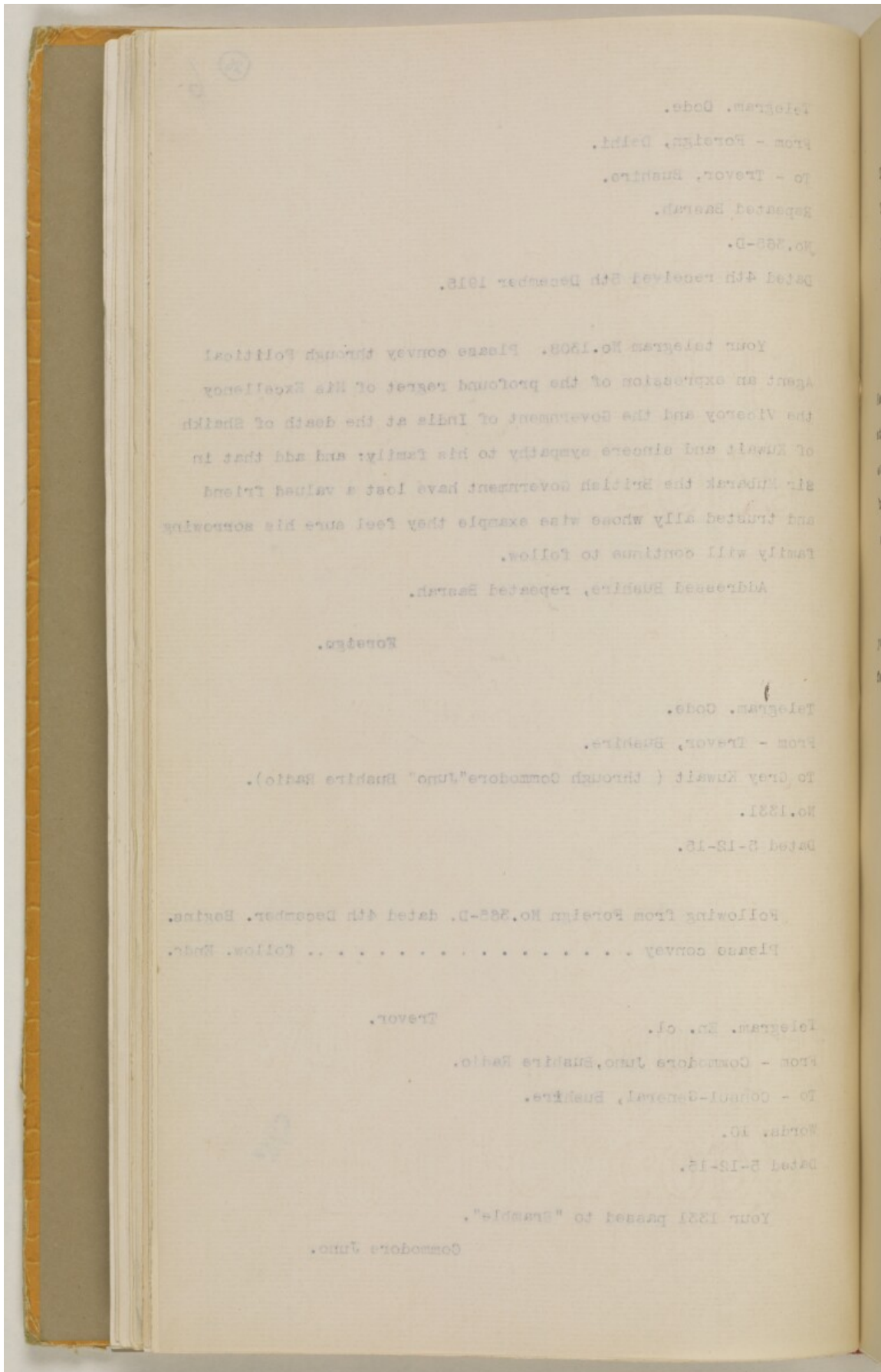
To - Consul-General, Bushire.

Words. 10.

Dated 5-12-15.

Your 1331 passed to "Bramble".

Commodore Juno.





Telegram P.

To Commodore Junke

No. 736 C.

4/12/15

Have received your telegram giving the news of Koweit. Many thanks. Am in doubt whether H.M.S. "Bramble" is strong enough. If necessary could you spare another ship without inconvenience? In the affirmative case will you kindly have the following delivered to Col. Grey through Commander of "Bramble" :-

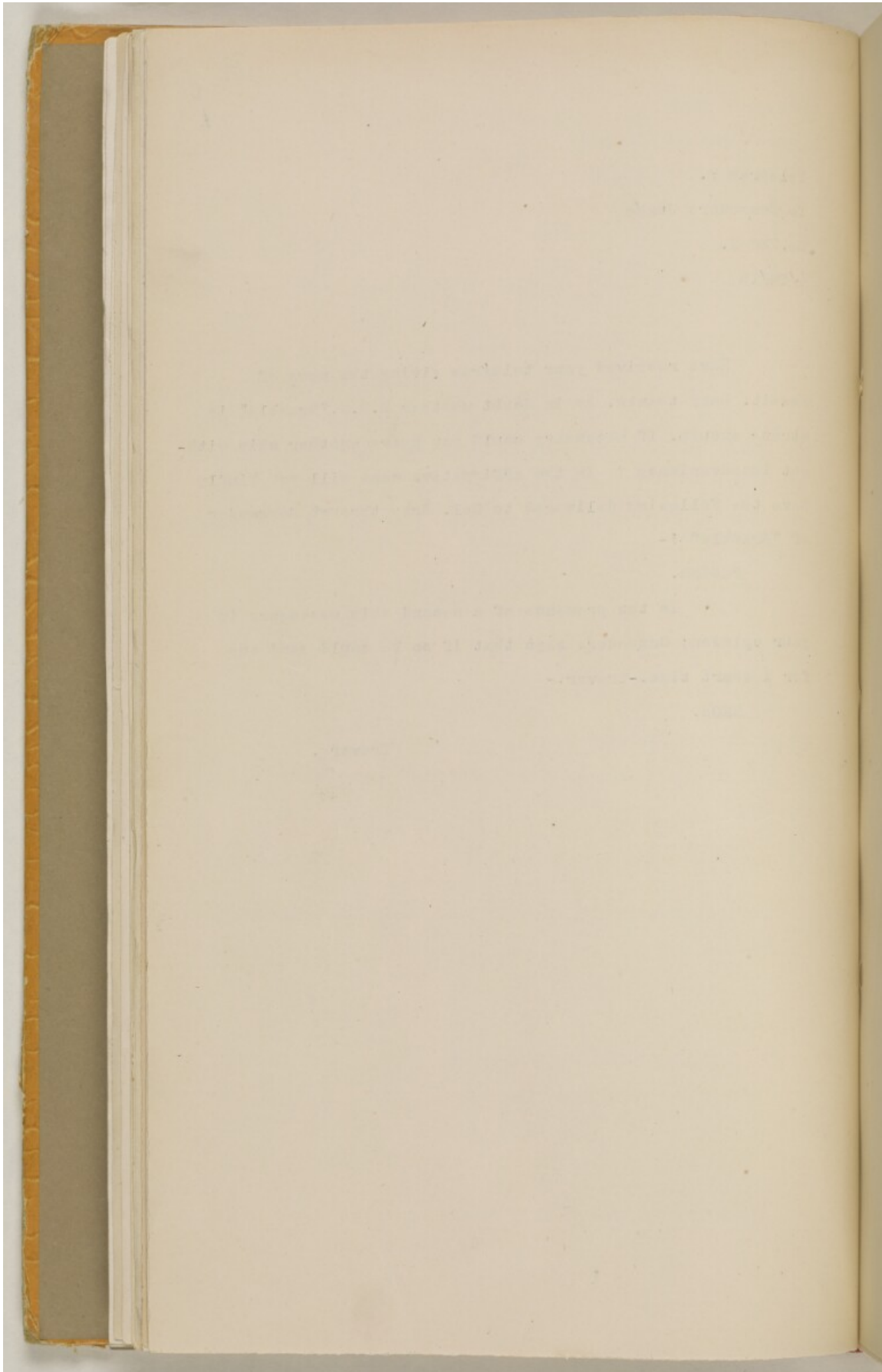
BEGINS.

Is the presence of a second ship necessary in your opinion; Commodore says that if so he could send one for a short time.-Trevor.-

ENDS.

Trevor .

53/52





Telegram.En.cl.

From - Commodore "Juno", Bushire Radio.

To - Trevor, Bushire.

Wds.25.

Dated 4th December 1915.

Your 736-G.

I have sent your message to Grey and will send
"Britomart" up if he requires another ship.

Commodore "Juno".

Telegram.En.cl.

From - Commodore "Juno", Bushire Radio.

To - Trevor, Bushire.

Wds.40

Dated 4th received 5th December 1915.

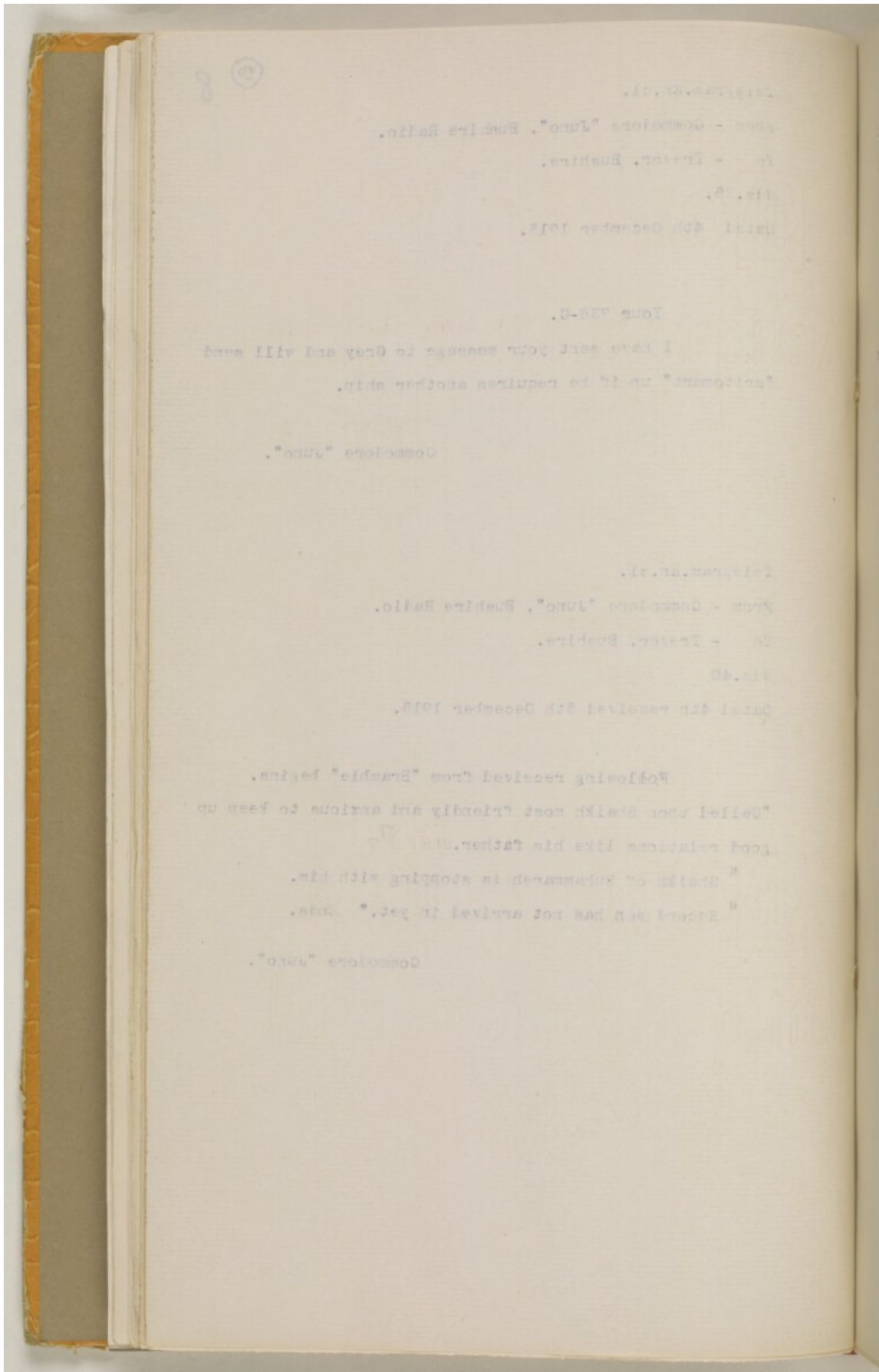
Following received from "Bramble" begins.

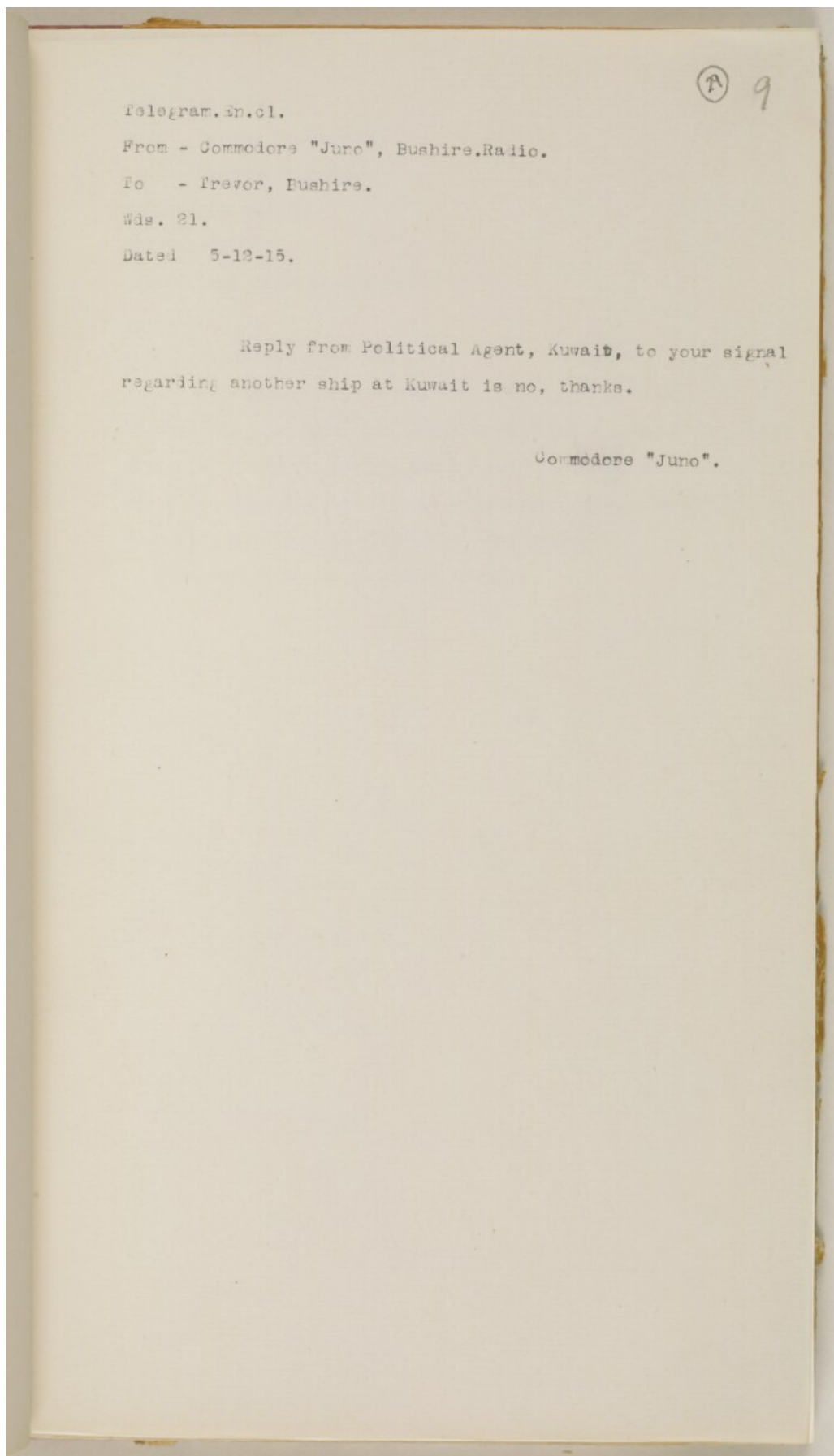
"Called upon Shaikh most friendly and anxious to keep up
good relations like his father. Shaikh

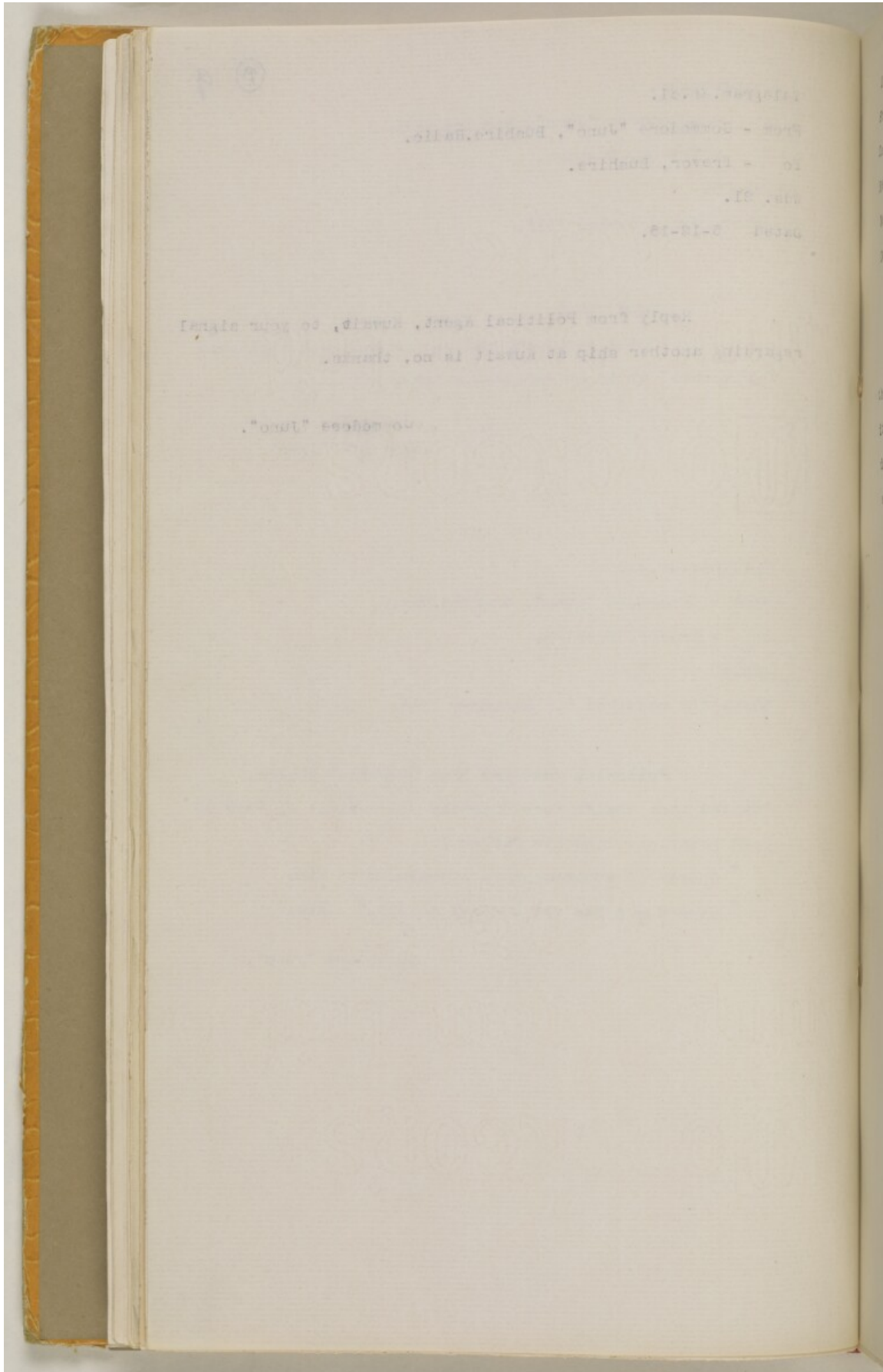
" Shaikh of Muhammareh is stopping with him.

" Second son has not arrived in yet." Ends.

Commodore "Juno".









Telegram.Côde.

From - Trevor, Bushire.

To - Foreign, Delhi.

Repeated - Basrah.

No.1334.

Dated 5th December 1915. (725/1000)

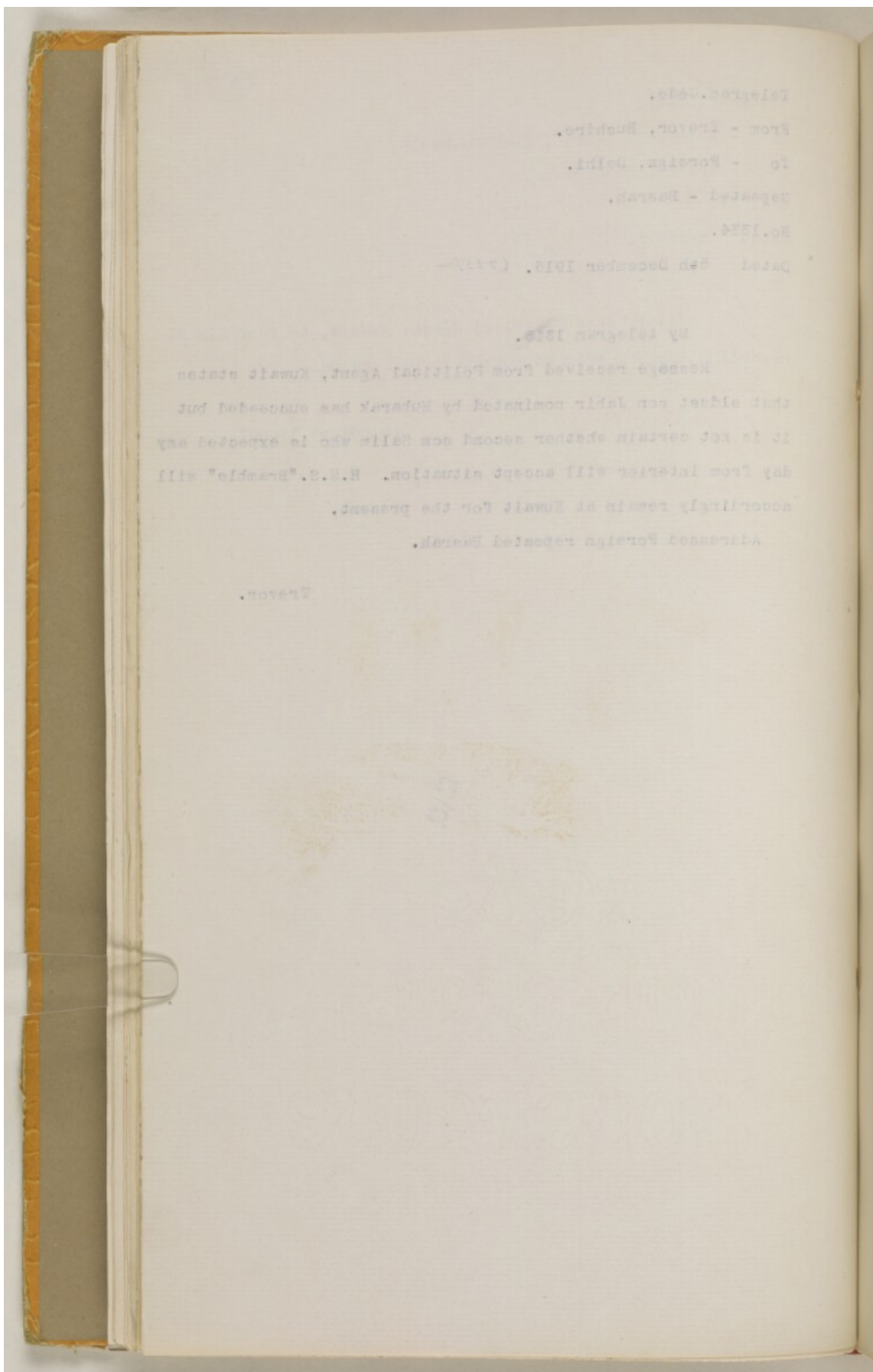
My telegram 1315.

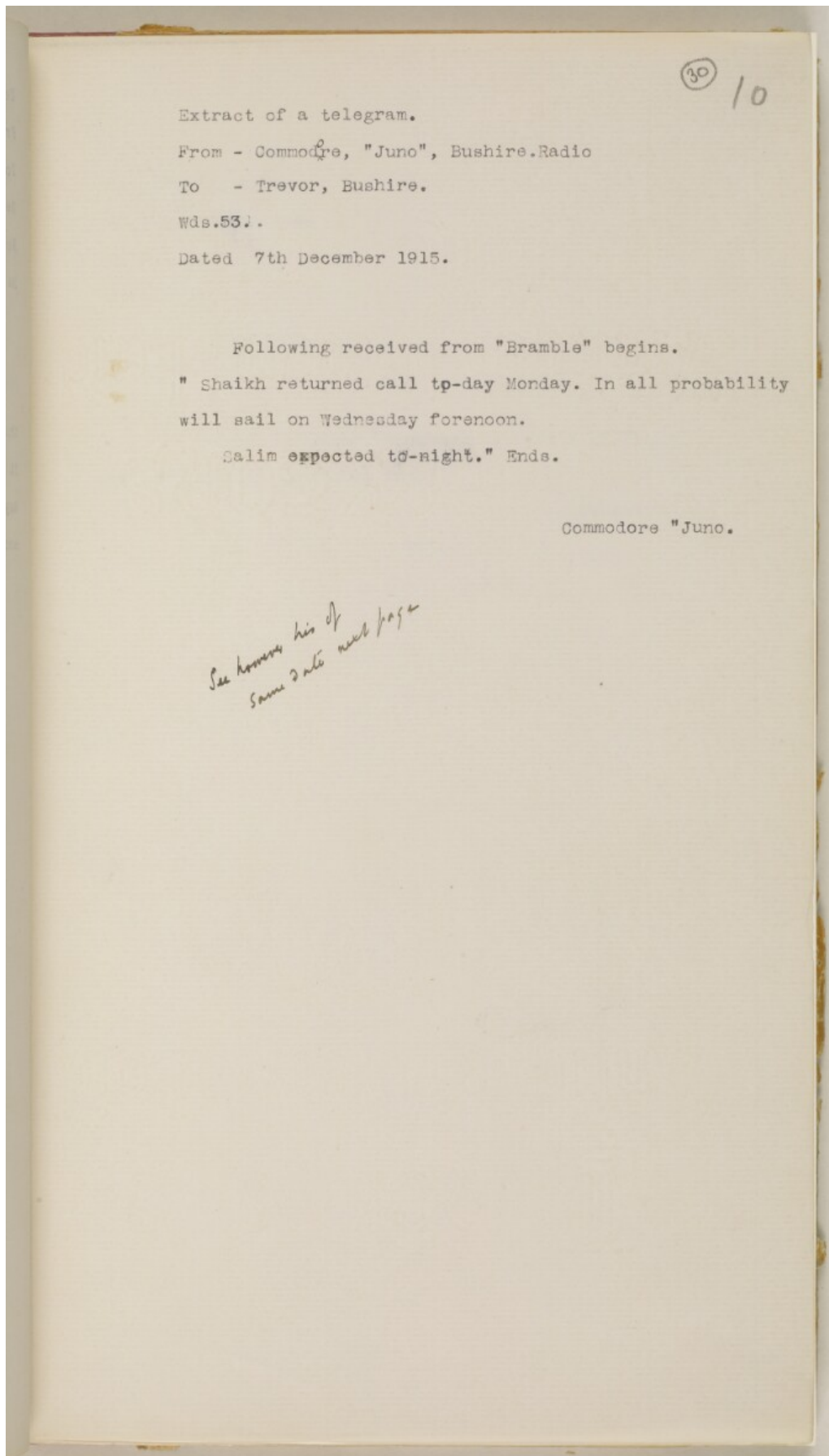
Message received from Political Agent, Kuwait states that eldest son Jabir nominated by Mubarak has succeeded but it is not certain whether second son Salim who is expected any day from interior will accept situation. H.M.S."Bramble" will accordingly remain at Kuwait for the present.

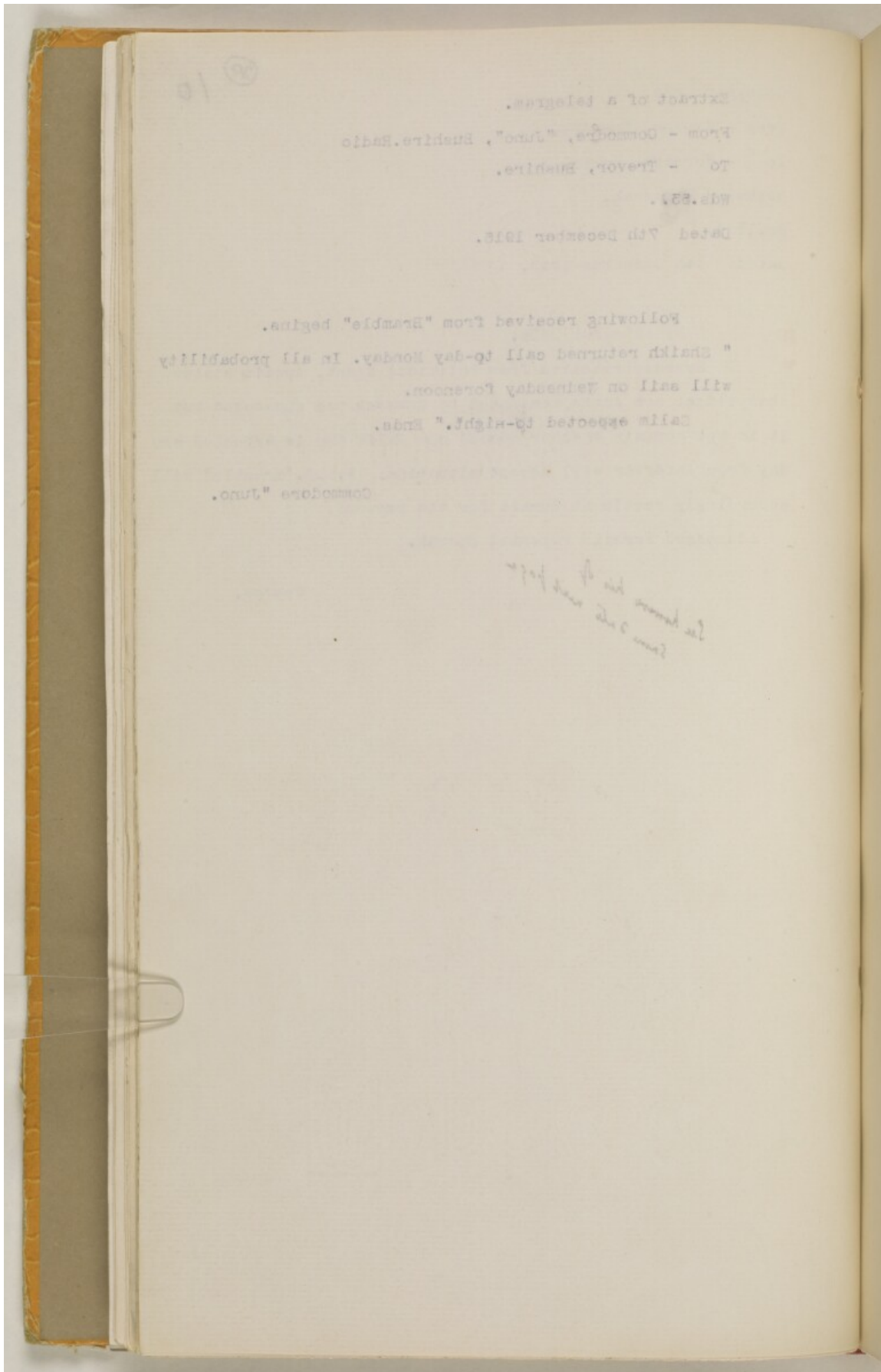
Addressed Foreign repeated Basrah.

Trevor.

53/52









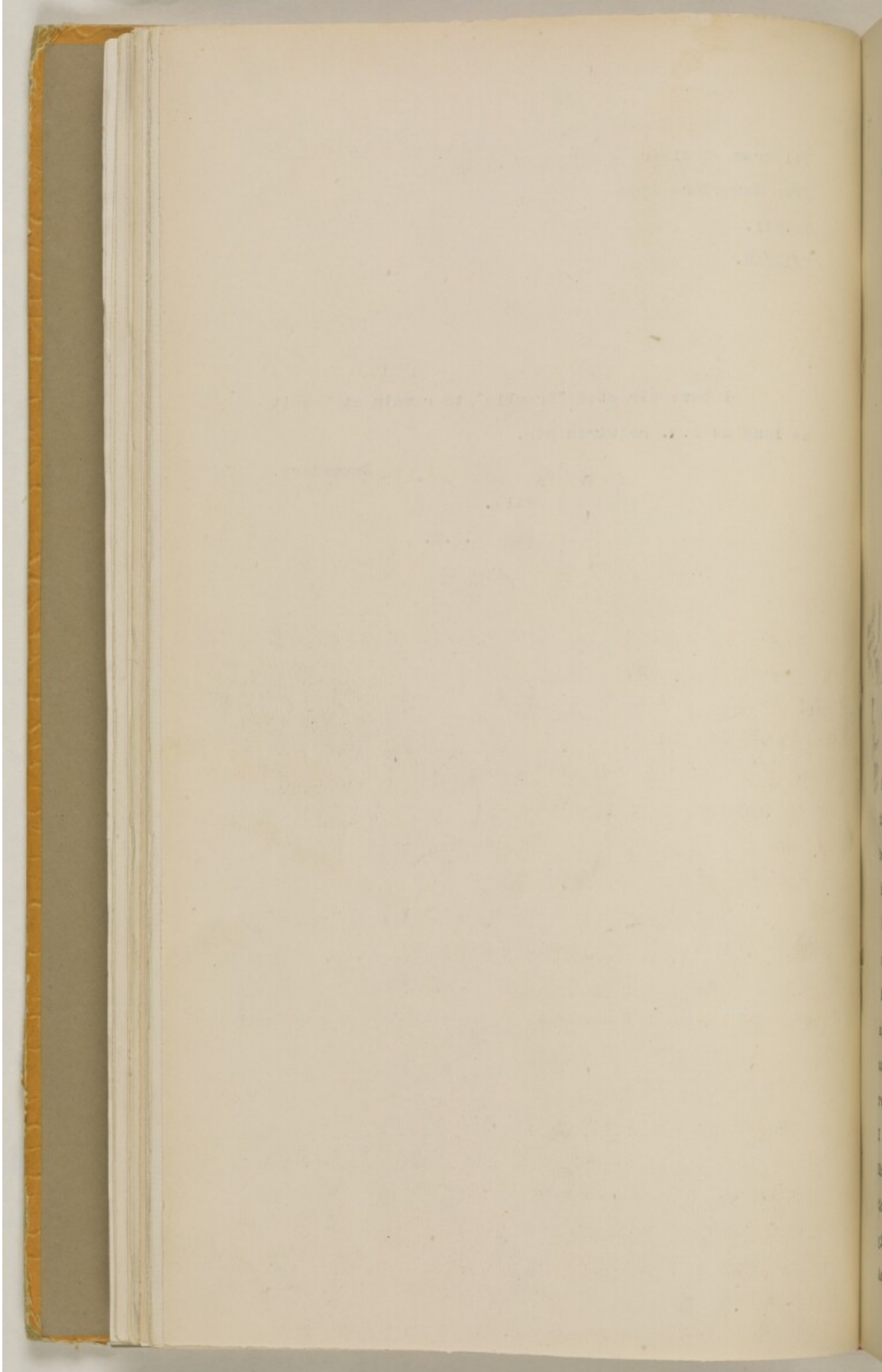
Telegram en clair
From Commodore June
No nil.
7/12/15.

I have directed "Bramble" to remain at Koweit
as long as P.A. requires her.

Commodore.

File.

A.P.T.





CONFIDENTIAL 12

DASHIRE RESIDENCY.
REG. NO. 550 cf.
DATE 8.xii.15
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

(32)

$$\frac{53}{52}$$

The Honourable the Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Dated Kuwait, December 3rd, 1915.

15.
- not on the file as
we do not describe
r 28th Vols $\frac{D}{2}$

I have the honour to confirm my telegram of 28th

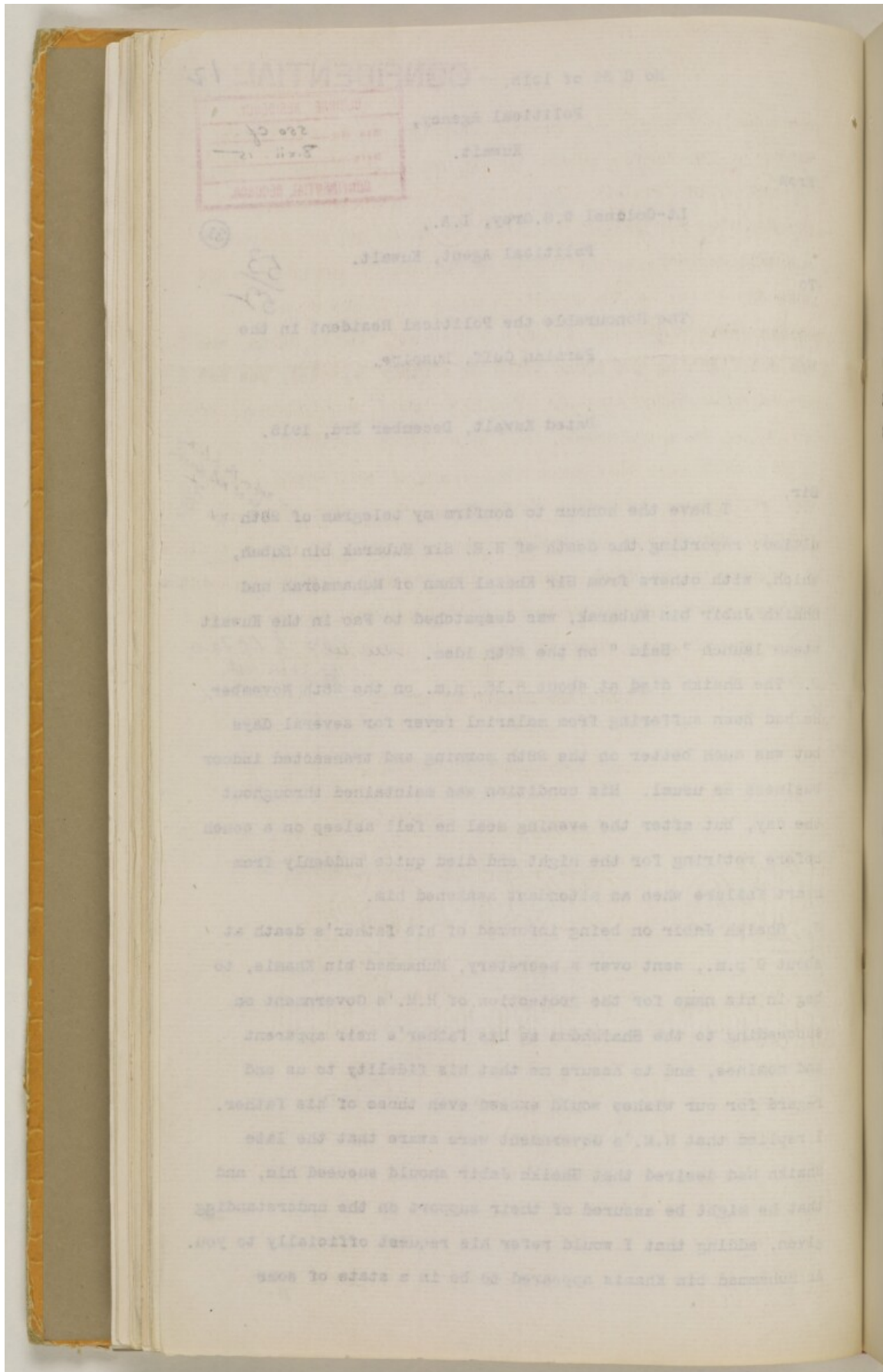
ultimo, reporting the death of H.E. Sir Mubarak bin Subah, which, with others from Sir Khazal Khan of Muhammerah and

Shaikh Jabir bin Mubarak, was despatched to Fao in the Kuwait steam launch " Said " on the 29th idem. *see tel^{ms} to CC7ac*

2. The Shaikh died at about 8.15. p.m. on the 28th November.

He had been suffering from malarial fever for several days but was much better on the 28th morning and transacted indoor business as usual. His condition was maintained throughout the day, but after the evening meal he fell asleep on a couch before retiring for the night and died quite suddenly from heart failure when an attendant awakened him.

3. Shaikh Jabir on being informed of his father's death at about 9 p.m., sent over a secretary, Muhammad bin Khamis, to beg in his name for the protection of H.M.'s Government on succeeding to the Shaikhdom as his father's heir apparent and nominee, and to assure me that his fidelity to us and regard for our wishes would exceed even those of his father. I replied that H.M.'s Government were aware that the late Shaikh had desired that Shaikh Jabir should succeed him, and that he might be assured of their support on the understanding given, adding that I would refer his request officially to you. As Muhammad bin Khamis appeared to be in a state of some





13
(33)

trepidation I asked him whether Jabir had any fear of opposition to his succession and he replied in the negative; but, in view of the general opinion in Kuwait that there might be trouble from Sir Mubarak's second son Salim and his friends, I thought it best to include in my telegram a request for the presence of one of His Majesty's ships for a few days until Shaikh Jabir had consolidated his position. Shaikh Salim, who was out fighting the Ajman tribe as already reported, has not yet returned to Kuwait, and meanwhile Jabir, with the help of Sir Khazal Khan and myself, has taken up the position of ruler. It is now thought that Salim will, however unwillingly, recognise his brother as Shaikh on return, any opportunity he may have had for raising opposition having passed, and at the time of writing all is quiet. Salim is expected to arrive in Kuwait any day, and a further report will be submitted in due course.

4. A copy of this letter is being sent to Basrah.

I have the honour to be,

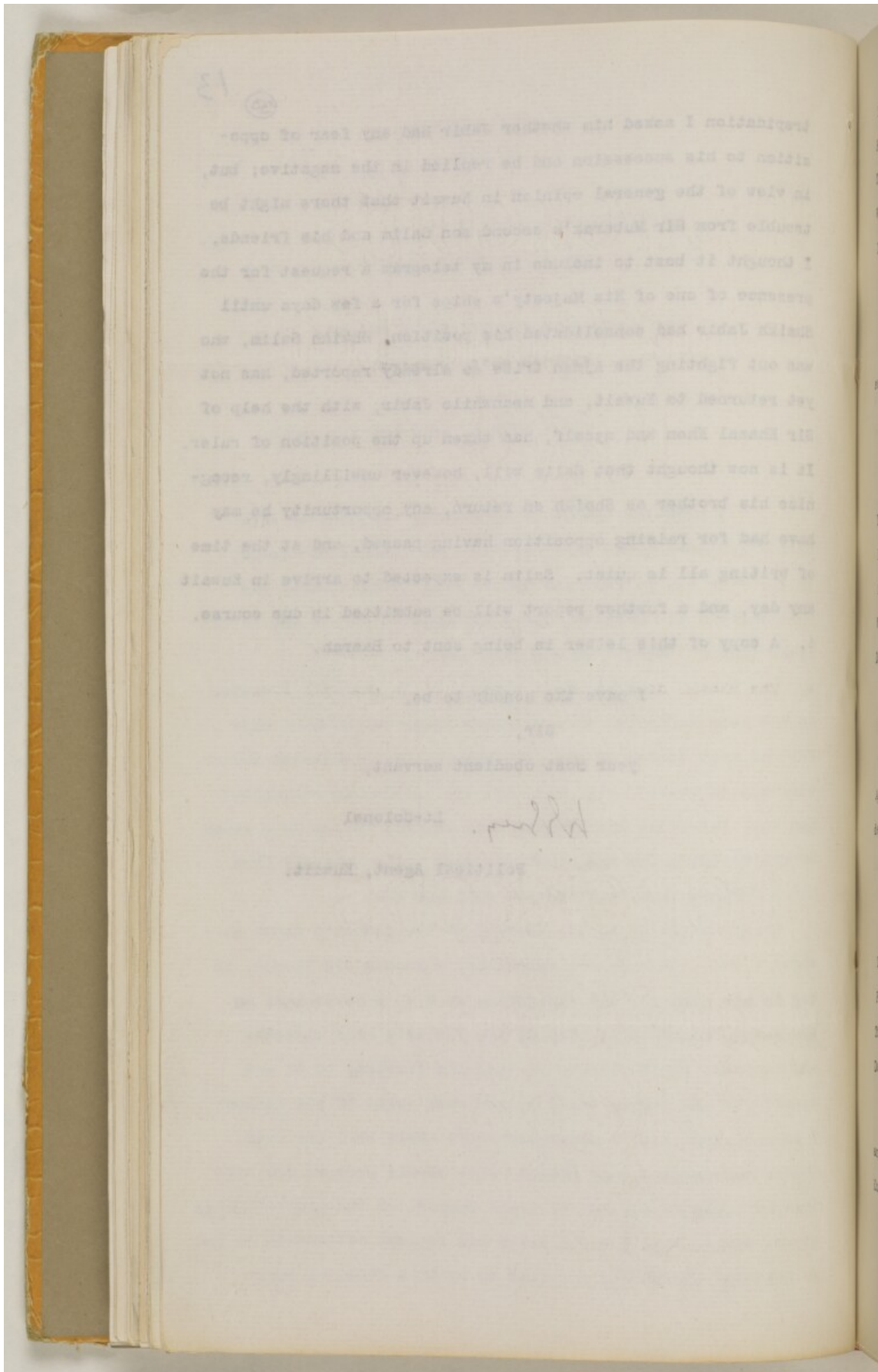
Sir,

your most obedient servant,

H. H. H.

Lt-Colonel

Political Agent, Kuwait.





Telegram. En. Cl.

From - Commodore Bushire Radio.

To - Consul-General, Bushire.

Words. 24.

Dated 8-12-15.

Following received from "Bramble".

Salim arrived morning of 7th. Political Agent not yet seen him, am remaining for the present.

Commodore.

Telegram. En. cl.

From - Commodore Bushire Radio.

To - Consul-General, Bushire.

Words. 60.

Dated 9-12-15.

Following received from "Bramble" Begins.

Visited Salim this evening in company with Political Agent. Appears inclined to be friendly. Political Agent desires my presence until Friday. Ends.

x

x

x

Commodore.

Telegram. En. cl.

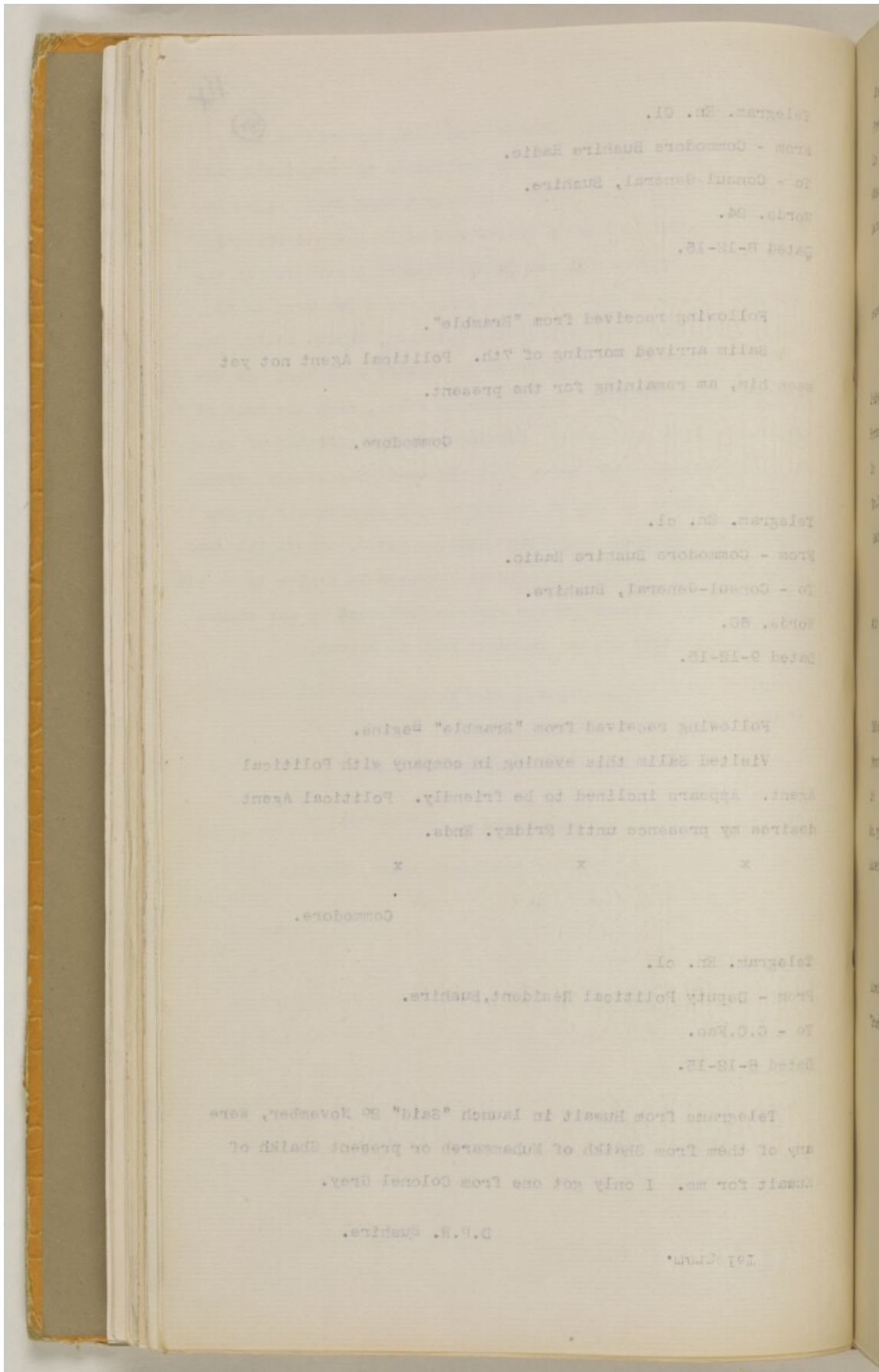
From - Deputy Political Resident, Bushire.

To - C.C.Fao.

Dated 8-12-15.

Telegrams from Huwait in launch "Said" 29 November, were any of them from Shaikh of Muhammareh or present Shaikh of Kuwait for me. I only got one from Colonel Grey.

D.P.R. Bushire.





Telegram.D.T.

From - C.C., Fao.

To - Deputy Political Resident, Bushire.

Wis.23.

Dated 9th received 10th December 1915.

41/8. Only one received from Colonel Grey. Nothing received from ~~Shaikhs~~ of Muhammaren^a Kuwait.

C.C.

Telegram.En.cl.

From - Cox, Basrah.

To - Trevor, Bushire.

No.3000-B.

Dated 9th received 10th December 1915.

I presume Foreign Department telegram 365-D of December 4th has been repeated to Kuwait for necessary action.

Cox.

Telegram. En.cl.

From - Trevor, Bushire.

To - Cox, Basrah.

No. 1345.

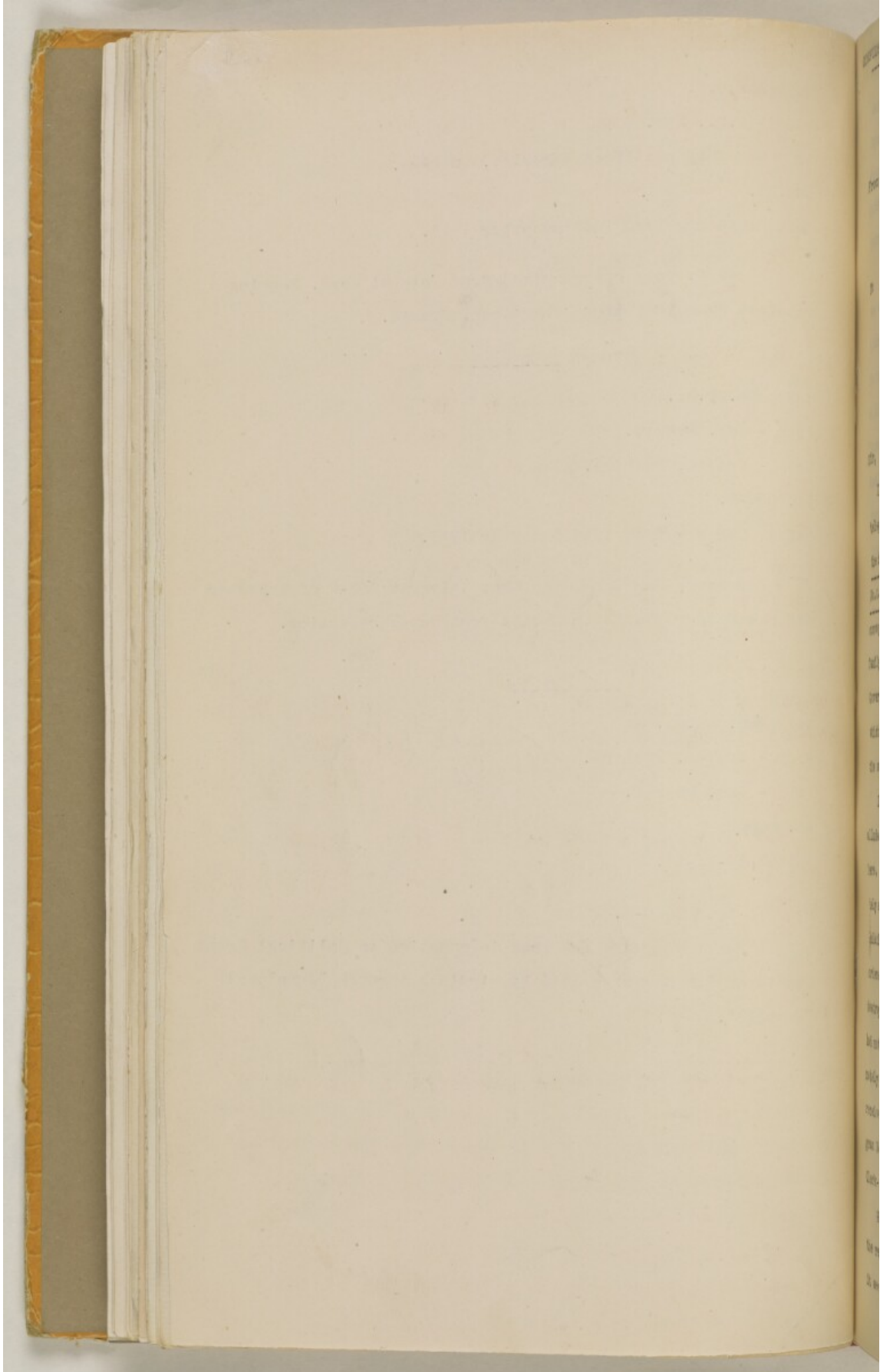
Dated 10-12-15.

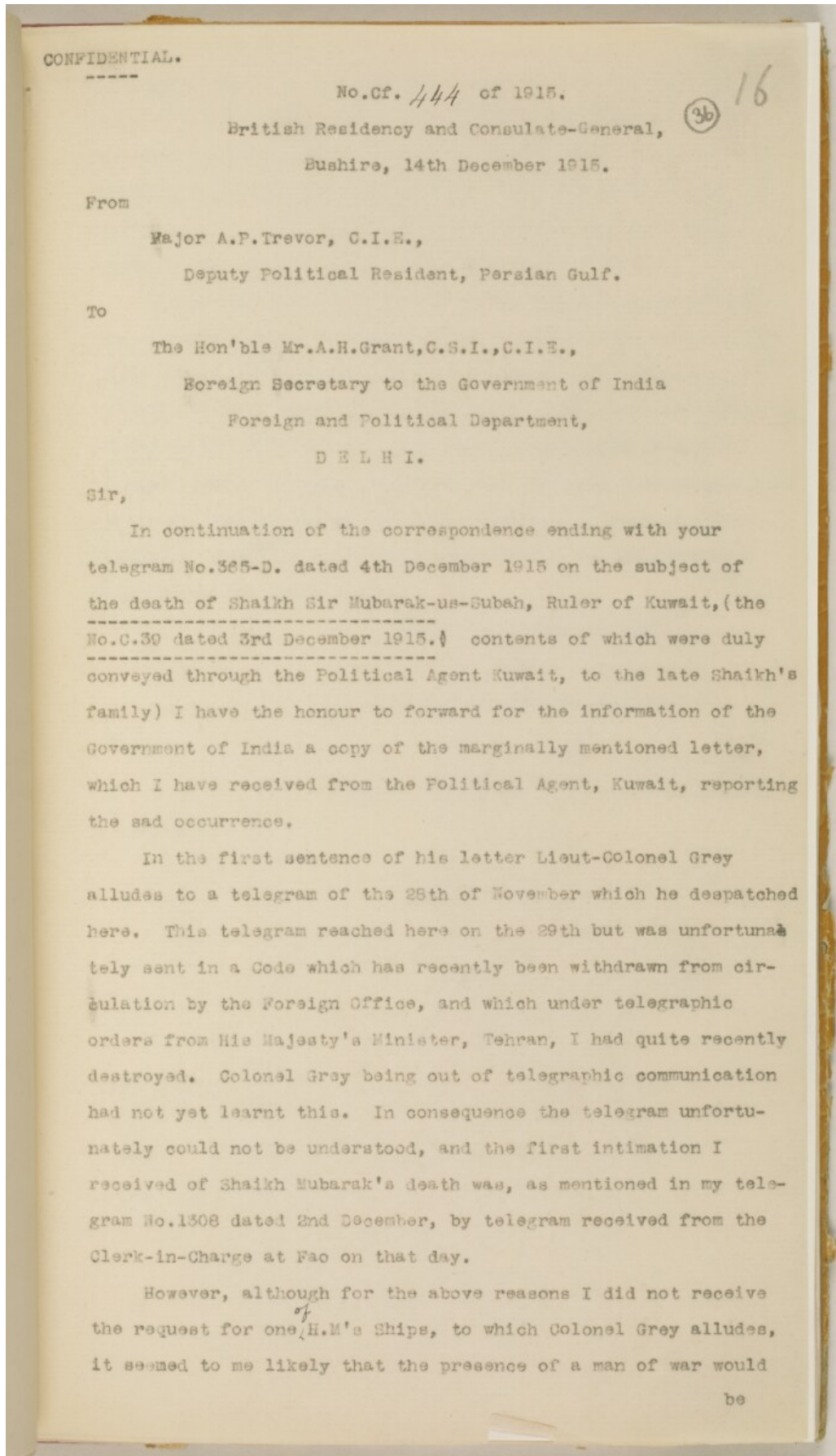
Your 3000-B.

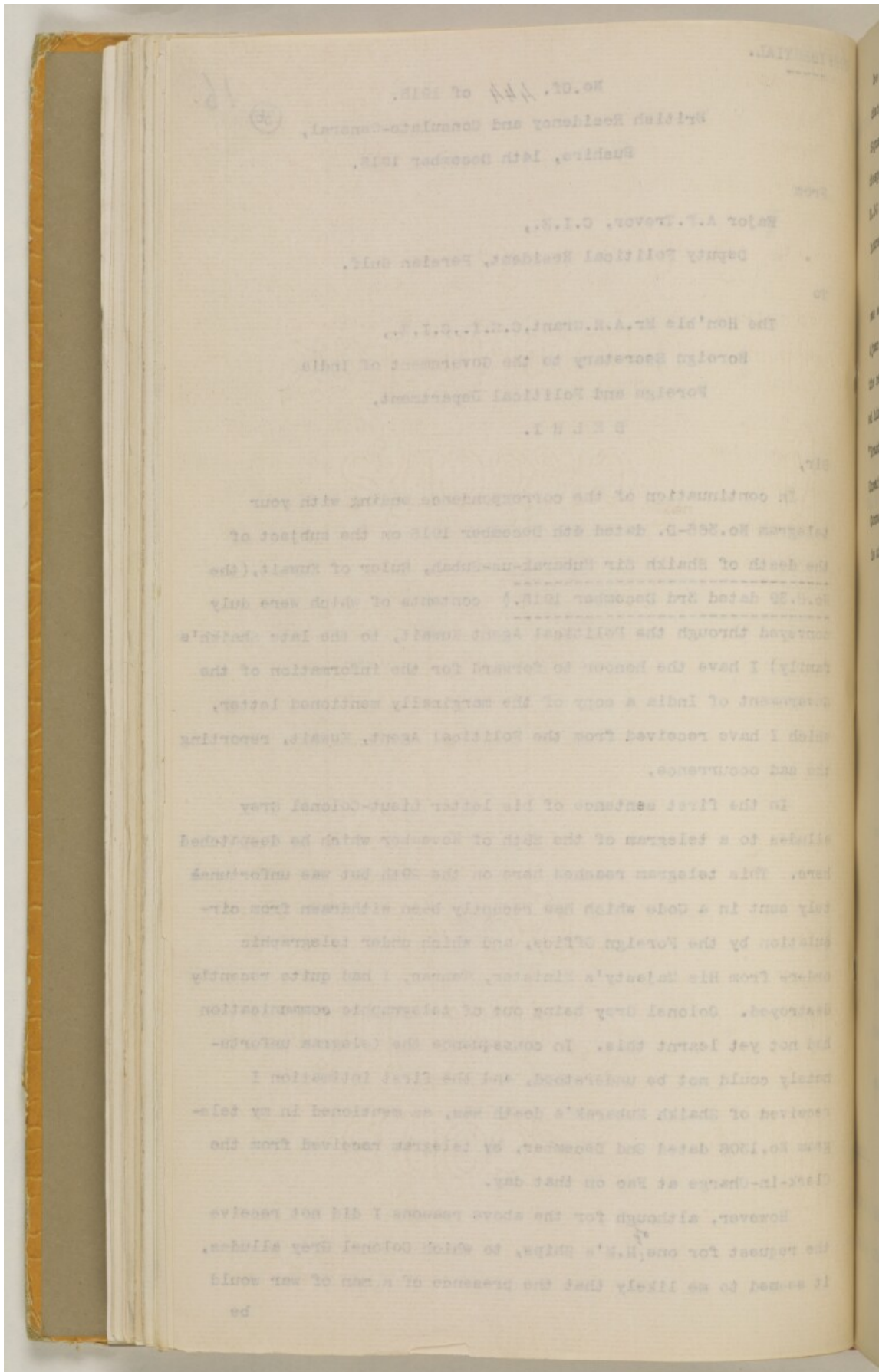
Yes I repeated telegram in question to Political Agent Kuwait on 5th December 1915 by wireless through "Juno" and "Bramble".

Trevor.

53
52









(37) 17
be advantageous, so (as already reported in my telegram No. 1315 dated 2nd December) I asked the Commodore of the Persian Gulf Squadron if one could be spared and he was good enough to despatch despatch H.M.S. "Bramble" forthwith. She arrived at Kuwait at 2.30 p.m. on the 3rd December having been delayed for some hours by bad weather during the crossing.

Shaikh Salim the 2nd son of Shaikh Mubarak whose attitude was somewhat doubtful returned from his expedition against the Ajman on the 7th December, and as he appeared to acquiesce in the new state of affairs, the Political Agent, who had interviewed him on the 8th instant, said that the services of H.M.S. "Bramble" were no longer required, and the ship accordingly left Kuwait on the morning of the 10th December. A copy of Lieutenant Commander Bickford's letter of proceedings to the Commodore is attached for information.

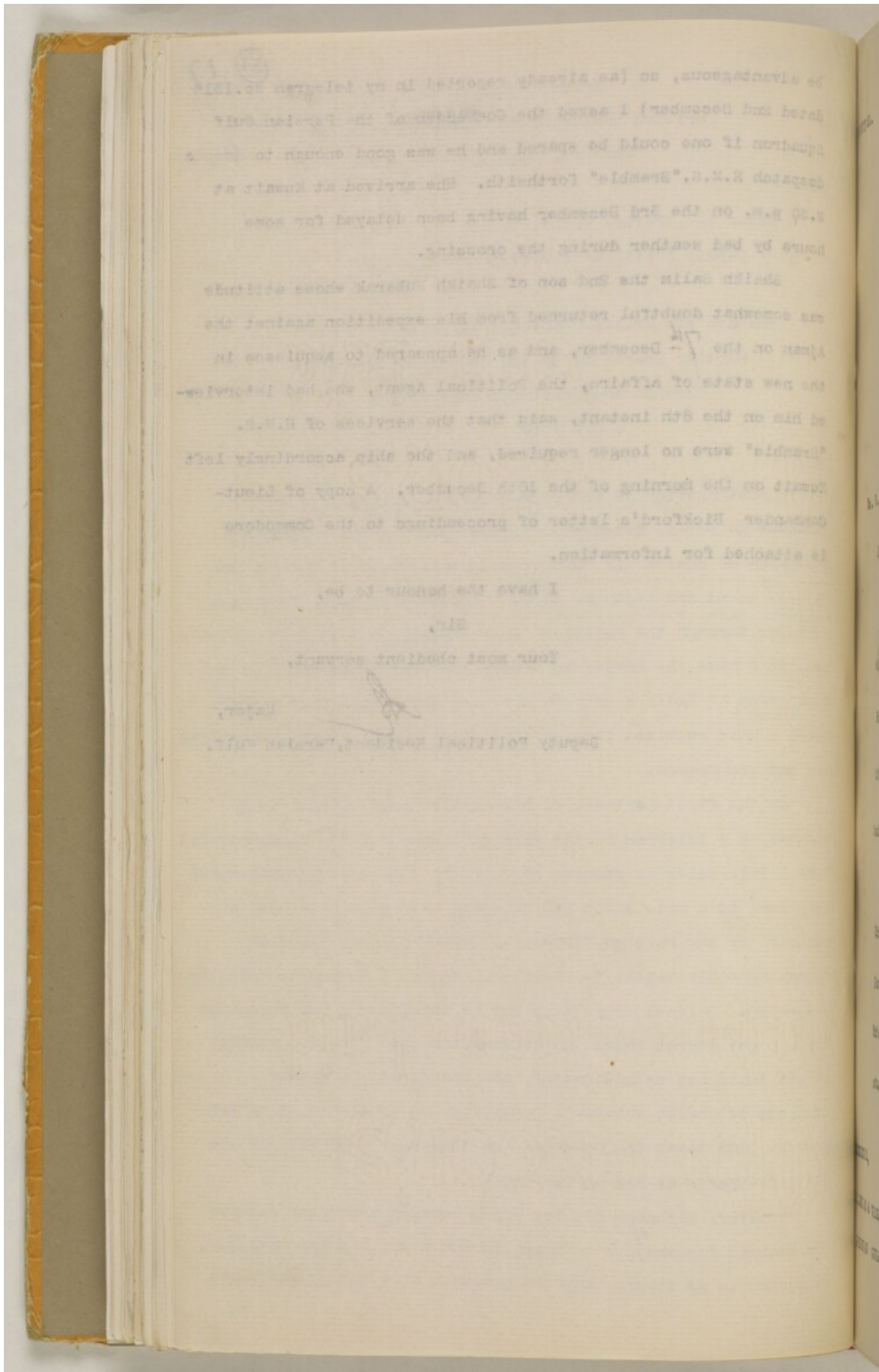
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Major,

Deputy Political Resident, Persian Gulf.





38
Duplicate. 18

CONFIDENTIAL.

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.
REG. No. 13
DATE 13 Dec: 1915.
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

Letter of Proceedings.

H.M.S. "BRAMBLE", at Bushire.
11th. December 1915.

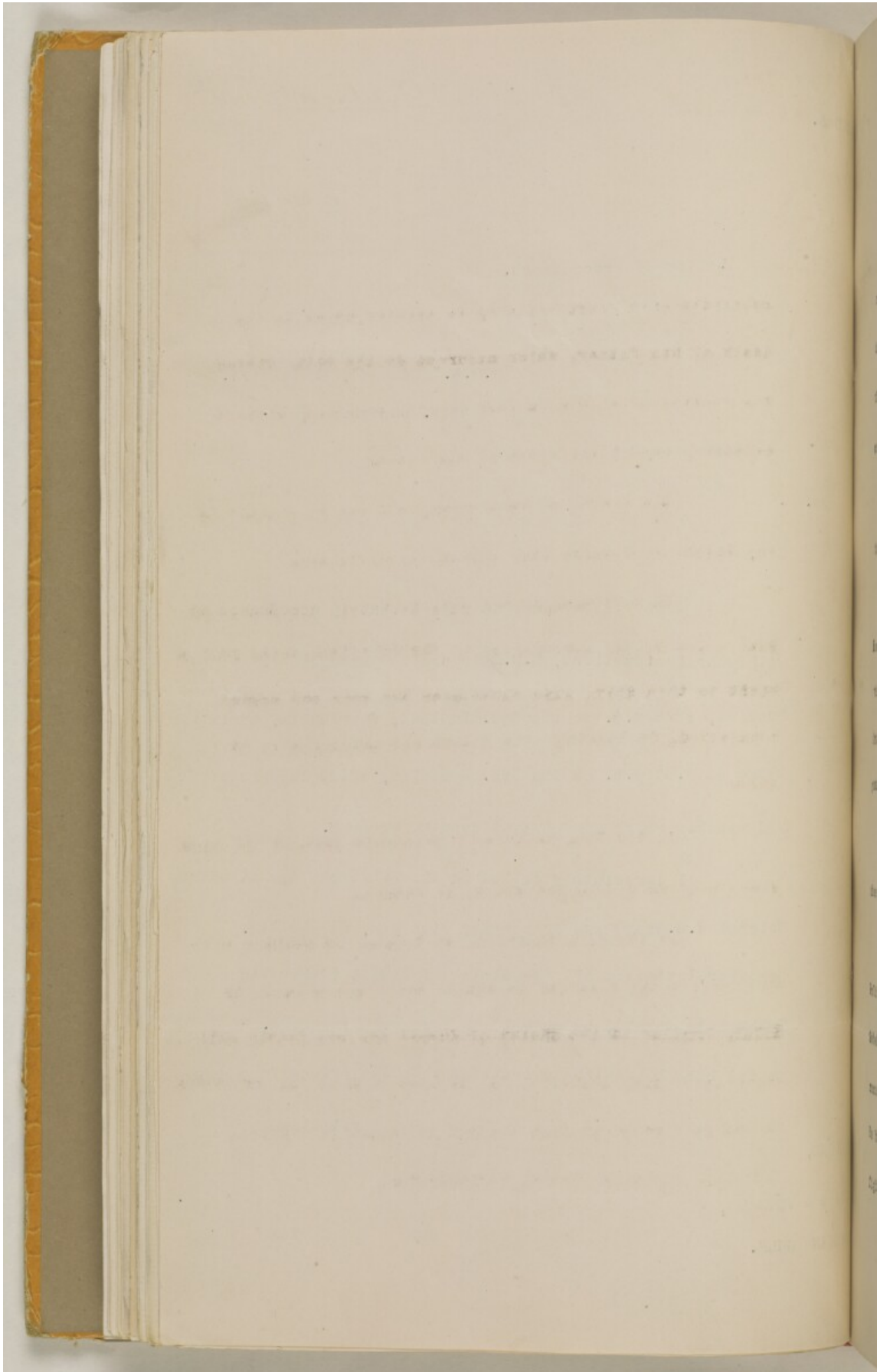
No. 5.

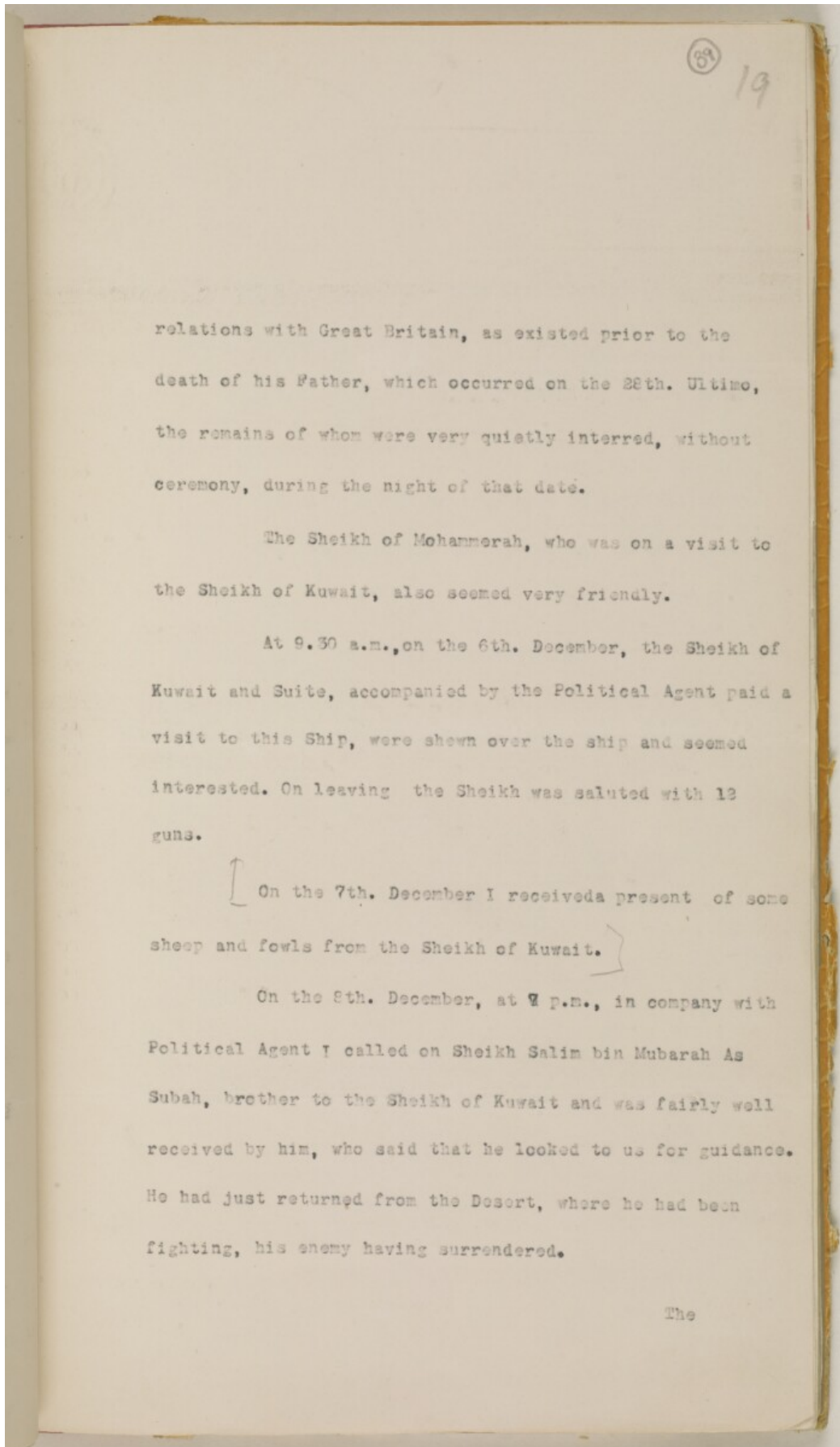
Sir,

I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, H.M. Ship under my command left Bushire, at 5 p.m. on the 2nd. Instant, for Kuwait, arriving there at 3.30 p.m. on the 3rd. December, after experiencing bad weather, which somewhat delayed my arrival.

I immediately called on the Political Agent (Lieut Colonel W.G. Grey) and in company with him, on the 4th. December, I visited the new Sheikh of Kuwait (Jabir bin Mubarak As Subah), by whom I was very well received. He stated that he desired to continue the same friendly relations

MACDORE,
SHIPS & VESSELS,
PERSIAN GULF.





relations with Great Britain, as existed prior to the death of his Father, which occurred on the 28th. Ultimo, the remains of whom were very quietly interred, without ceremony, during the night of that date.

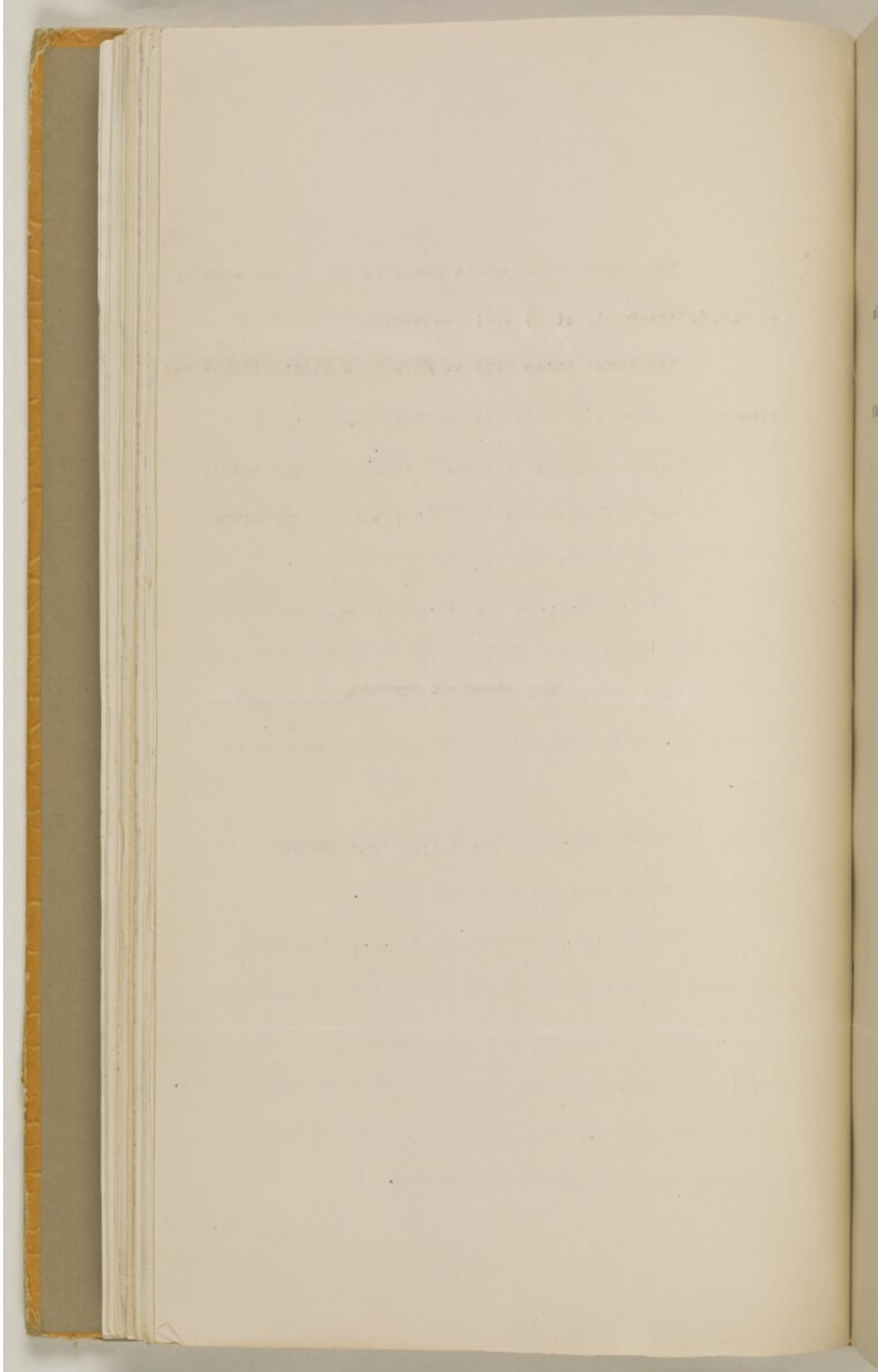
The Sheikh of Mohammerah, who was on a visit to the Sheikh of Kuwait, also seemed very friendly.

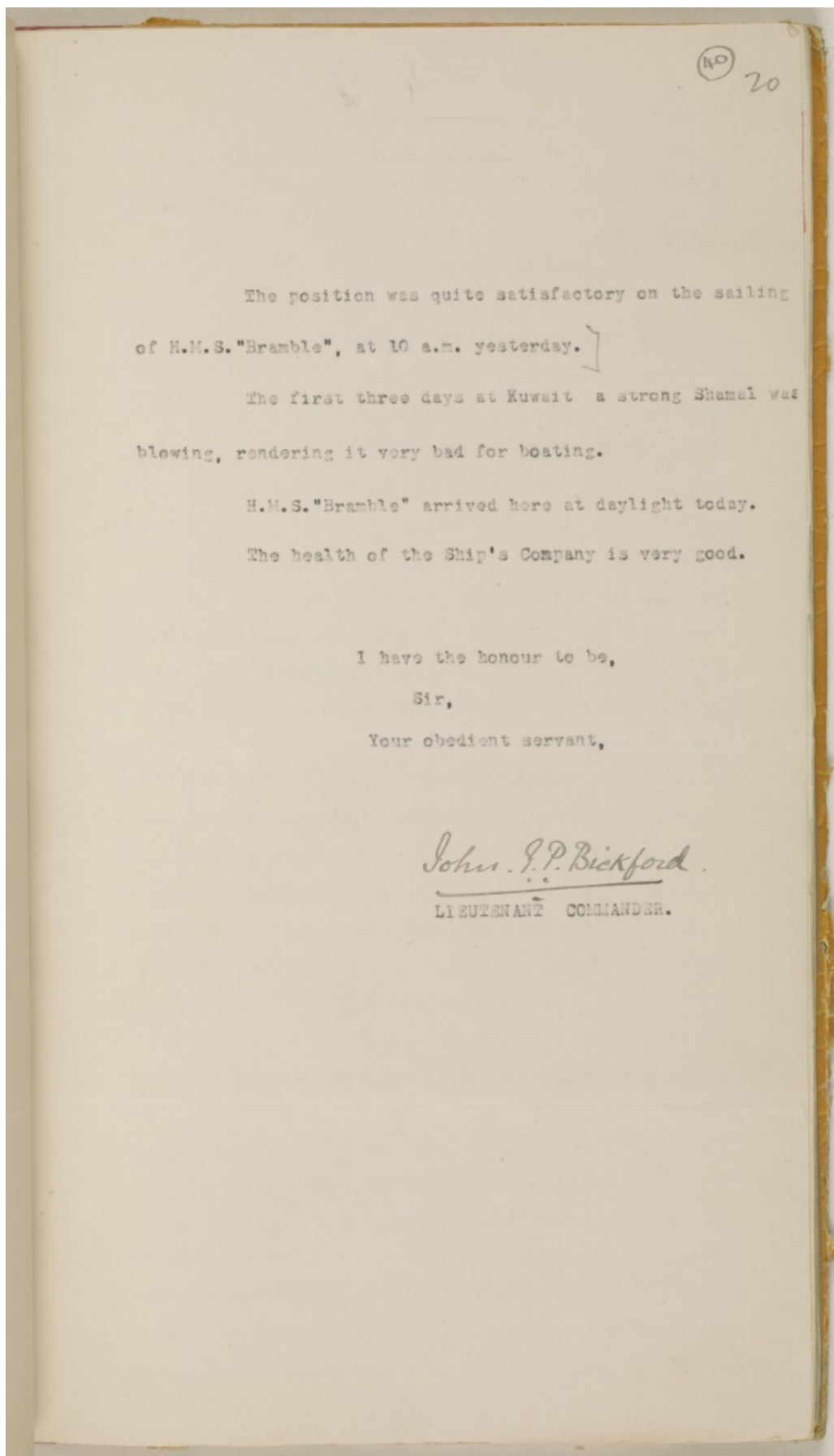
At 9.30 a.m., on the 6th. December, the Sheikh of Kuwait and Suite, accompanied by the Political Agent paid a visit to this Ship, were shown over the ship and seemed interested. On leaving the Sheikh was saluted with 12 guns.

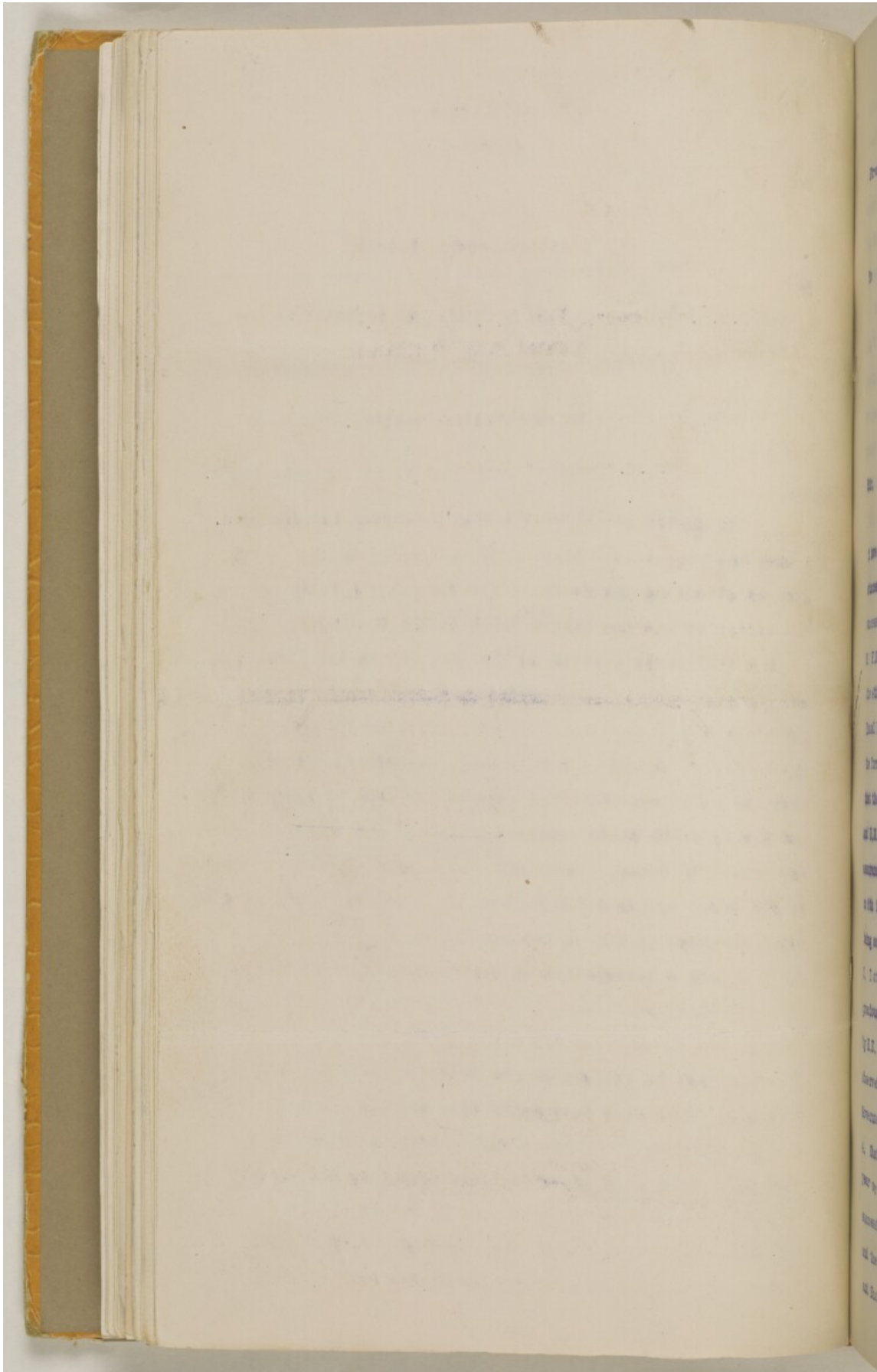
[On the 7th. December I received a present of some sheep and fowls from the Sheikh of Kuwait.]

On the 8th. December, at 7 p.m., in company with Political Agent I called on Sheikh Salim bin Mubarah As Subah, brother to the Sheikh of Kuwait and was fairly well received by him, who said that he looked to us for guidance. He had just returned from the Desert, where he had been fighting, his enemy having surrendered.

The









(41) 21

No C 41 of 1915. **CONFIDENTIAL**

Political Agency,
Kuwait.

From Lt-Colonel W.G.Grey, I.A.
Political Agent, Kuwait.

To *57/52*
The Honourable the Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.
Rec. No. 565 CP.
Date 15. XII. 15
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

Dated Kuwait, December 11th, 1915.

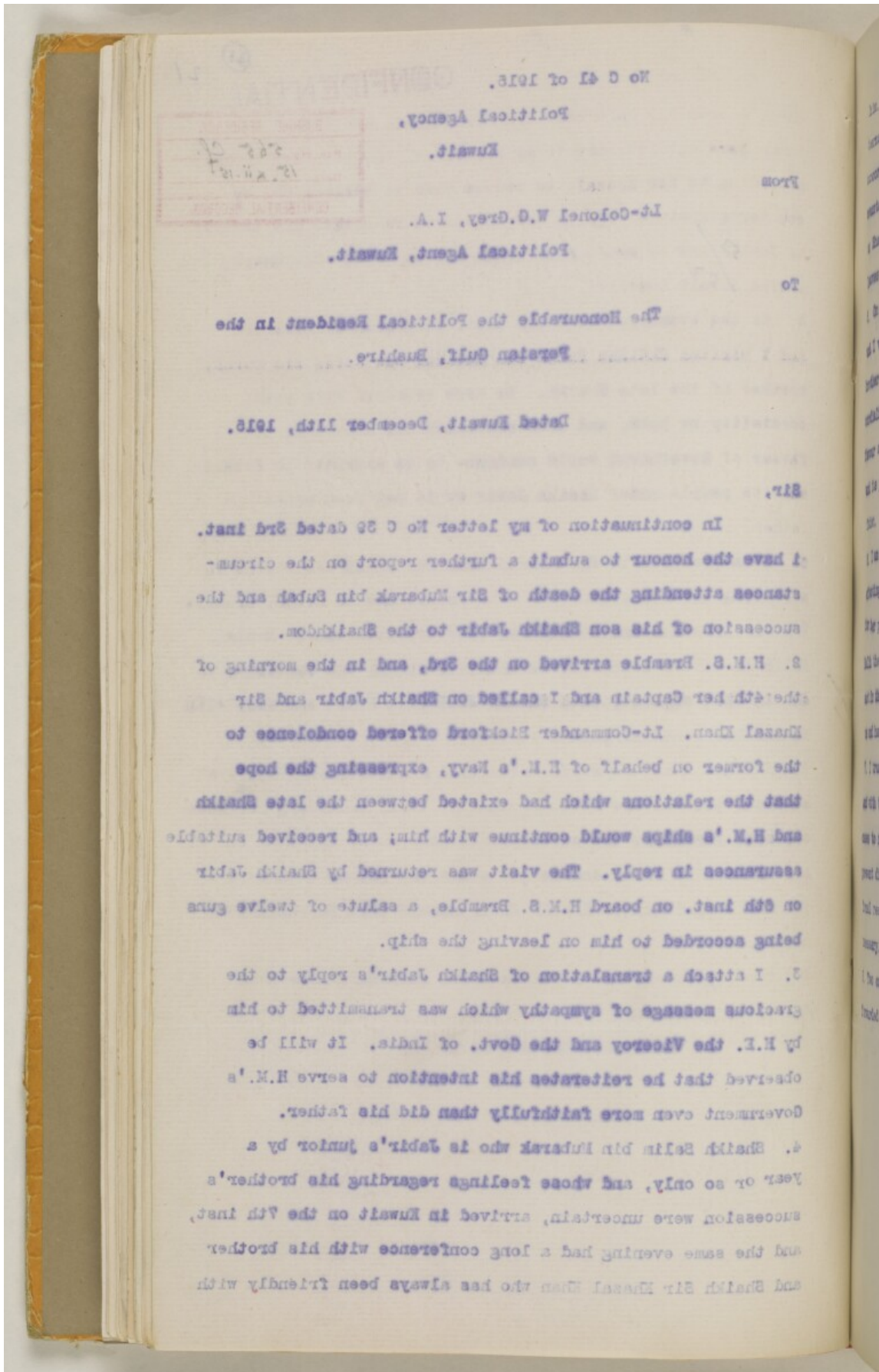
Sir,

In continuation of my letter No C 39 dated 3rd inst. I have the honour to submit a further report on the circumstances attending the death of Sir Mubarak bin Subah and the succession of his son Shaikh Jabir to the Shaikhdom.

2. H.M.S. Bramble arrived on the 3rd, and in the morning of the 4th her Captain and I called on Shaikh Jabir and Sir Khazal Khan. Lt-Commander Bickford offered condolence to the former on behalf of H.M.'s Navy, expressing the hope that the relations which had existed between the late Shaikh and H.M.'s ships would continue with him; and received suitable assurances in reply. The visit was returned by Shaikh Jabir on 6th inst. on board H.M.S. Bramble, a salute of twelve guns being accorded to him on leaving the ship.

3. I attach a translation of Shaikh Jabir's reply to the gracious message of sympathy which was transmitted to him by H.E. the Viceroy and the Govt. of India. It will be observed that he reiterates his intention to serve H.M.'s Government even more faithfully than did his father.

4. Shaikh Salim bin Mubarak who is Jabir's junior by a year or so only, and whose feelings regarding his brother's succession were uncertain, arrived in Kuwait on the 7th inst, and the same evening had a long conference with his brother and Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan who has always been friendly with





42 22
him. A complete agreement was arrived at, and though the terms have not yet come to my knowledge, the brothers intend, according to Sir Khazal, to reduce them to writing for my counter-signature. Salim has agreed to recognise his brother as Shaikh and to serve him faithfully as such. Sir Khazal leaves Kuwait tomorrow.

5. On the evening of the 8th inst. Lt-Commander Bickford and I visited Shaikhs Salim bin Mubarak and Jabir bin Subah, brother of the late Shaikh. We were received with great cordiality by both, and each expressed the hope that the favour of Government would continue to be extended to Kuwait and its people under Shaikh Jabir as it had been under his father.

6. I am grateful to Sir Khazal Khan for loyal assistance in effecting the accession of Shaikh Jabir, and to H.M.S. Bramble for her presence and support at this critical time. Mullah Salih the chief secretary to the late Shaikh who continues to act in that capacity with Shaikh Jabir, is heart and soul with us and has rendered yeoman service.

7. I trust that the steps taken will meet with your approval and with that of the Govt. of India. It is necessary in these cases to recognise the successor without delay in order to prevent disturbance, and we now await the favour of a more formal recognition of Shaikh Jabir should that be considered necessary.

8. Two copies of this letter and its enclosure have been forwarded to Basrah.

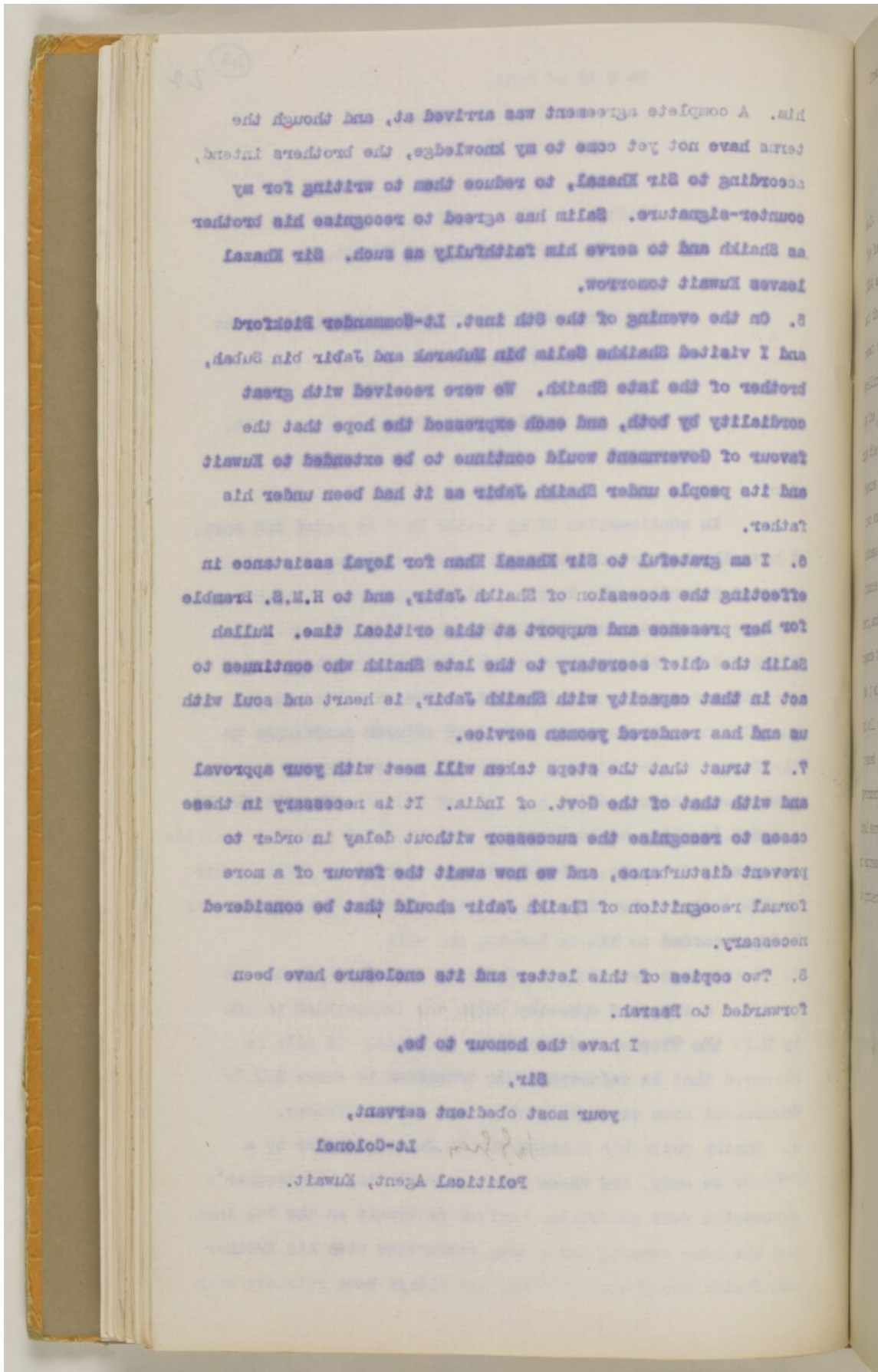
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

H. S. Khan Lt-Colonel

Political Agent, Kuwait.





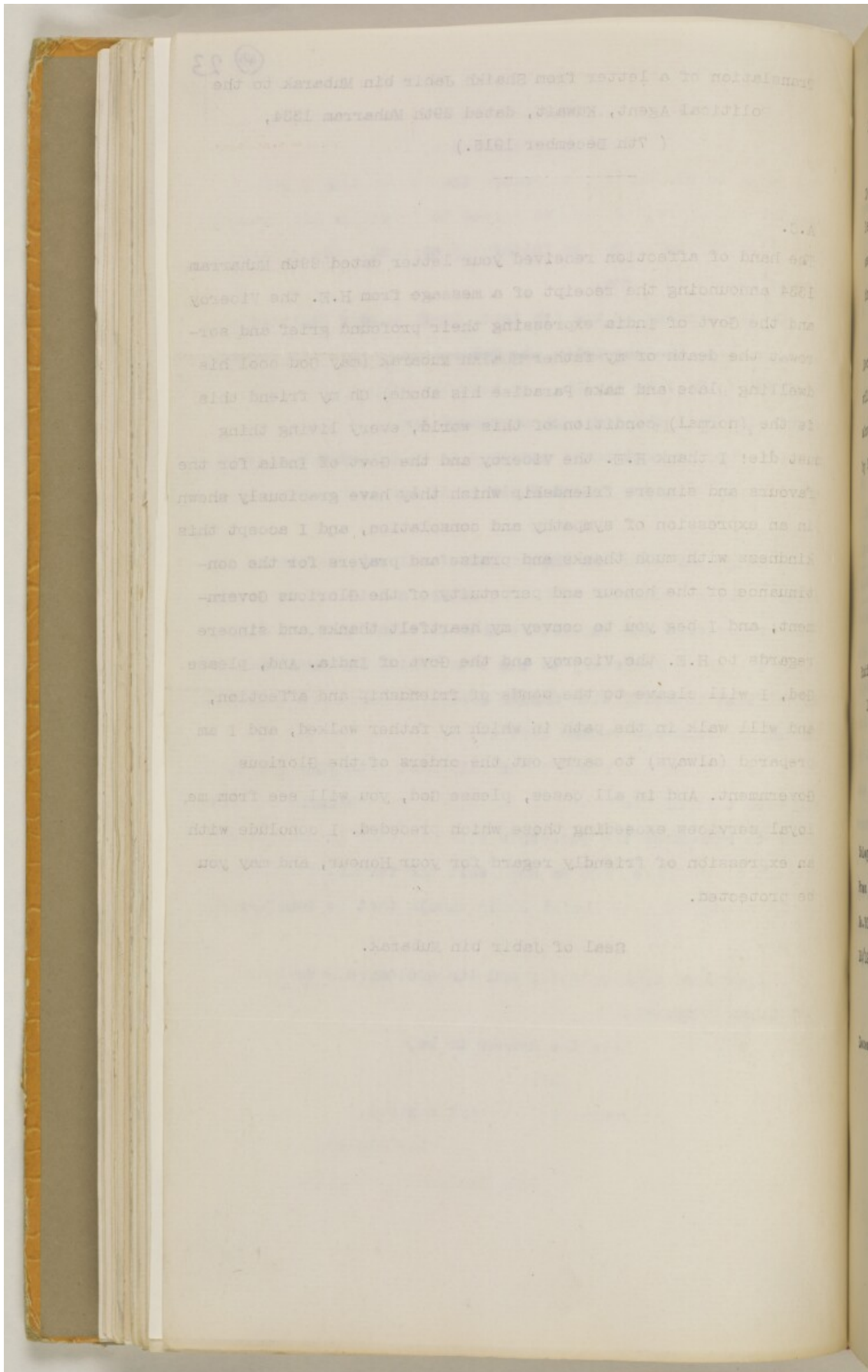
23

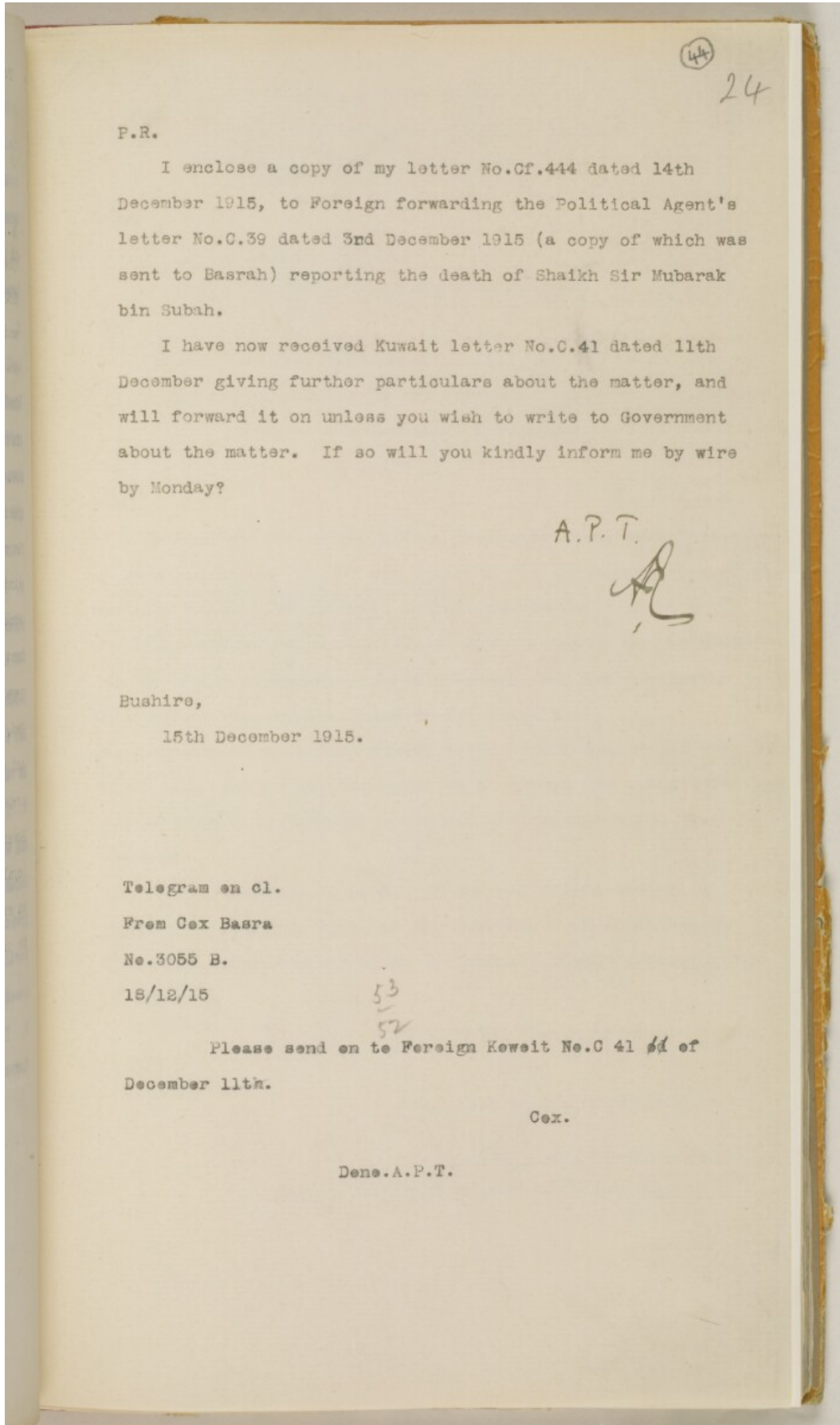
Translation of a letter from Shaikh Jabir bin Mubarak to the
Political Agent, Kuwait, dated 29th Muharram 1334,
(7th December 1915.)

A.C.

The hand of affection received your letter dated 29th Muharram 1334 announcing the receipt of a message from H.E. the Viceroy and the Govt of India expressing their profound grief and sorrow at the death of my father Shaikh Mubarak (may God cool his dwelling place and make Paradise his abode). Oh my friend this is the (normal) condition of this world, every living thing must die! I thank H.E. the Viceroy and the Govt of India for the favours and sincere friendship which they have graciously shewn in an expression of sympathy and consolation, and I accept this kindness with much thanks and praise and prayers for the continuance of the honour and perpetuity of the Glorious Government; and I beg you to convey my heartfelt thanks and sincere regards to H.E. the Viceroy and the Govt of India. And, please God, I will cleave to the bonds of friendship and affection, and will walk in the path in which my father walked, and I am prepared (always) to carry out the orders of the Glorious Government. And in all cases, please God, you will see from me loyal services exceeding those which preceded. I conclude with an expression of friendly regard for your Honour, and may you be protected.

Seal of Jabir bin Mubarak.





P.R.

I enclose a copy of my letter No.Cf.444 dated 14th December 1915, to Foreign forwarding the Political Agent's letter No.C.39 dated 3rd December 1915 (a copy of which was sent to Basrah) reporting the death of Shaikh Sir Mubarak bin Subah.

I have now received Kuwait letter No.C.41 dated 11th December giving further particulars about the matter, and will forward it on unless you wish to write to Government about the matter. If so will you kindly inform me by wire by Monday?

A.P.T.

Bushire,

15th December 1915.

Telegram en cl.

From Cex Basra

No.3055 B.

18/12/15

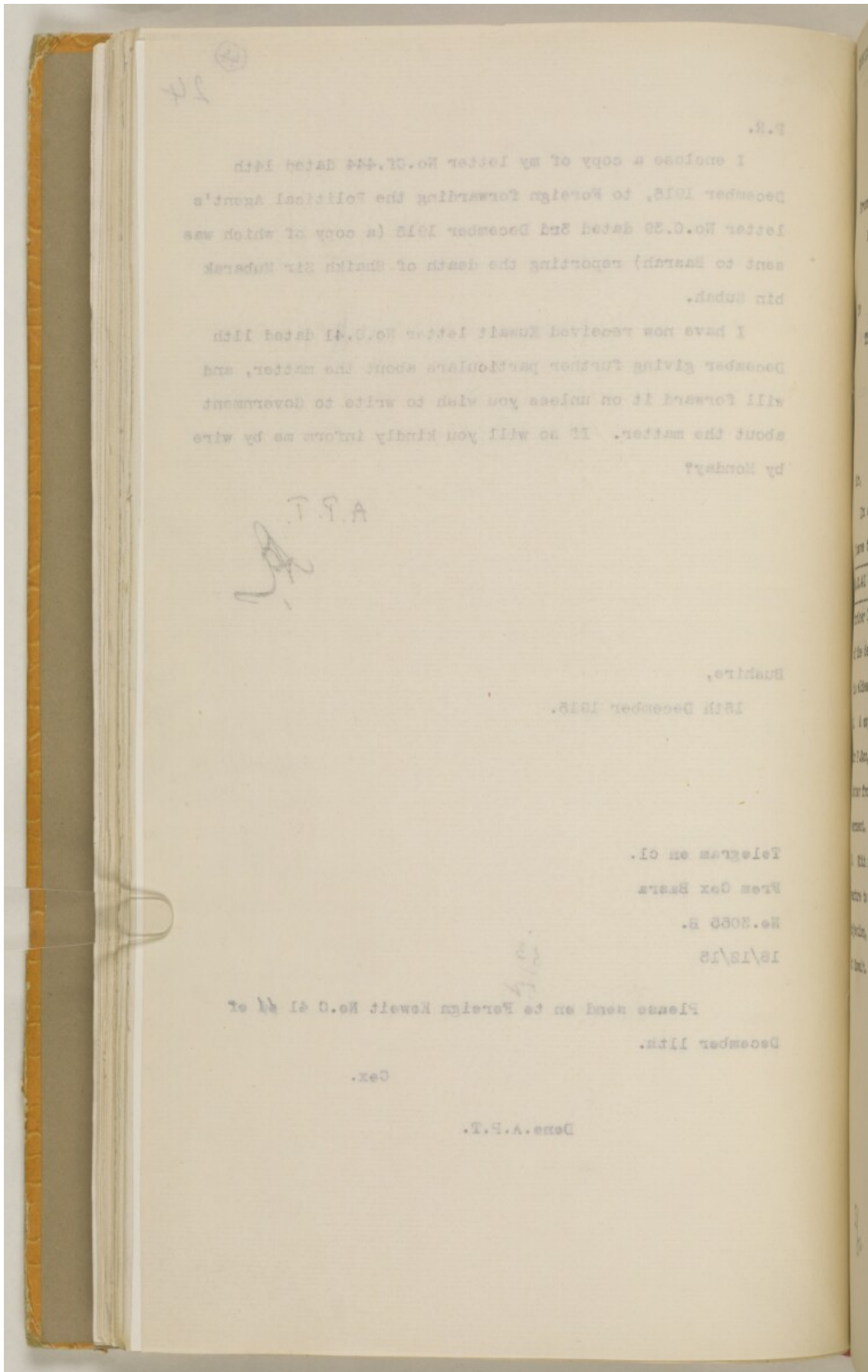
53

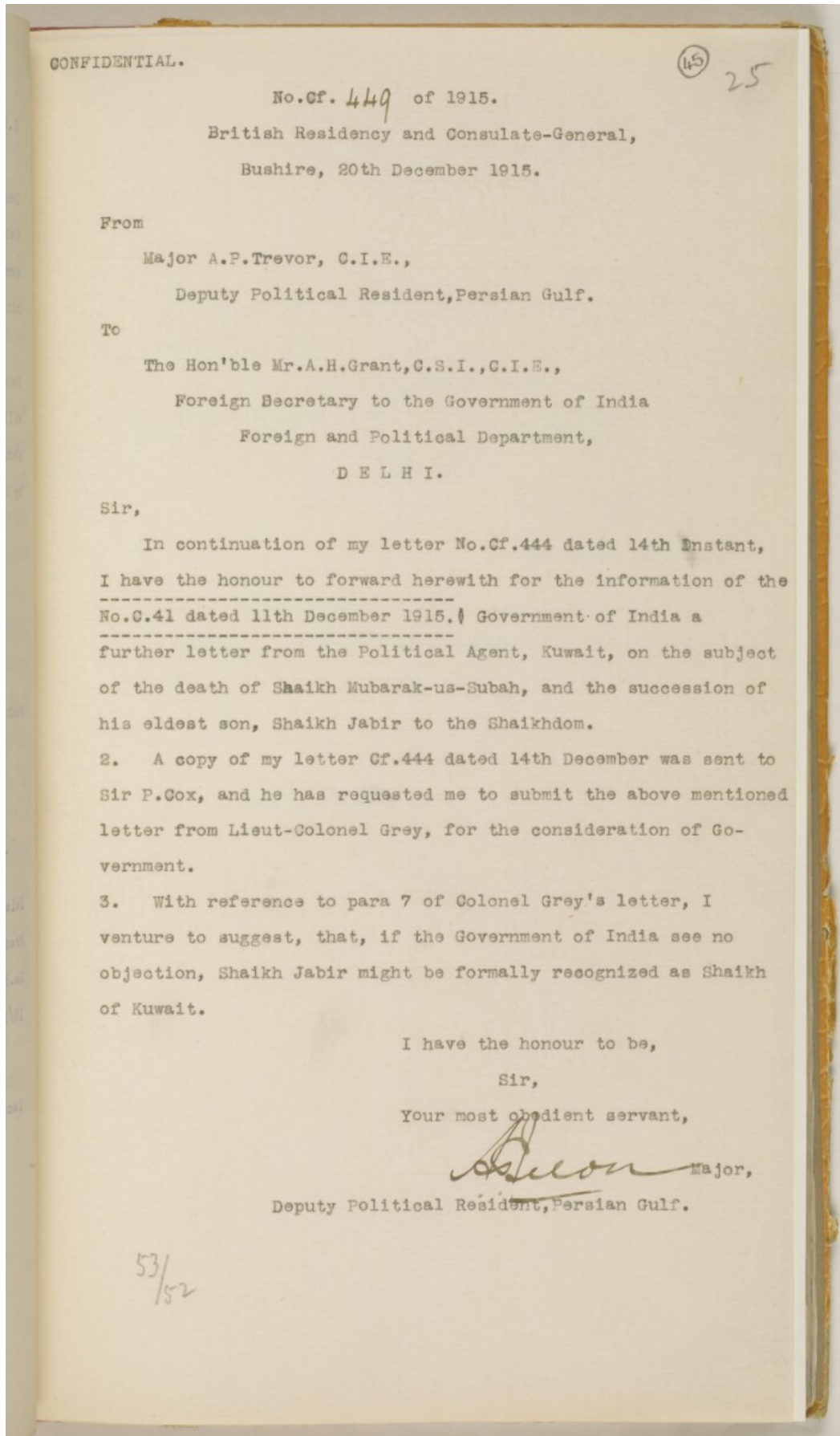
52

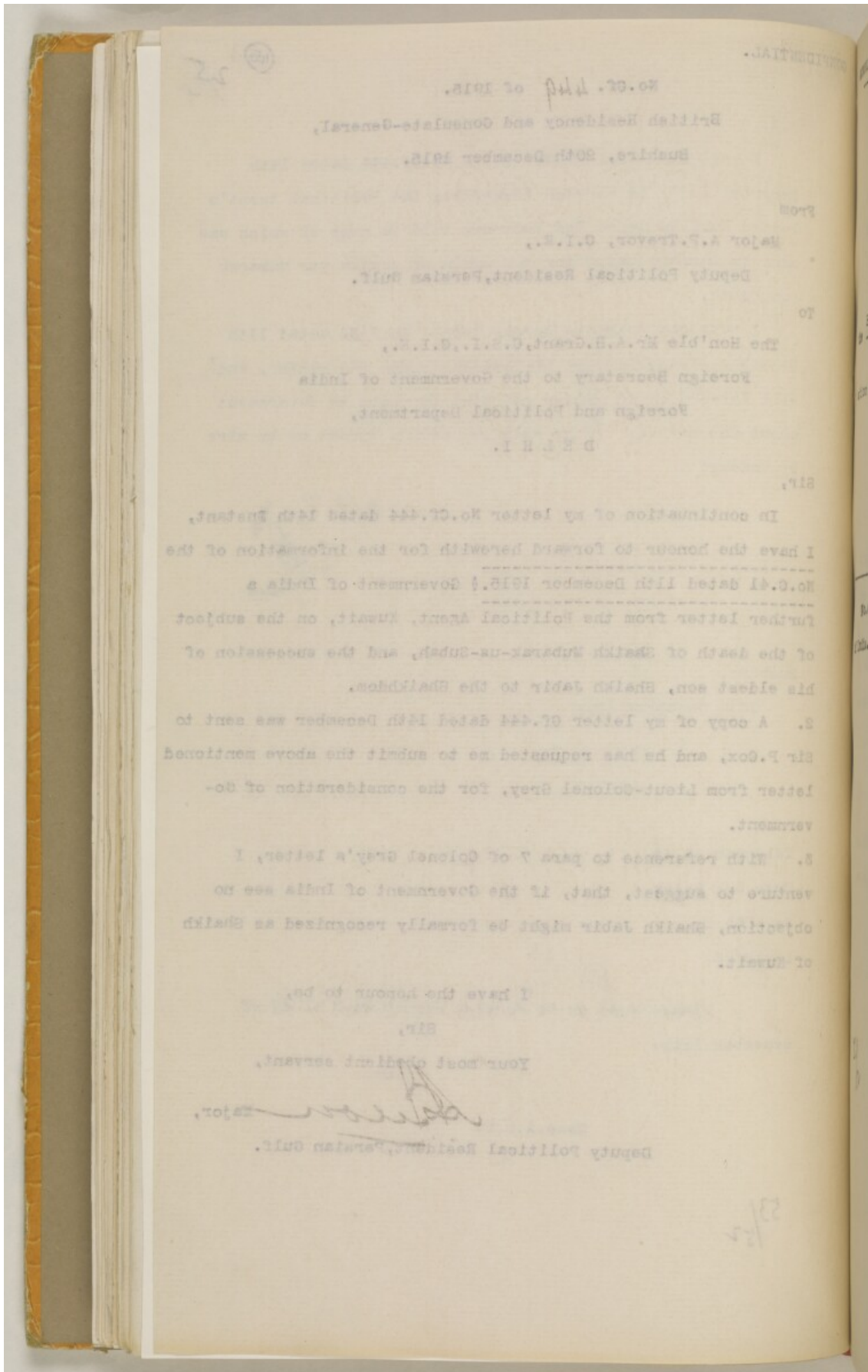
Please send on to Foreign Koweit No.C 41 of December 11th.

Cex.

Dene.A.P.T.









CONFIDENTIAL.

No.Gf. 450 of 1915.

British Residency and Consulate-General,
Bushire, 20th December 1915.

(46)

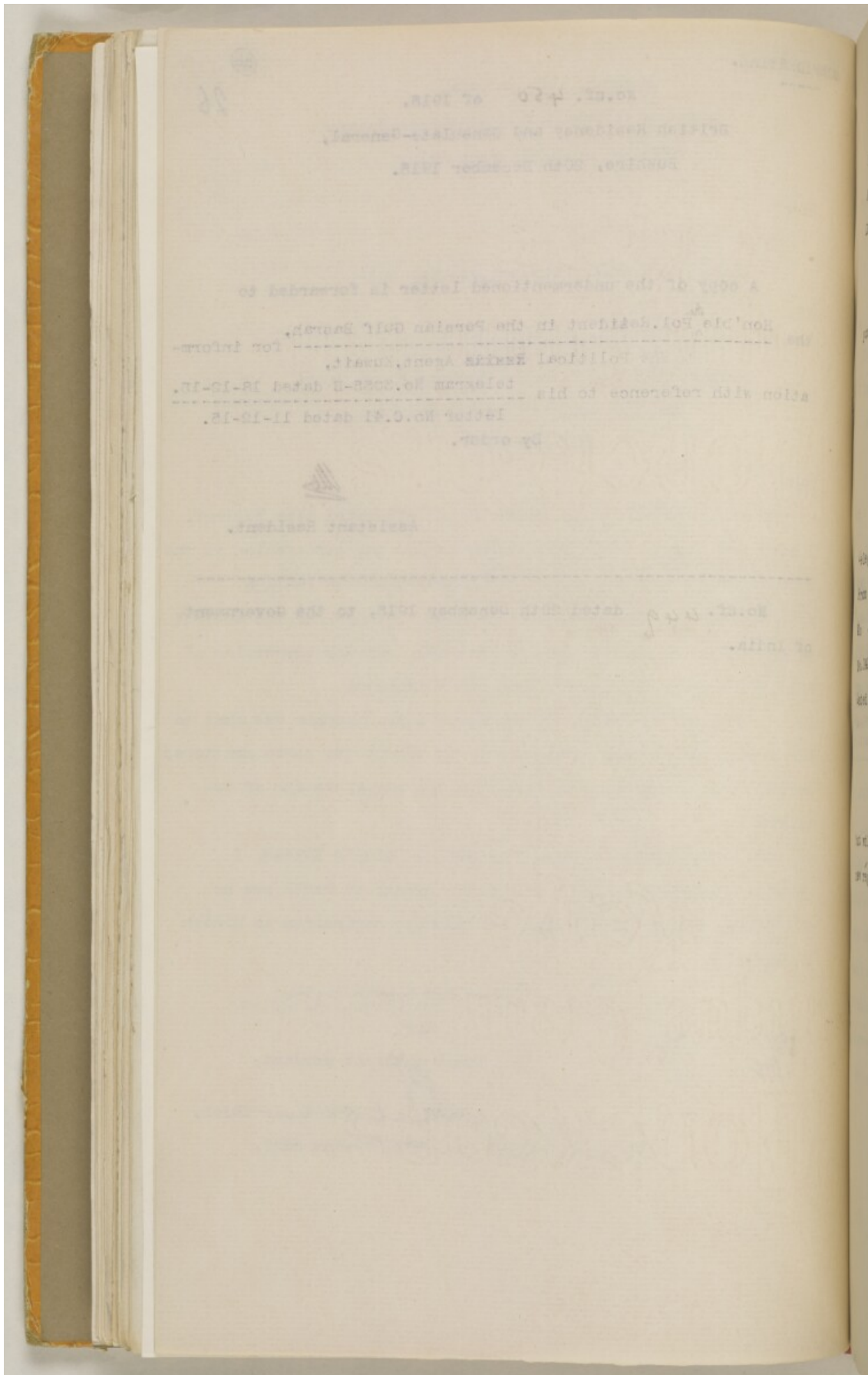
26

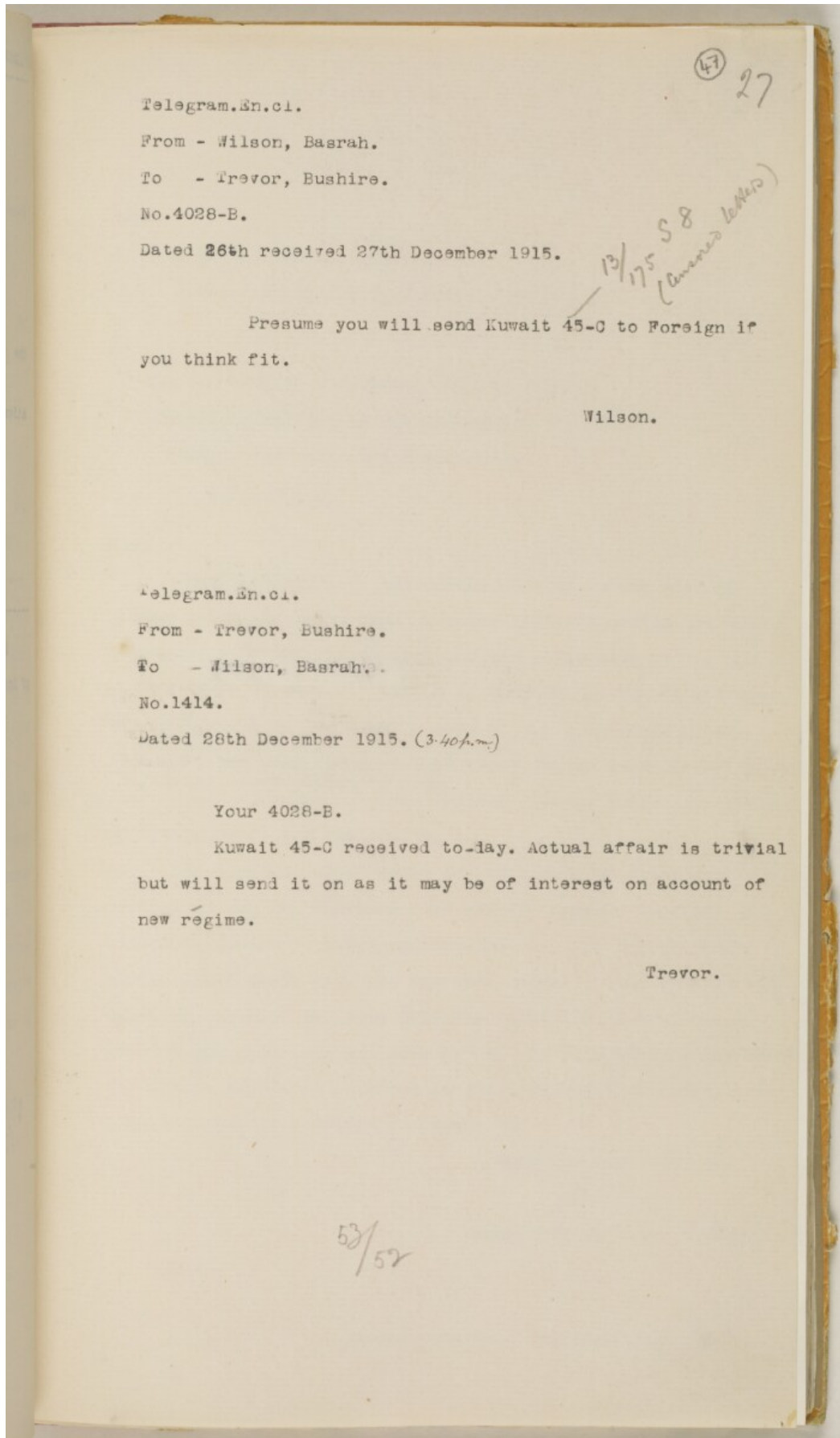
A copy of the undermentioned letter is forwarded to
the Hon'ble Pol. Resident in the Persian Gulf Basrah,
the Political Resident Agent, Kuwait, for inform-
ation with reference to his telegram No.3055-B dated 18-12-15.
letter No.C.41 dated 11-12-15.
By order.

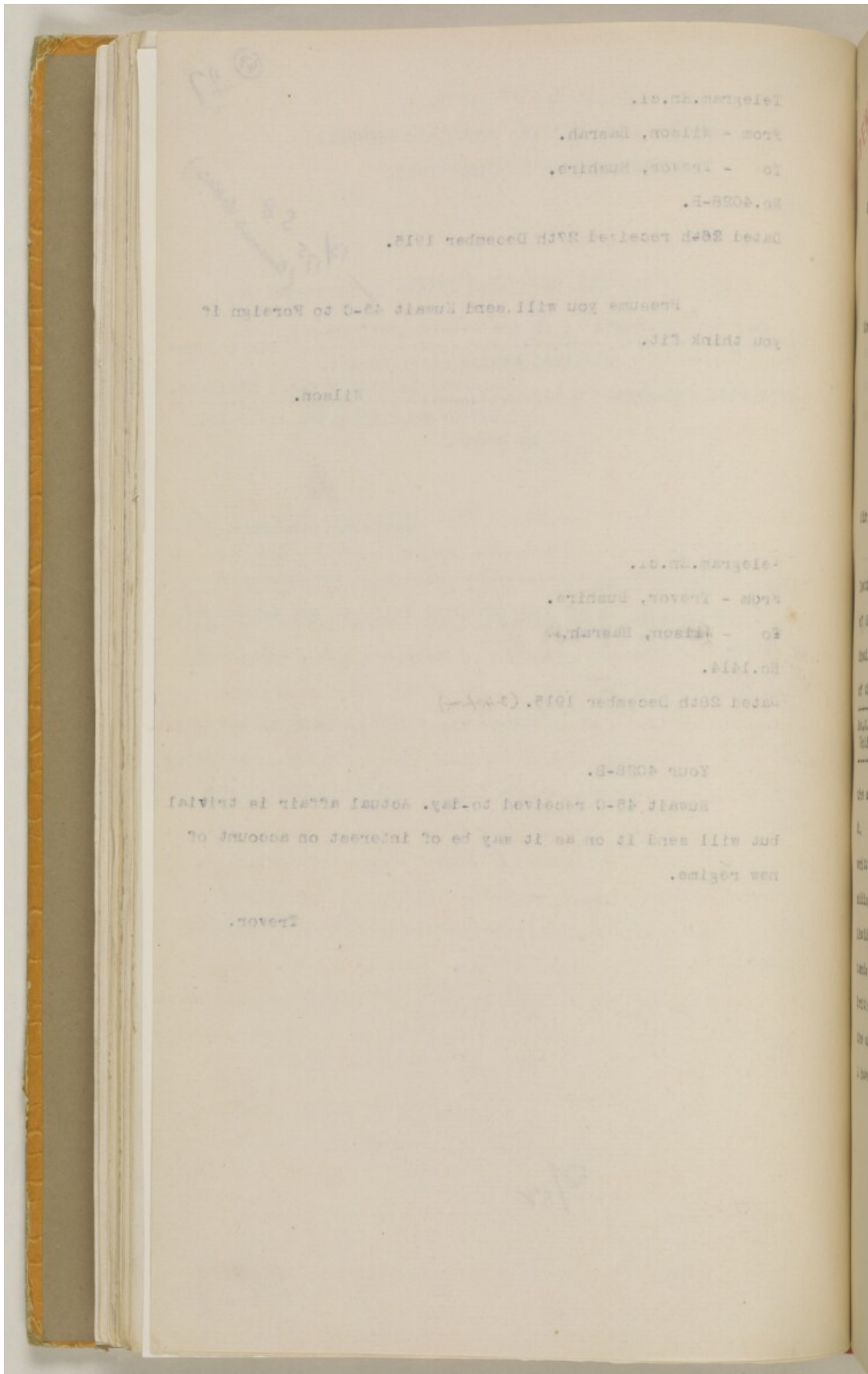
Assistant Resident.

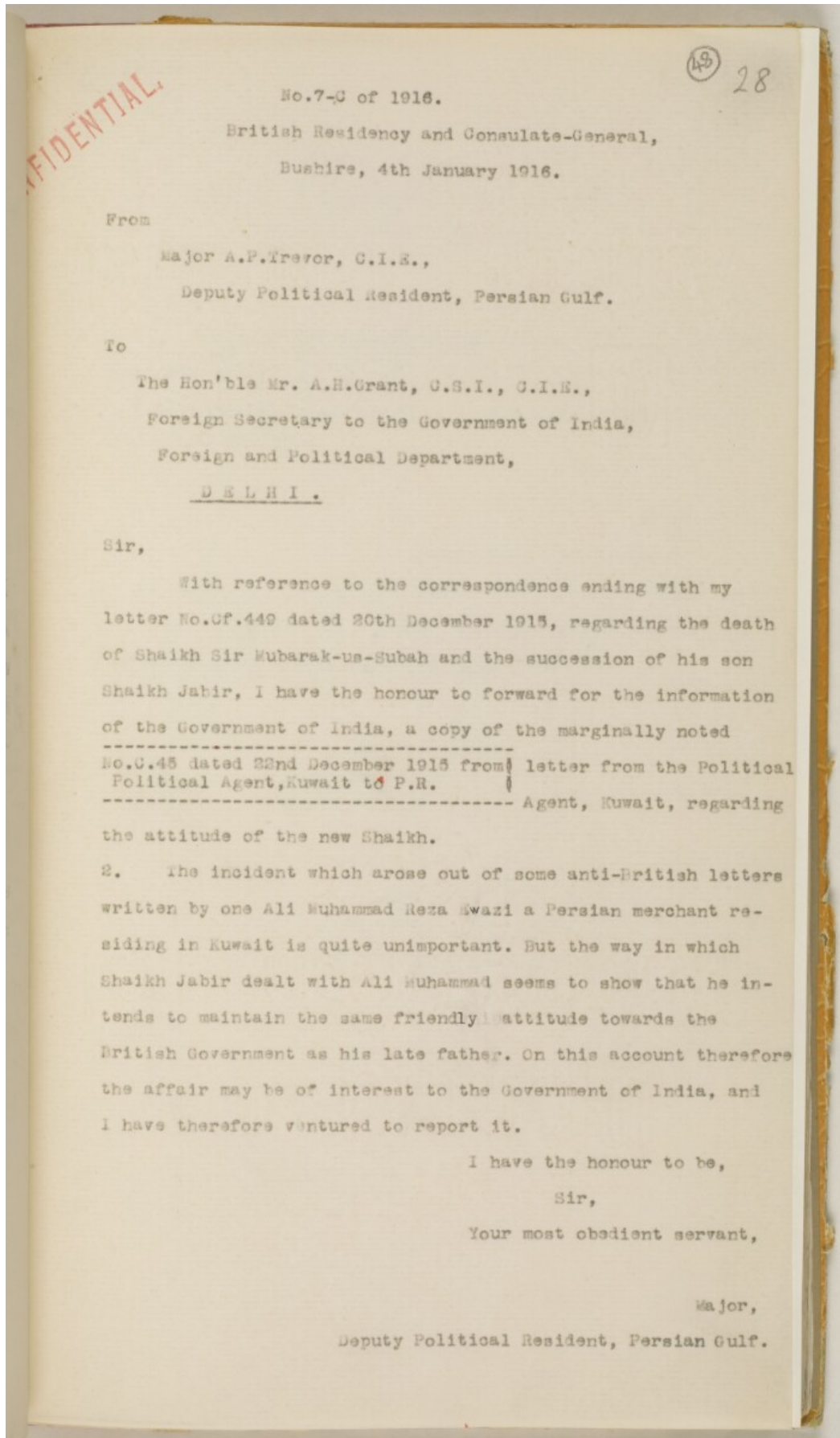
No.Gf. 449 dated 20th December 1915, to the Government
of India.

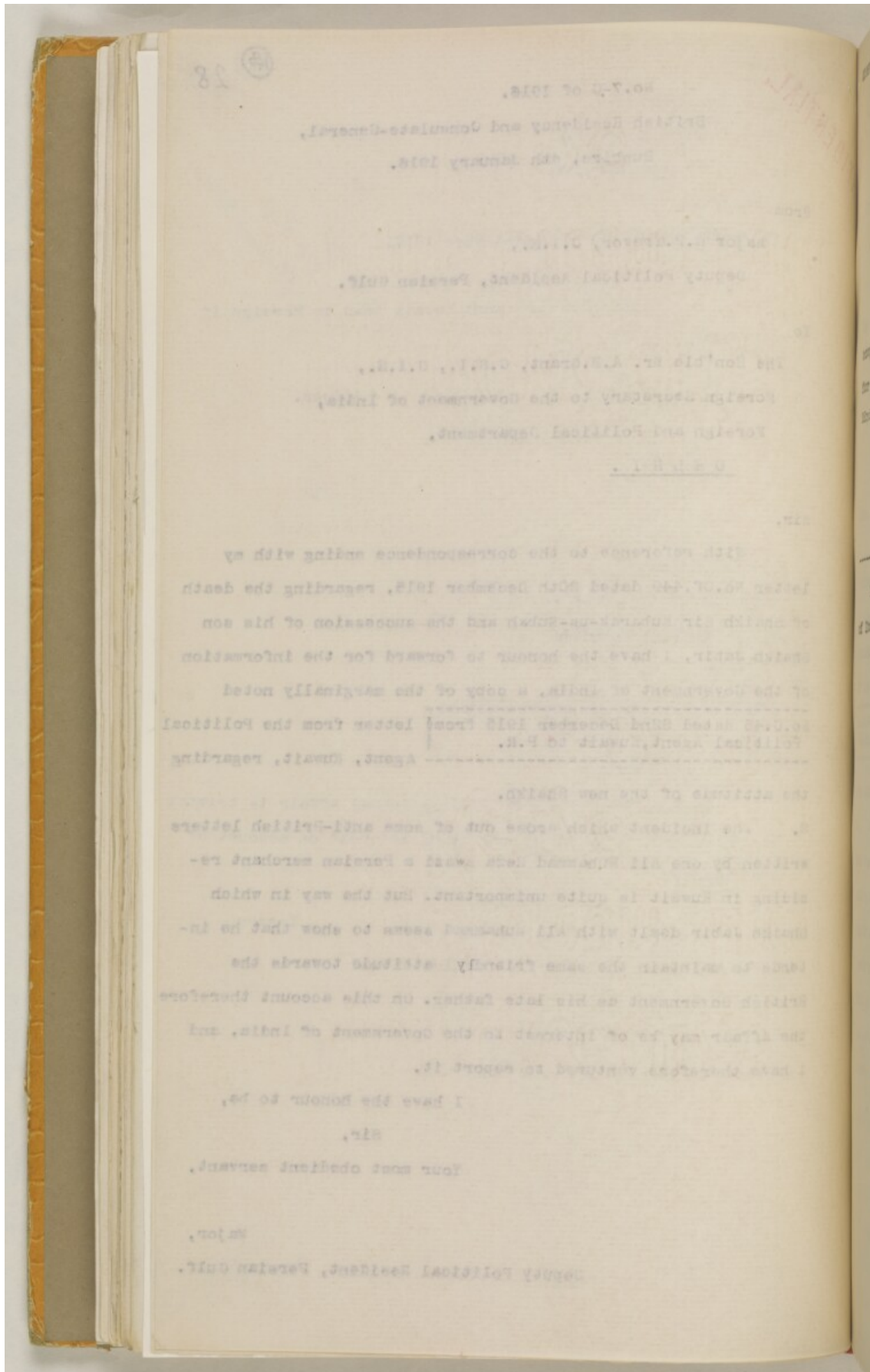
53/
52

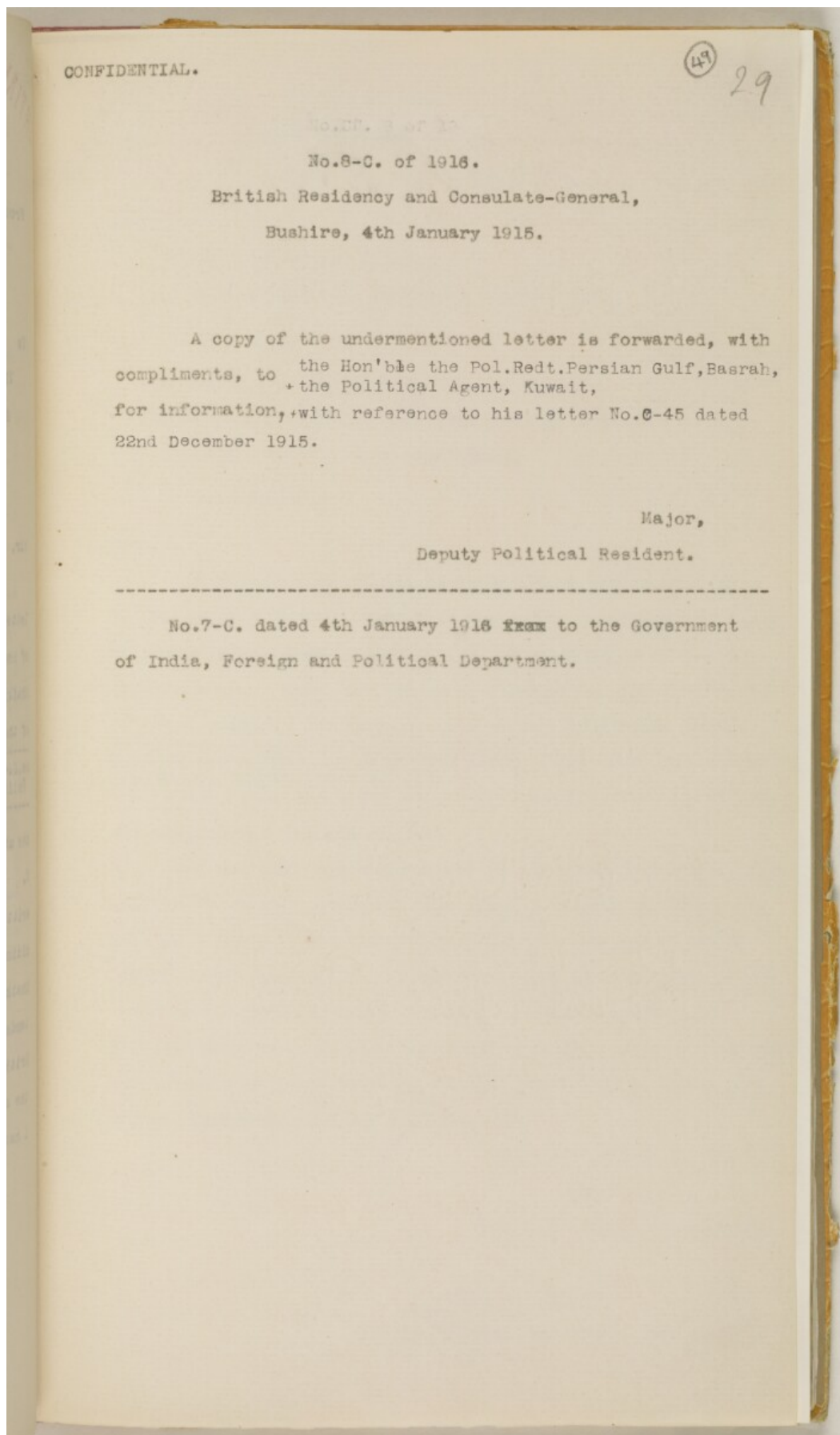












CONFIDENTIAL.

(49)

29

No. 8-C. of 1916.

No. 8-C. of 1916.

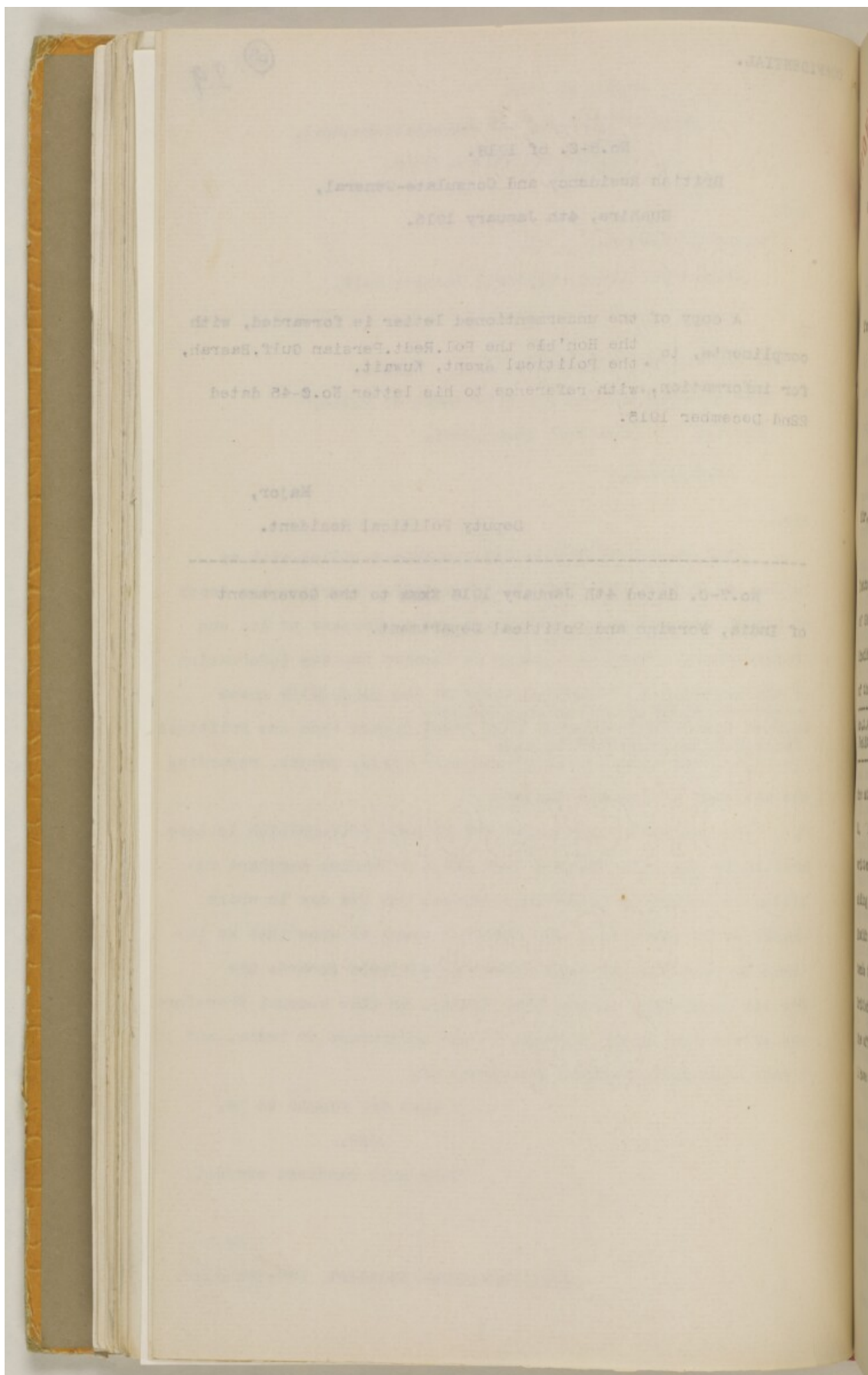
British Residency and Consulate-General,
Bushire, 4th January 1916.

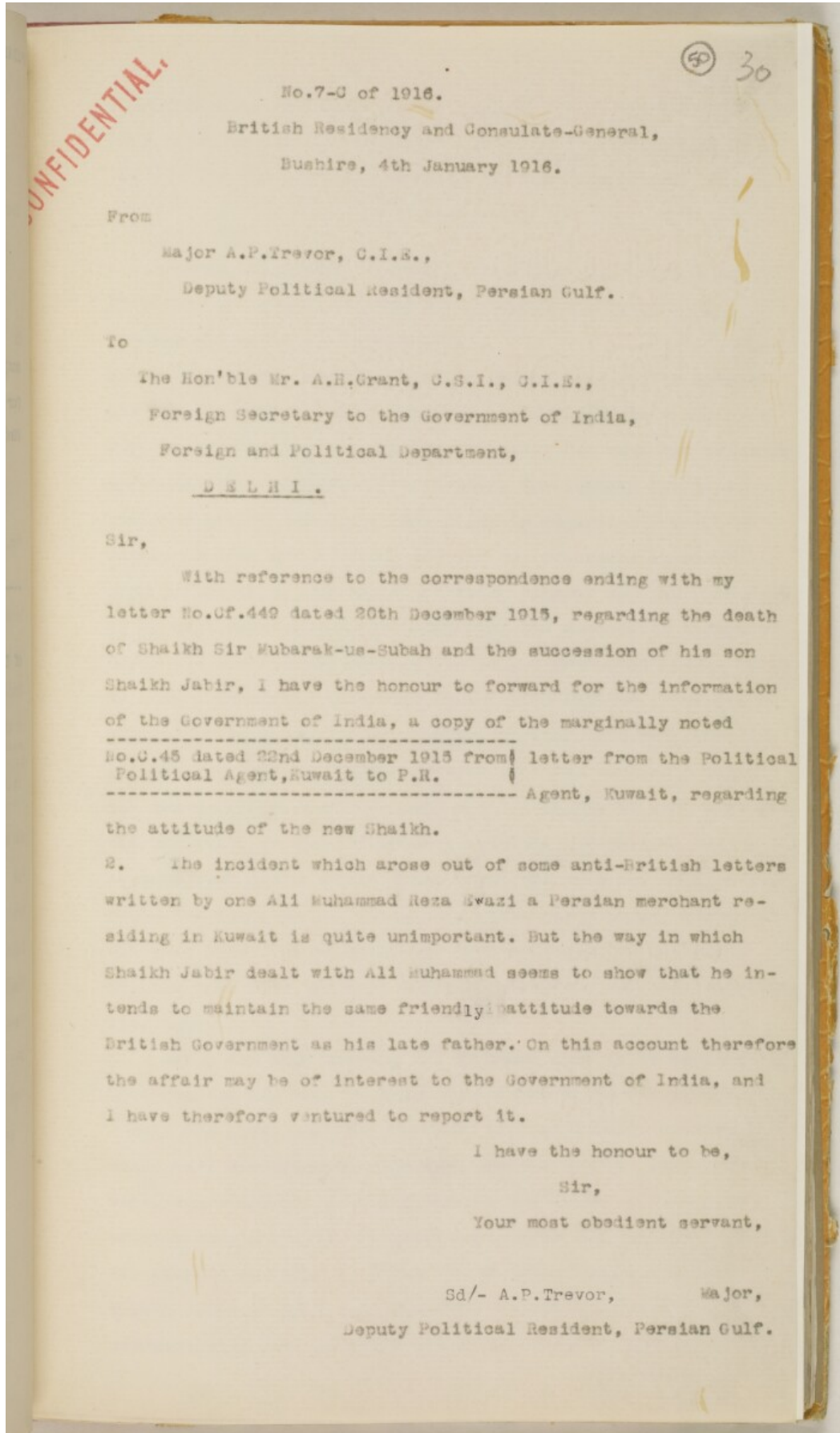
A copy of the undermentioned letter is forwarded, with compliments, to the Hon'ble the Pol. Res. Persian Gulf, Basrah, the Political Agent, Kuwait, for information, with reference to his letter No. C-45 dated 22nd December 1915.

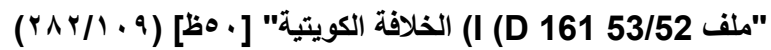
Major,

Deputy Political Resident.

No. 7-C. dated 4th January 1916 from to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.









31

Copy of a confidential letter No.C.45 dated 22nd December 1915, from Lt-Colonel W.G.Grey, I.A., Political Agent, Kuwait, to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Basrah.

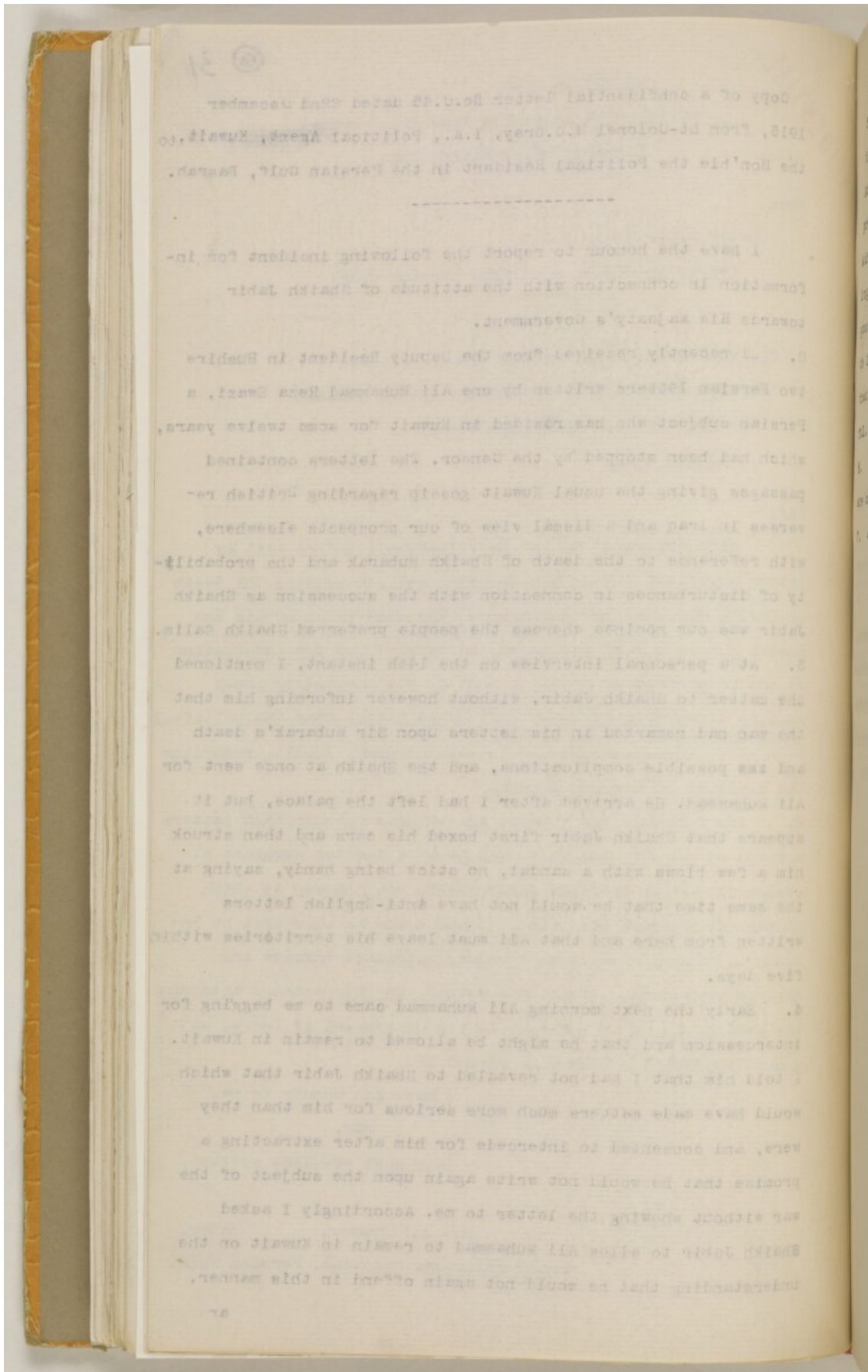
I have the honour to report the following incident for information in connection with the attitude of Shaikh Jabir towards His Majesty's Government.

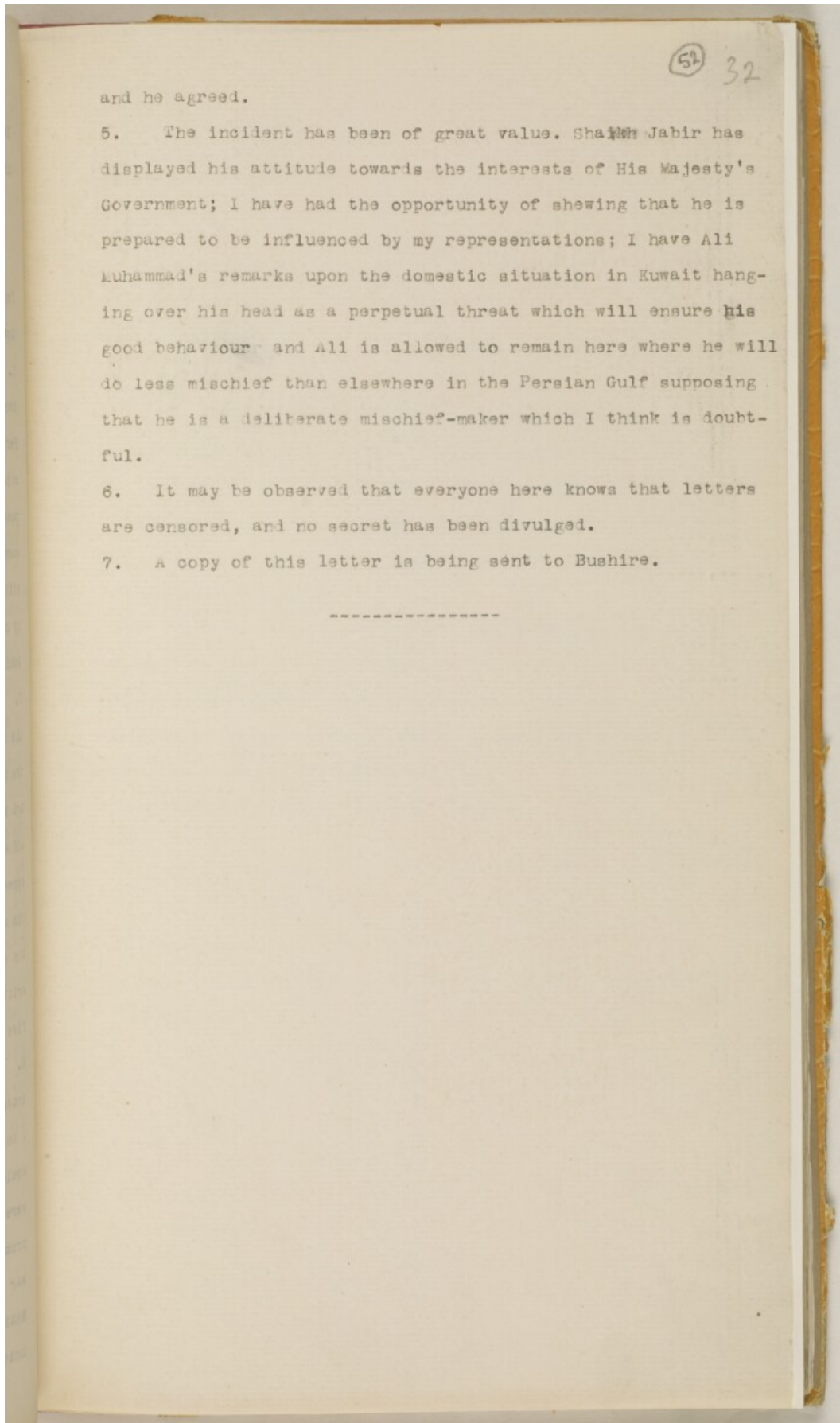
2. I recently received from the Deputy Resident in Bushire two Persian letters written by one Ali Muhammad Reza Kwazi, a Persian subject who has resided in Kuwait for some twelve years, which had been stopped by the Censor. The letters contained passages giving the usual Kuwait gossip regarding British reverses in Iraq and a dismal view of our prospects elsewhere, with reference to the death of Shaikh Mubarak and the probability of disturbances in connection with the succession as Shaikh Jabir was our nominee whereas the people preferred Shaikh Salim.

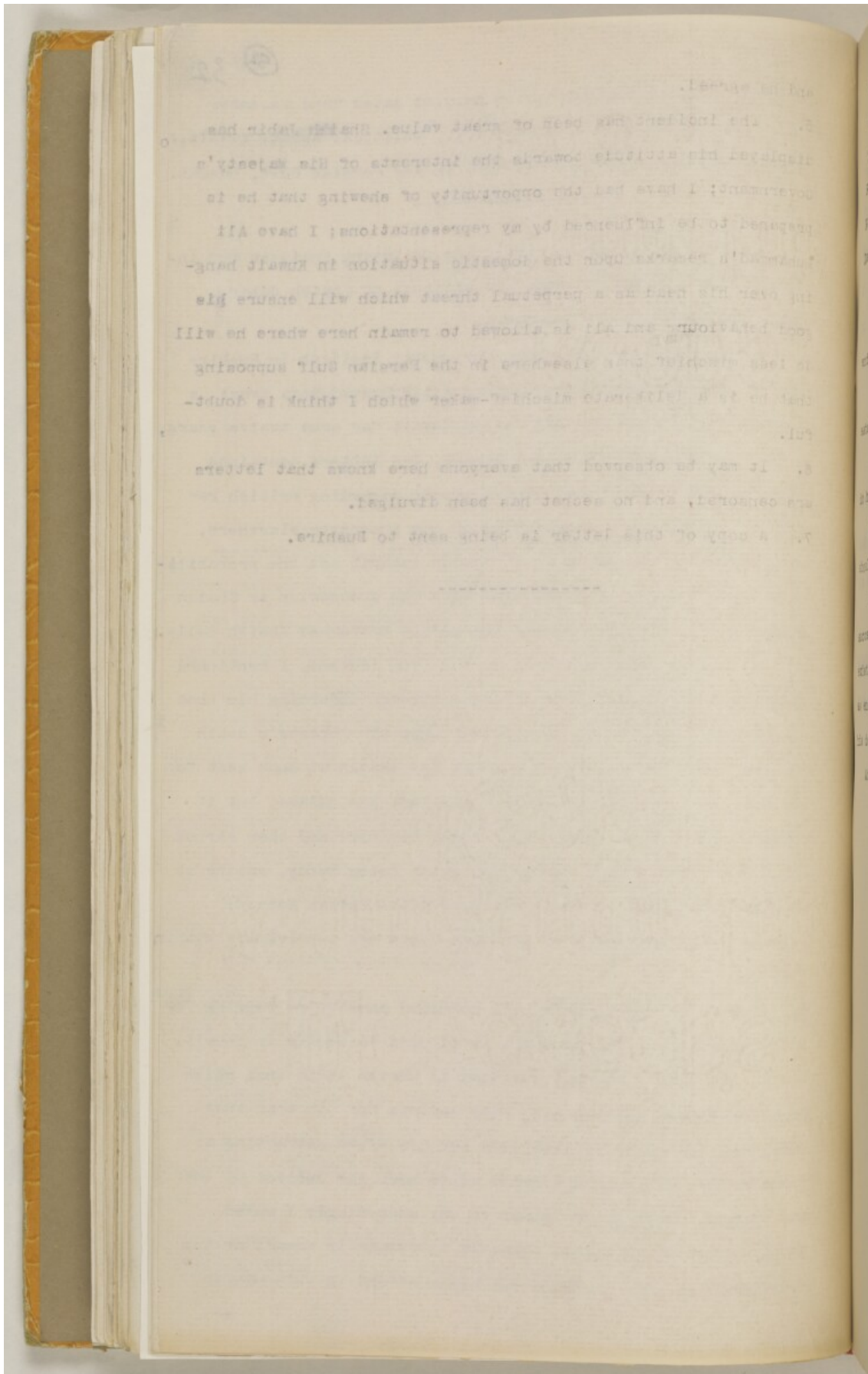
3. At a personal interview on the 14th instant, I mentioned the matter to Shaikh Jabir, without however informing him that the man had remarked in his letters upon Sir Mubarak's death and the possible complications, and the Shaikh at once sent for Ali Muhammad. He arrived after I had left the palace, but it appears that Shaikh Jabir first boxed his ears and then struck him a few blows with a sandal, no stick being handy, saying at the same time that he would not have anti-English letters written from here and that Ali must leave his territories within five days.

4. Early the next morning Ali Muhammad came to me begging for intercession and that he might be allowed to remain in Kuwait. I told him that I had not revealed to Shaikh Jabir that which would have made matters much more serious for him than they were, and consented to intercede for him after extracting a promise that he would not write again upon the subject of the war without showing the letter to me. Accordingly I asked Shaikh Jabir to allow Ali Muhammad to remain in Kuwait on the understanding that he would not again offend in this manner,

ar









Télegram. R.

From - Cox, Basrah.

To - Foreign, Delhi.

Repeated Bushire.

No.152-B.

Dated 13th received 14-1-16.

Please see Bushire letter No.449 dated December 20th and enclosures.

I have since visited Kuwait. New Shaikh seems firmly established and attitude of brother loyal and satisfactory.

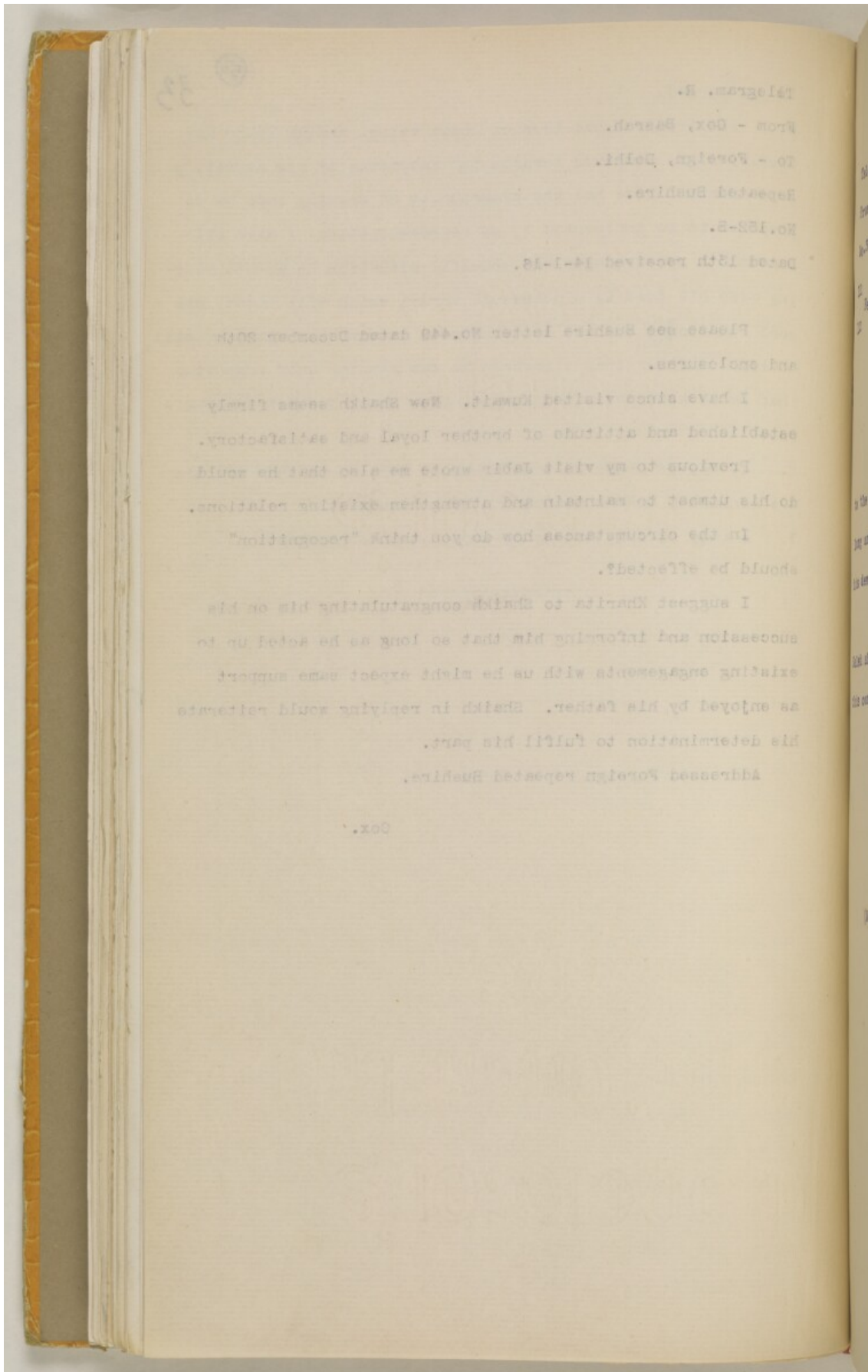
Previous to my visit Jabir wrote me also that he would do his utmost to maintain and strengthen existing relations.

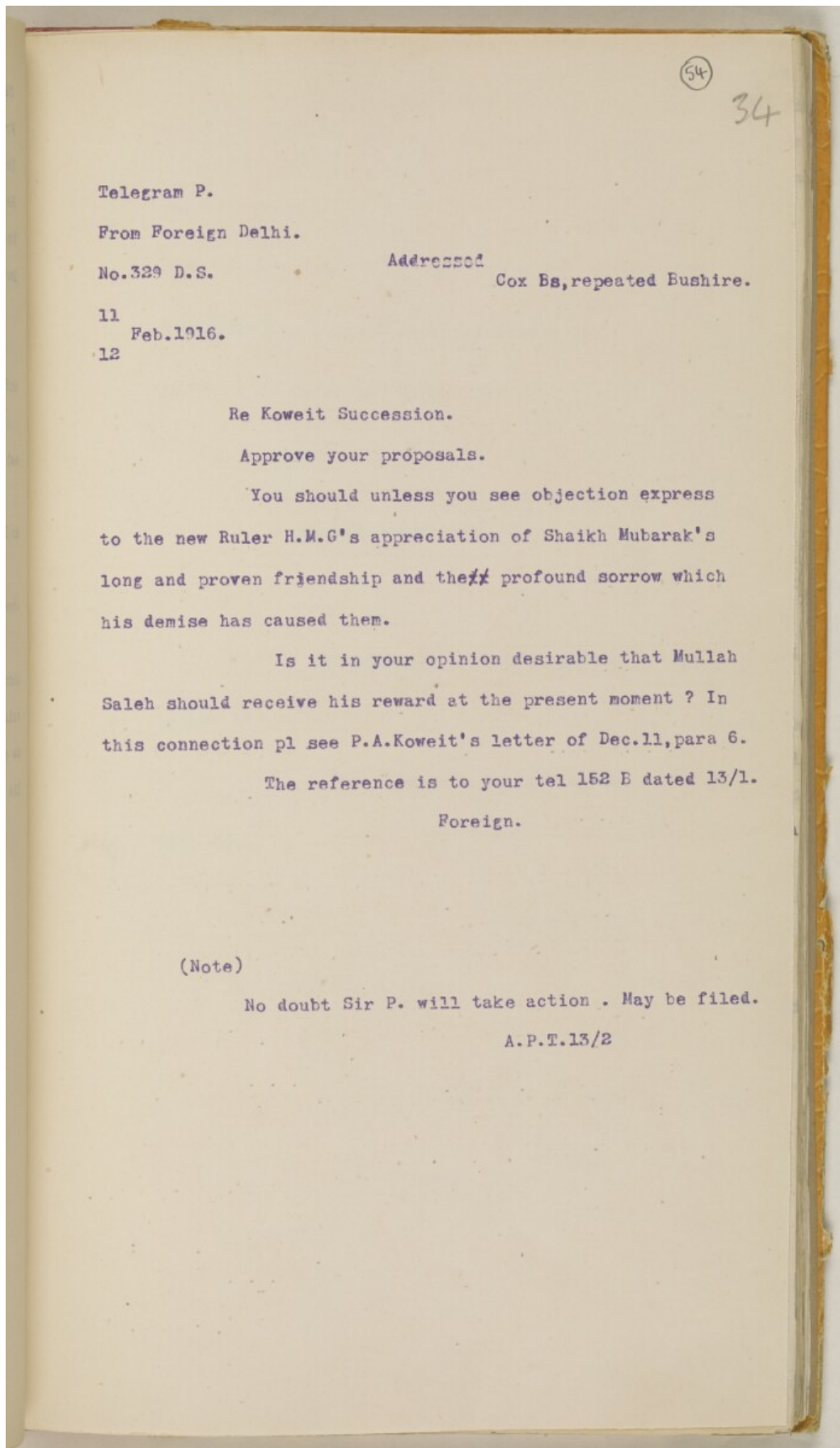
In the circumstances how do you think "recognition" should be effected?.

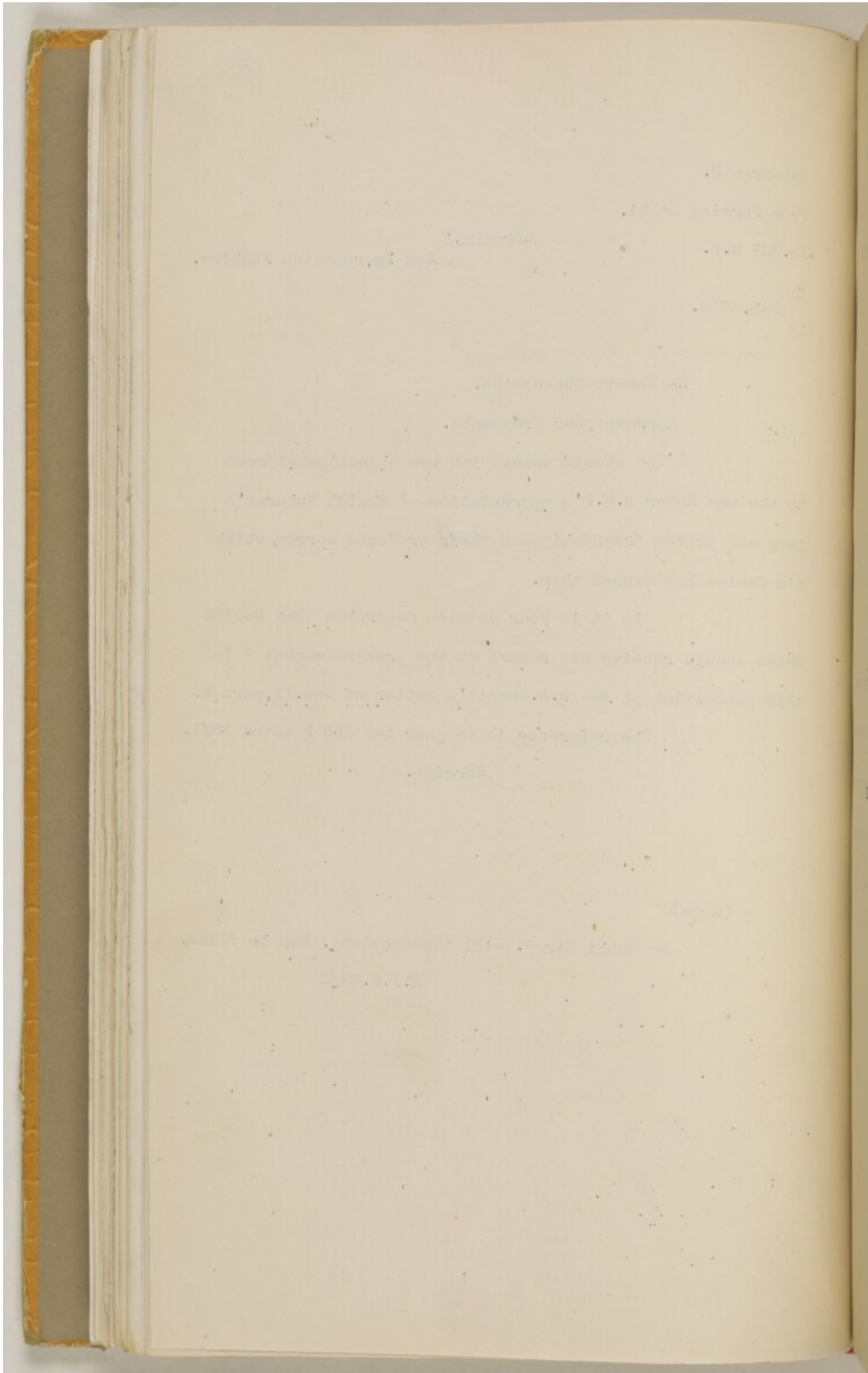
I suggest Kharita to Shaikh congratulating him on his succession and informing him that so long as he acted up to existing engagements with us he might expect same support as enjoyed by his father. Shaikh in replying would reiterate his determination to fulfil his part.

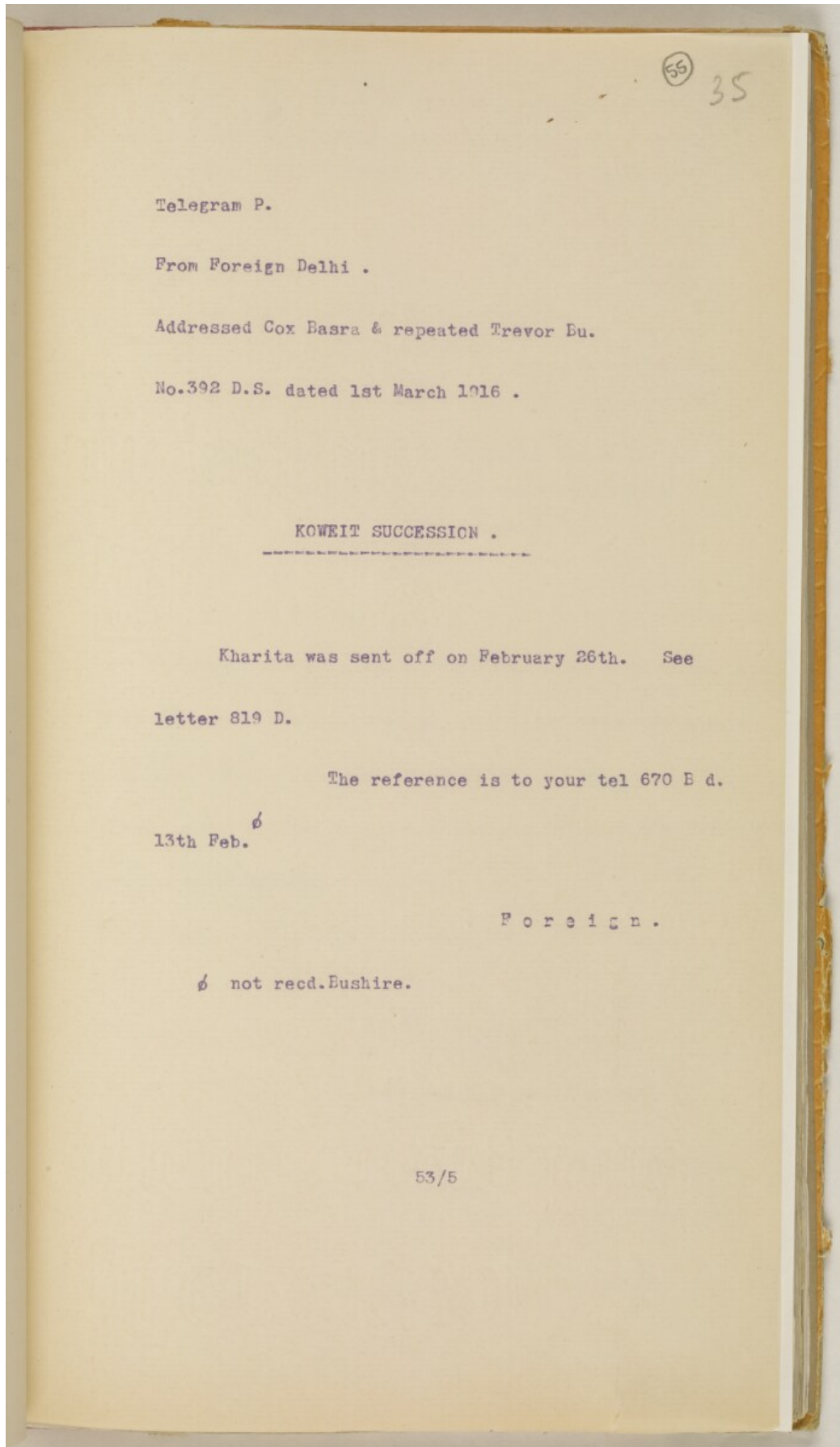
Addressed Foreign repeated Bushire.

Cox.









Telegram P.

From Foreign Delhi .

Addressed Cox Basra & repeated Trevor Bu.

No.392 D.S. dated 1st March 1916 .

KOWEIT SUCCESSION .

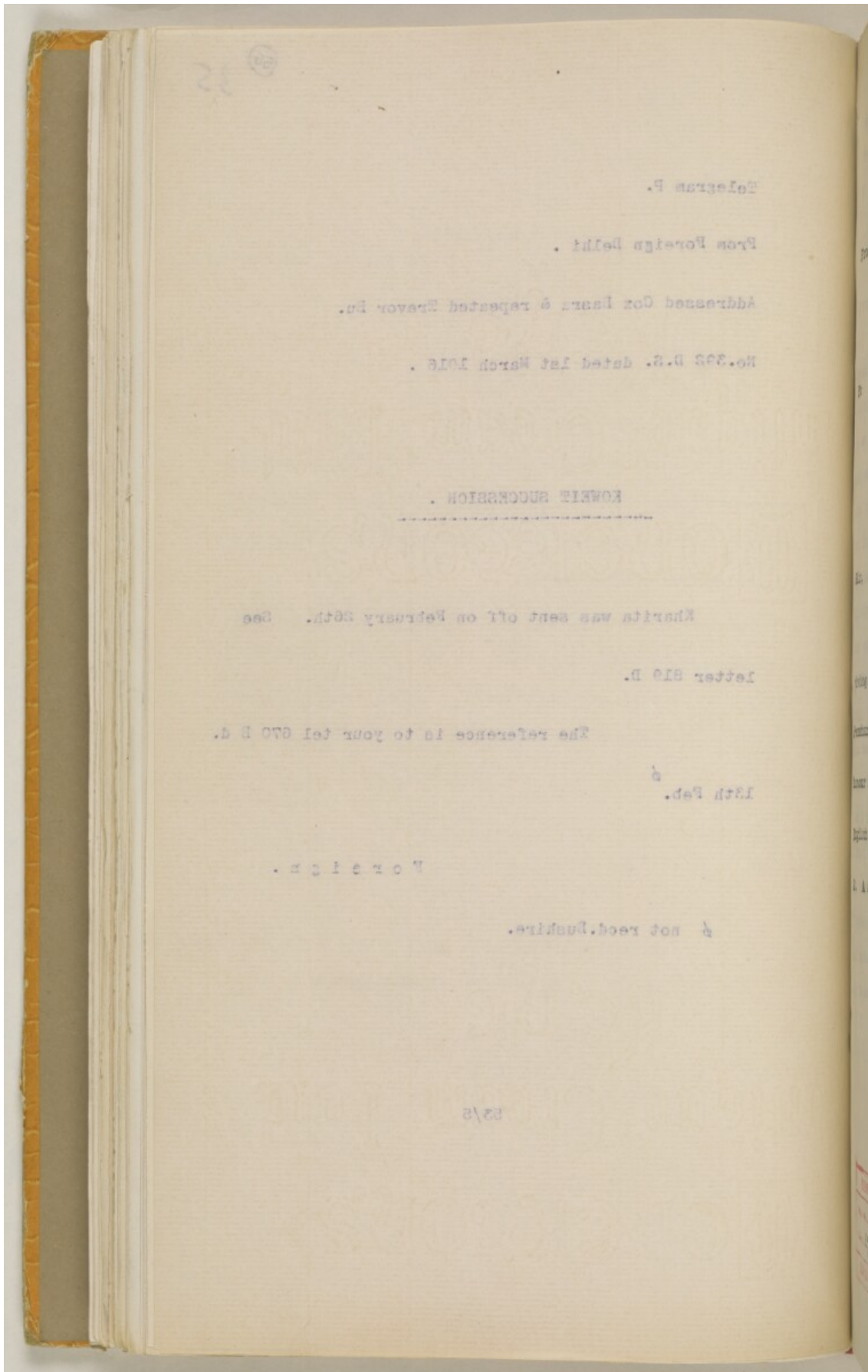
Kharita was sent off on February 26th. See
letter 819 D.

The reference is to your tel 670 B d.
13th Feb.

F o r e i g n .

not recd. Bushire.

53/5





(56) 36

No. C24 of 1916.

British Political Agency, Kuwait.

The 6th April 1916.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Grey, I.A.,
Political Agent, Kuwait.

To

The Hon'ble Lt-Col. Sir P.Z.Cox, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
Basrah.

Sir,

With reference to your 2 letters Nos.1666 of 9th March giving cover to Kharitas from His Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, I have the honour to forward the replies of His Excellency Shaikh Jabir with English translations.

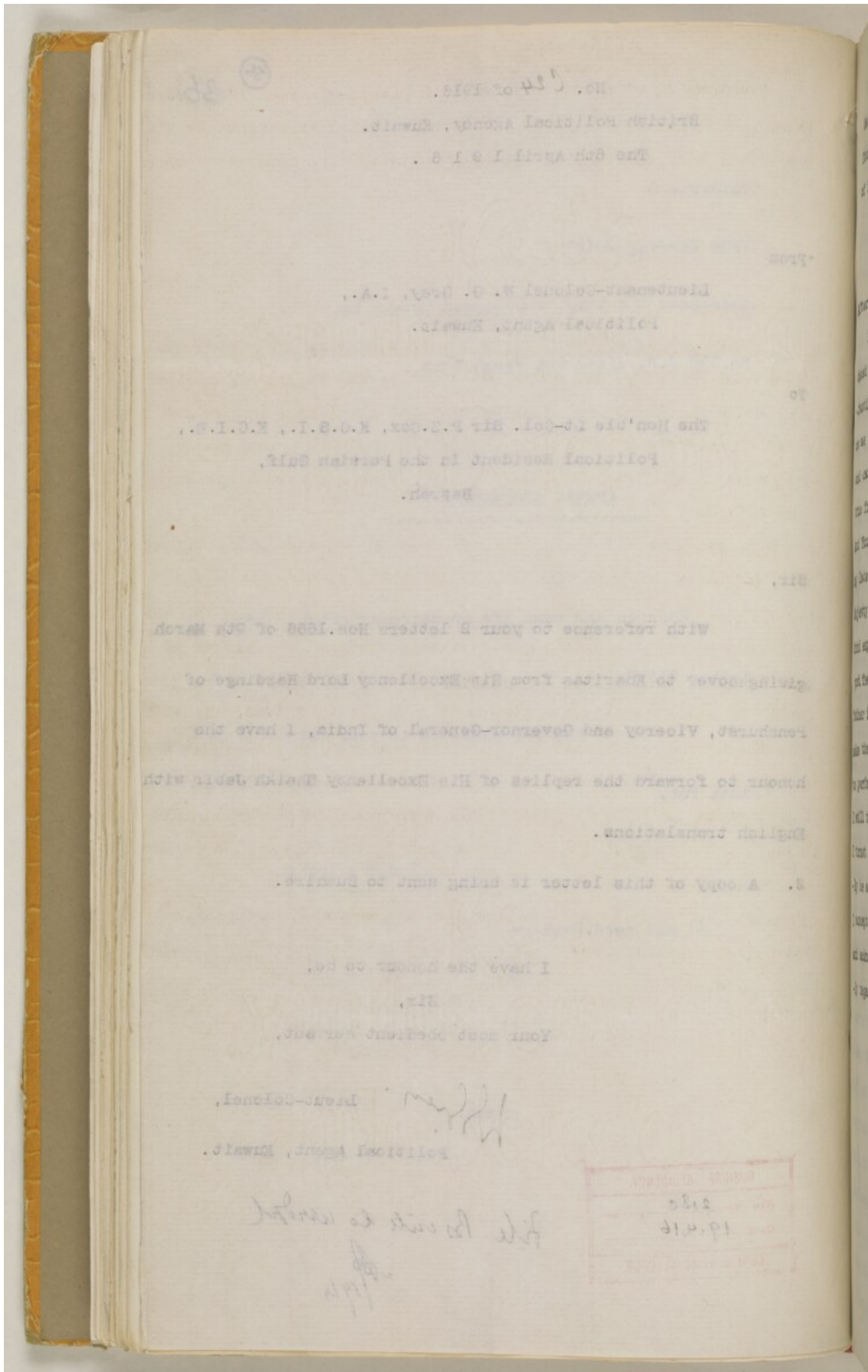
2. A copy of this letter is being sent to Bushire.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. G. Grey Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Kuwait.

File Bushire do needed
AP 1916

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.
REG No. 2180
DATE 19.4.16
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.





37 57

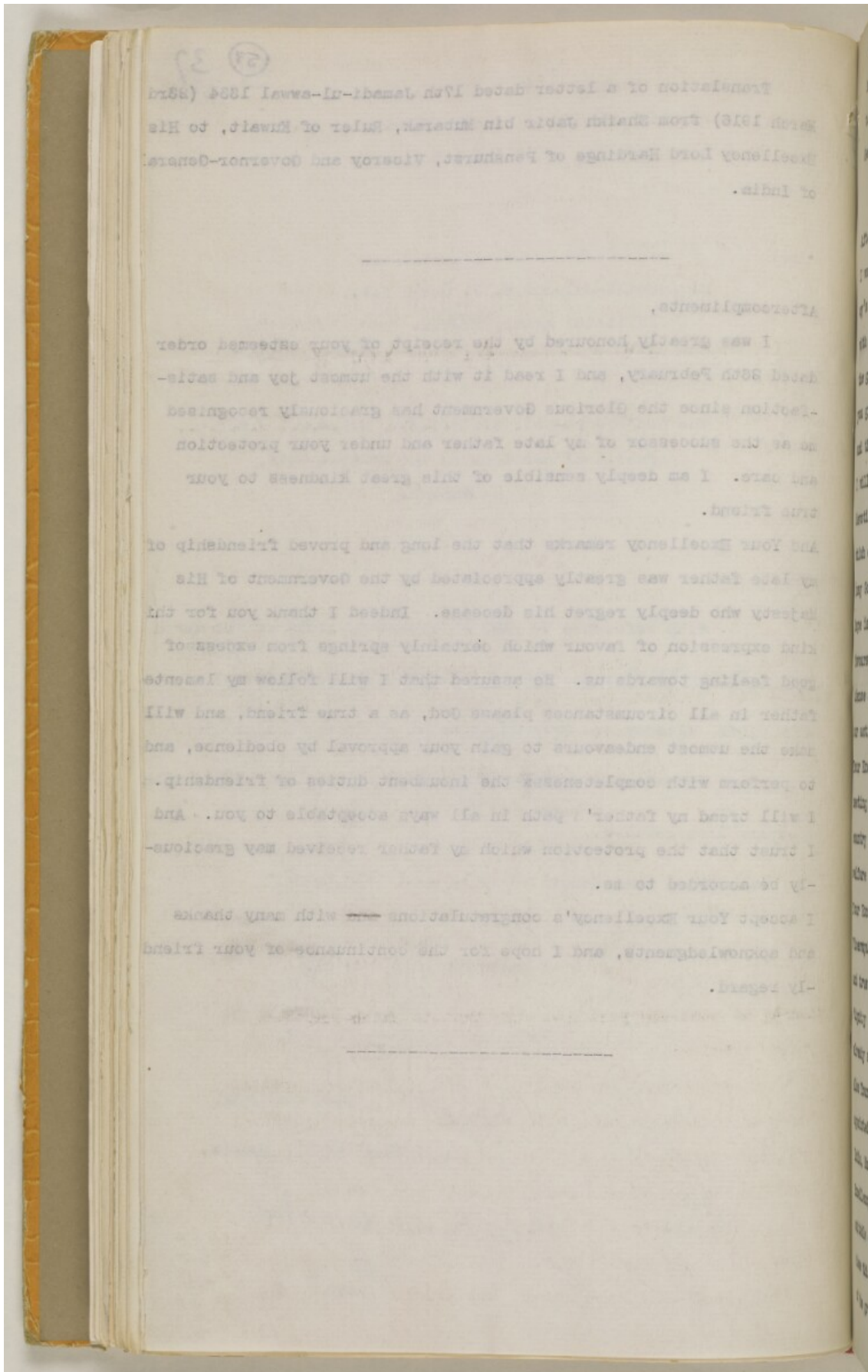
Translation of a letter dated 17th Jamadi-ul-awwal 1334 (23rd March 1916) from Shaikh Jabir bin Mubarak, Ruler of Kuwait, to His Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments,

I was greatly honoured by the receipt of your esteemed order dated 26th February, and I read it with the utmost joy and satisfaction since the Glorious Government has graciously recognised me as the successor of my late father and under your protection and care. I am deeply sensible of this great kindness to your true friend.

And Your Excellency remarks that the long and proved friendship of my late father was greatly appreciated by the Government of His Majesty who deeply regret his decease. Indeed I thank you for this kind expression of favour which certainly springs from excess of good feeling towards us. Be assured that I will follow my lamented father in all circumstances please God, as a true friend, and will make the utmost endeavours to gain your approval by obedience, and to perform with completeness the incumbent duties of friendship. I will tread my father's path in all ways acceptable to you. And I trust that the protection which my father received may graciously be accorded to me.

I accept Your Excellency's congratulations and with many thanks and acknowledgments, and I hope for the continuance of your friendly regard.





Translation of a letter dated 17th Jamadi-ul-awwal 1334 (23rd March 1916) from Shaikh Jabir bin Mubarak, Ruler of Kuwait, to H.E. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. 58 38

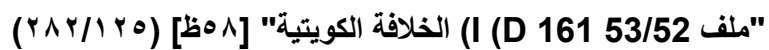
After compliments.

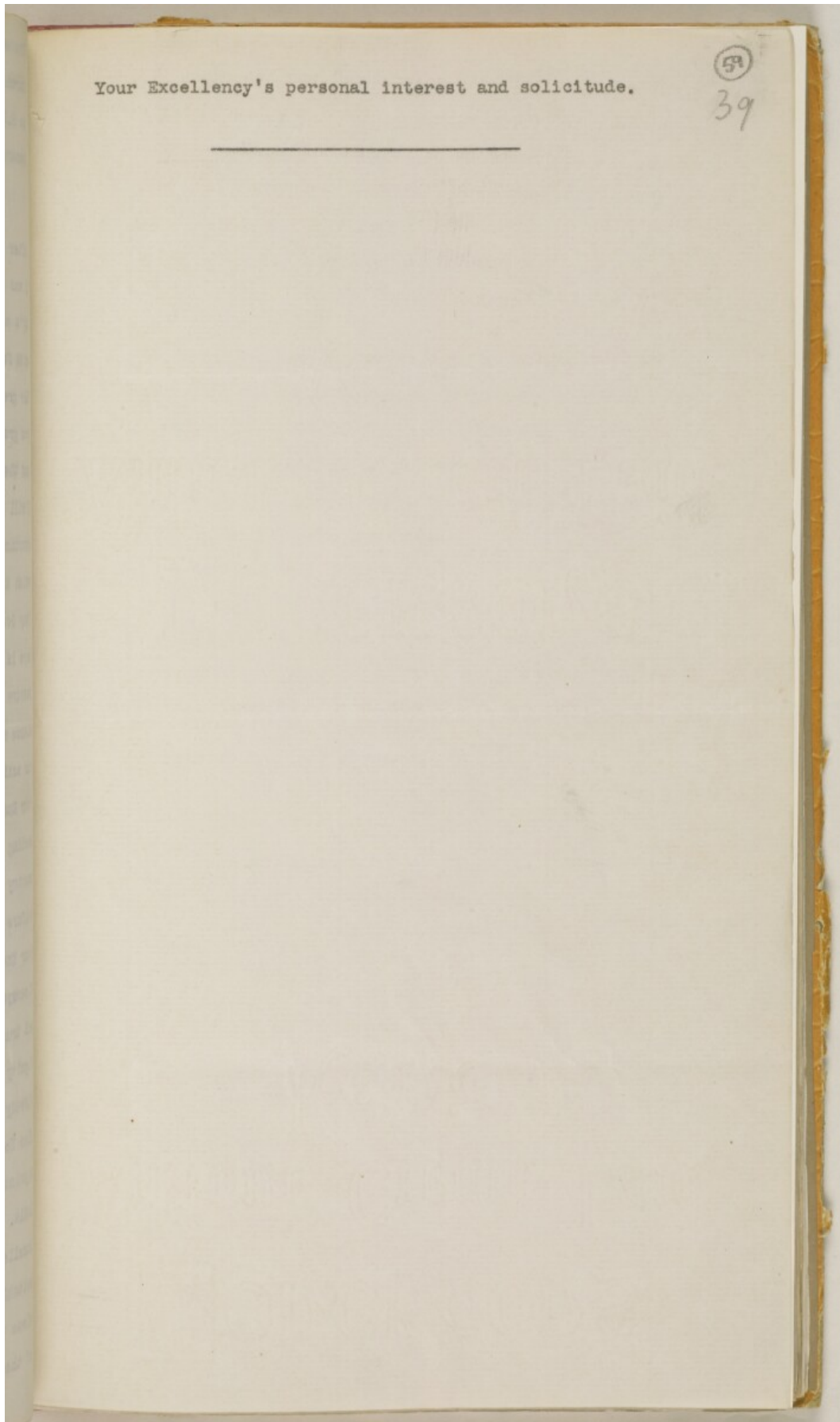
I was delighted and honoured by the receipt of Your Excellency's esteemed order dated 26th February which was replete with favours to your sincere friend. I am deeply grateful for the great kindness you shew towards me, especially for what you graciously say regarding the friendship of Government and the strengthening of amicable relations. Be assured that I will not cease to make every endeavour by obedience and devotion to strengthen the bonds of affection and unity which exist between me and the glorious British Government (may God assist her with honour and victory). And my chief hope is that we may always be among the recipients of her favours, and may invariably gain her approval by our obedience and devotion. Your Excellency will realise this (by our actions in the future).

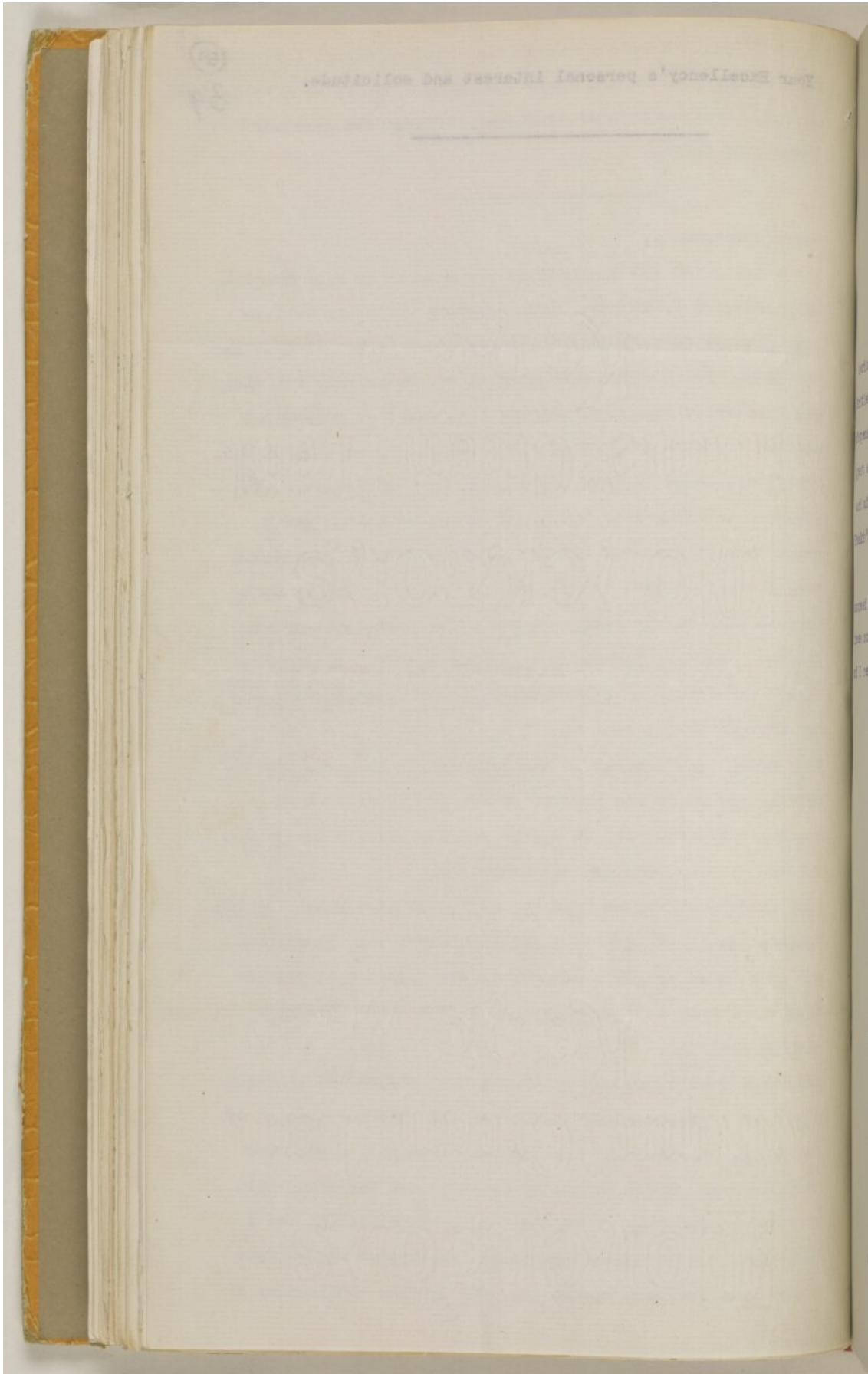
Your Excellency's visit to our country and the privilege of meeting you conferred a great honour and pleasure upon our country and ourselves. We owe to you the present and future welfare of ourselves and our dominions.

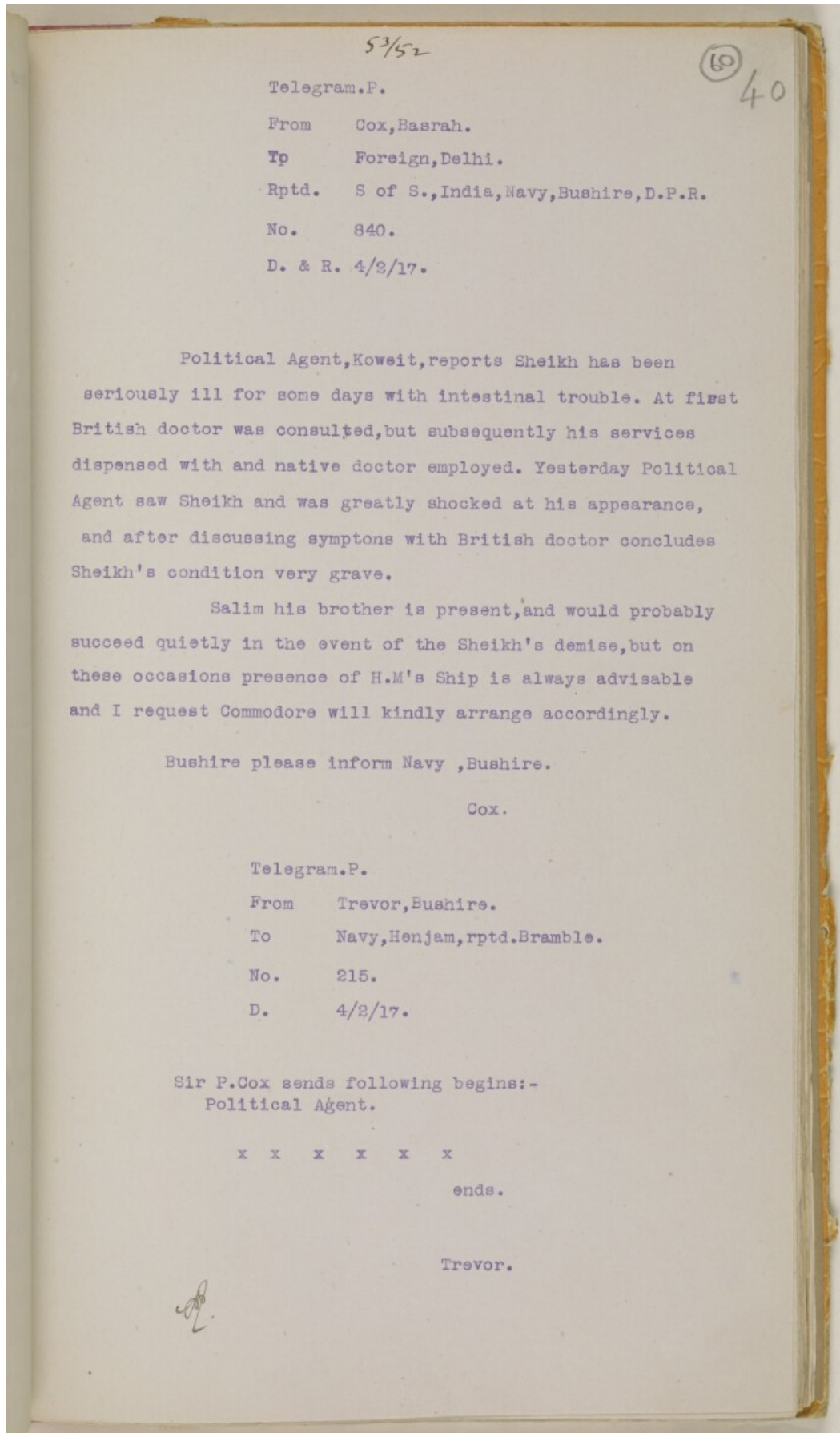
Your Excellency writes that the period of your tenure of the Viceroyalty is at an end. I greatly regret your departure, and trust that you will receive in the future even greater dignity of rank and position than that to which you have already attained.

Also Your Excellency has said that Lord Chelmsford has been appointed to succeed you as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. May Heaven grant him joy and happiness. I beg Your Excellency to convey to him my respects and devotion, with suitable expressions of welcome and congratulation: and I close this letter with a prayer for the honour and welfare of the great British Government, and for the continuance of









Telegram.P.

From Cox, Basrah.

To Foreign, Delhi.

Rptd. S of S., India, Navy, Bushire, D.P.R.

No. 840.

D. & R. 4/2/17.

Political Agent, Koweit, reports Sheikh has been seriously ill for some days with intestinal trouble. At first British doctor was consulted, but subsequently his services dispensed with and native doctor employed. Yesterday Political Agent saw Sheikh and was greatly shocked at his appearance, and after discussing symptoms with British doctor concludes Sheikh's condition very grave.

Salim his brother is present, and would probably succeed quietly in the event of the Sheikh's demise, but on these occasions presence of H.M.'s Ship is always advisable and I request Commodore will kindly arrange accordingly.

Bushire please inform Navy, Bushire.

Cox.

Telegram.P.

From Trevor, Bushire.

To Navy, Henjam, rptd. Bramble.

No. 215.

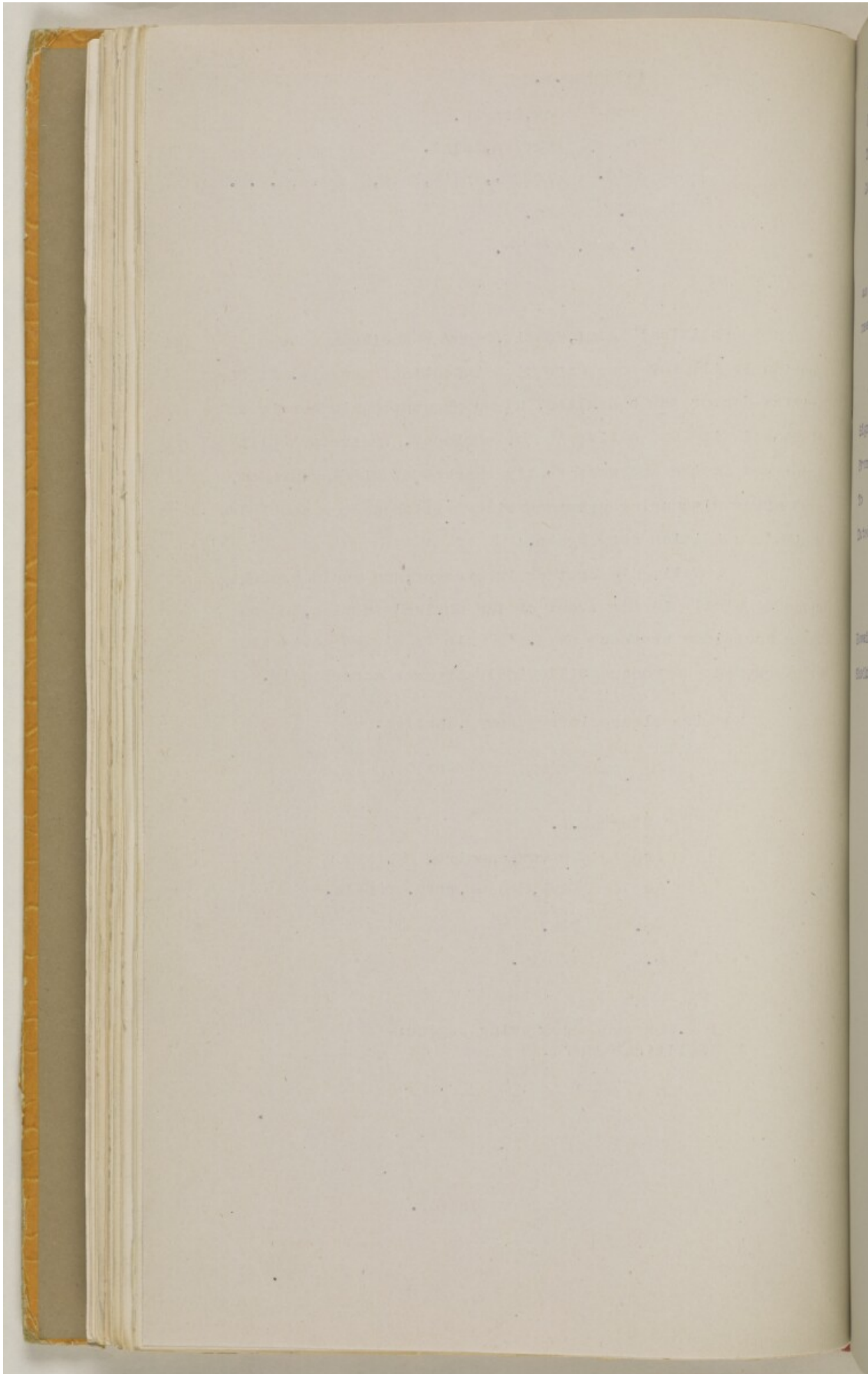
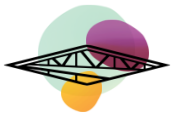
D. 4/2/17.

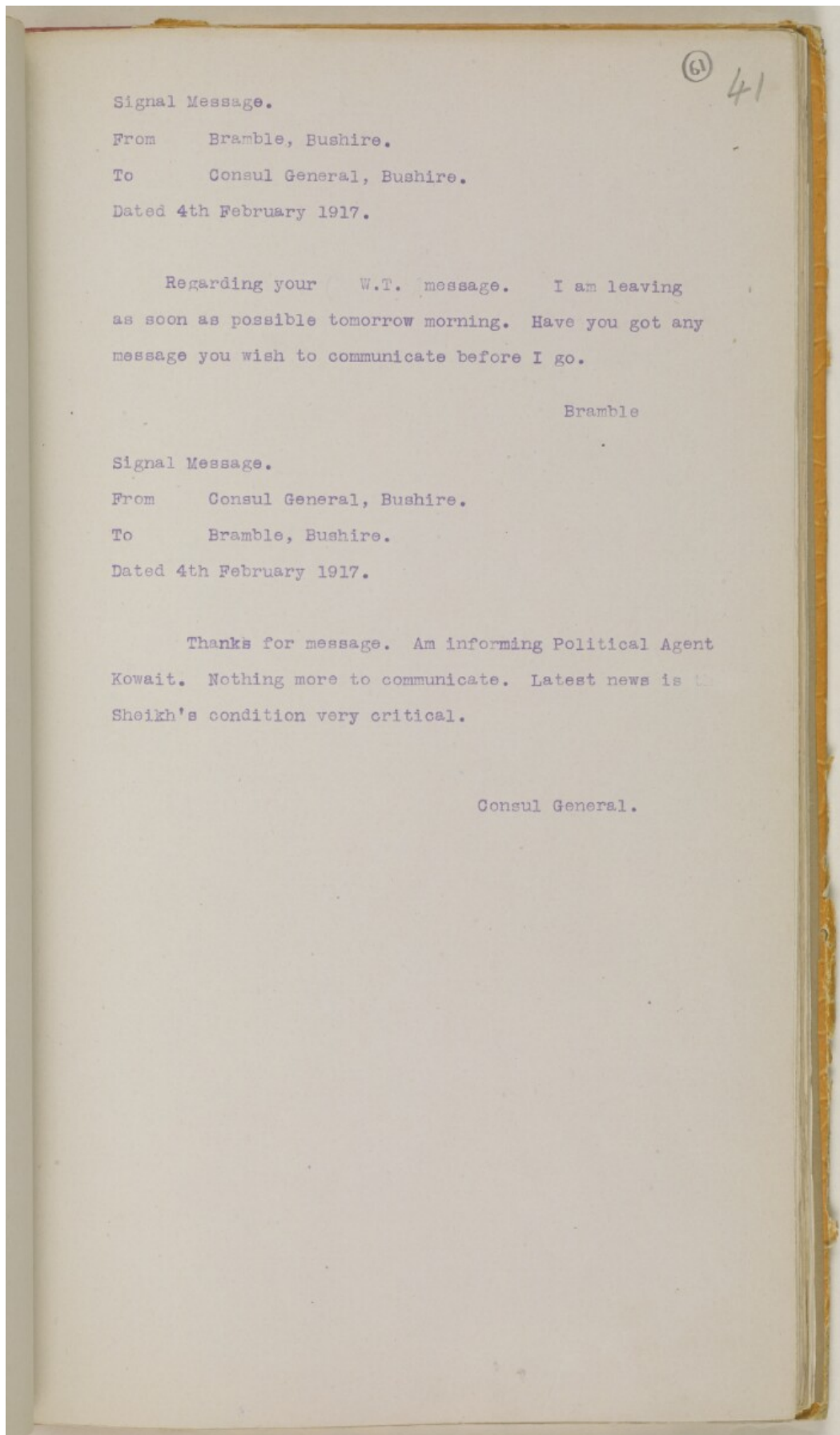
Sir P.Cox sends following begins:-
Political Agent.

x x x x x x

ends.

Trevor.





Signal Message.

From Bramble, Bushire.

To Consul General, Bushire.

Dated 4th February 1917.

Regarding your W.T. message. I am leaving as soon as possible tomorrow morning. Have you got any message you wish to communicate before I go.

Bramble

Signal Message.

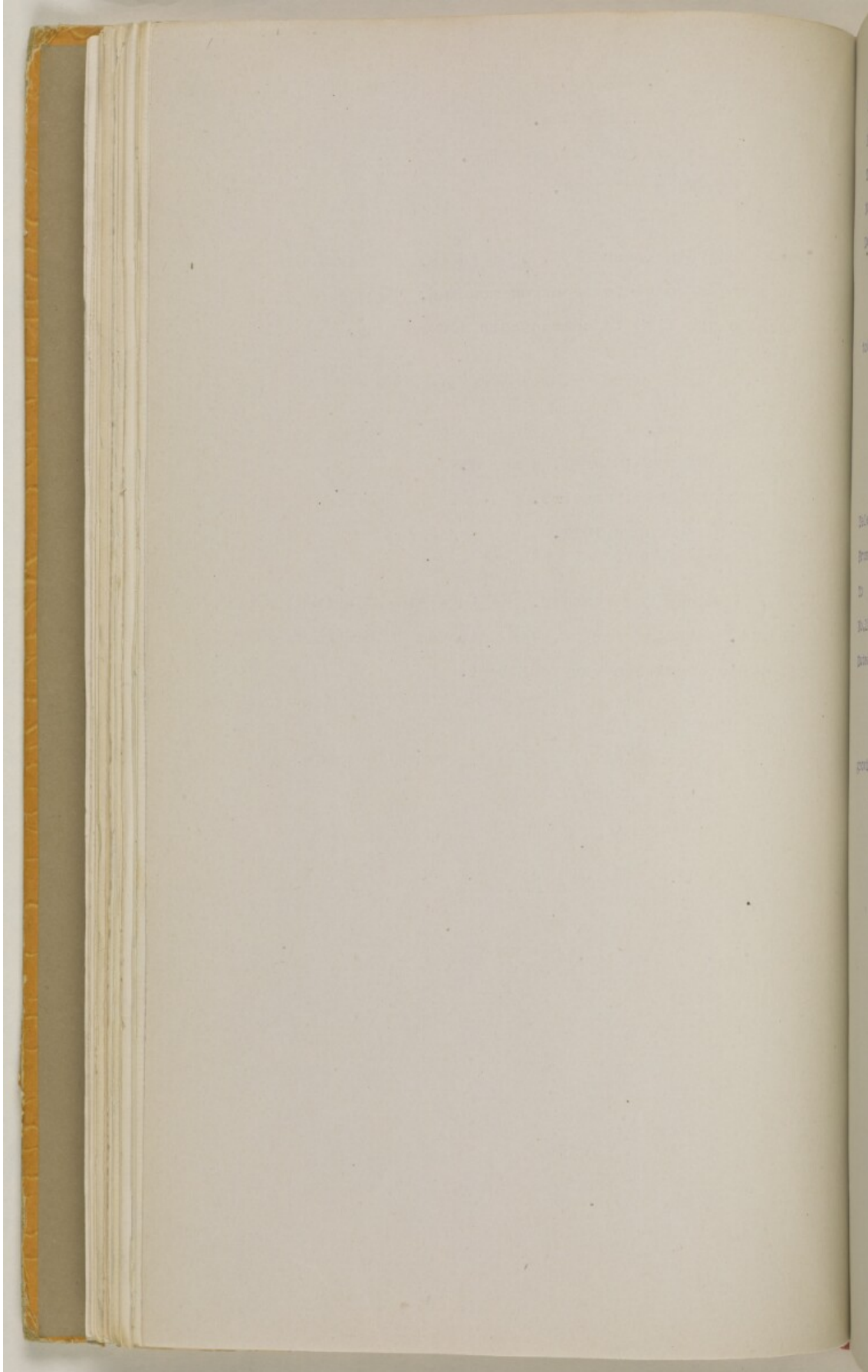
From Consul General, Bushire.

To Bramble, Bushire.

Dated 4th February 1917.

Thanks for message. Am informing Political Agent Kowait. Nothing more to communicate. Latest news is the Sheikh's condition very critical.

Consul General.





(62) 42

Telegram, En.cl.

From - Hamilton, Kowait.

To - Trevor, Bushire.

No.135.

Dated 4th received 5th February 1917.

Sheikh Jabir's condition shows no signs of improvement today but he is no worse.

Addressed Basrah repeated. Bushire.

Hamilton.

Telegram. En.cl.

From - Hamilton, Kowait.

To - Trevor, Bushire.

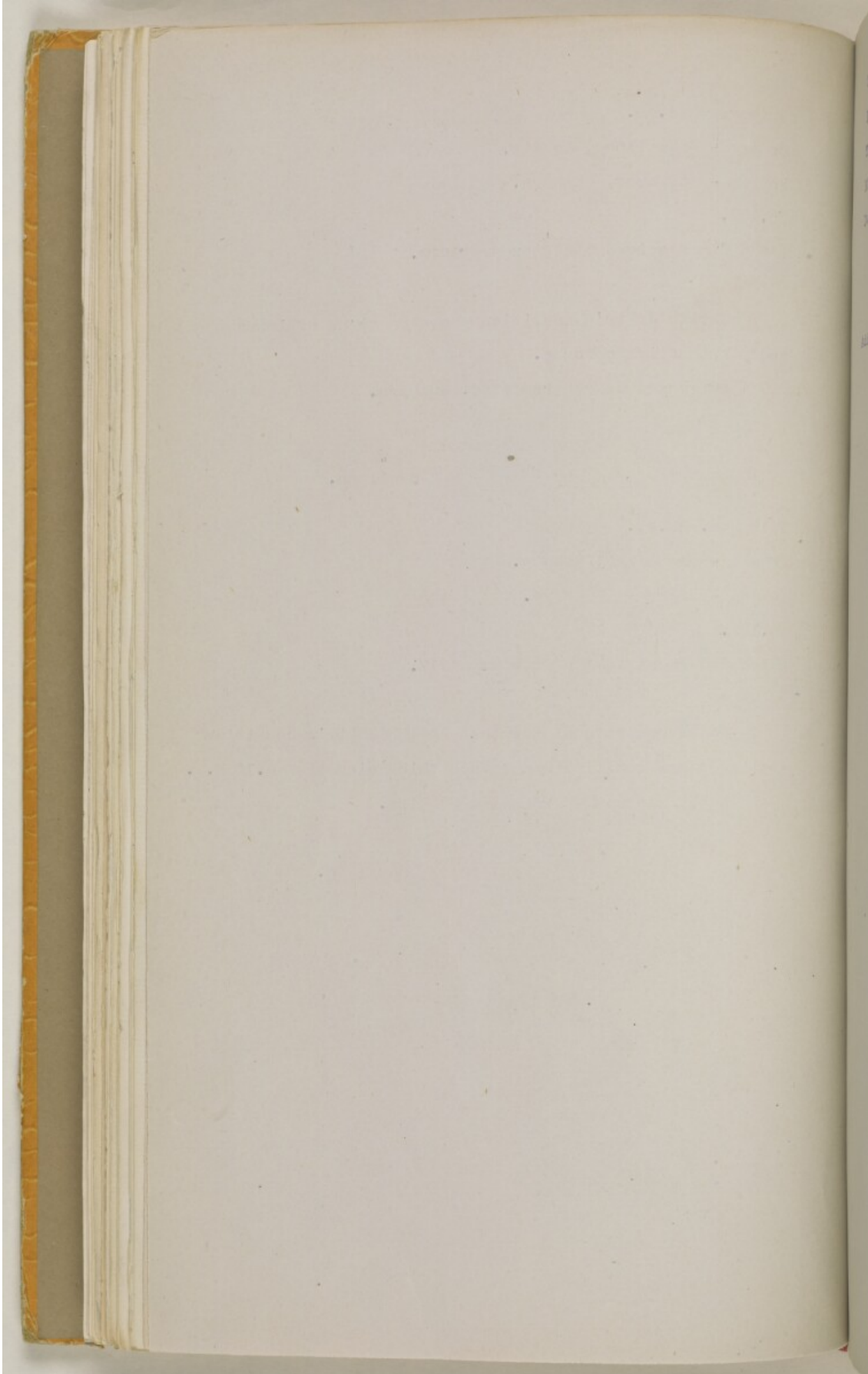
No.137.

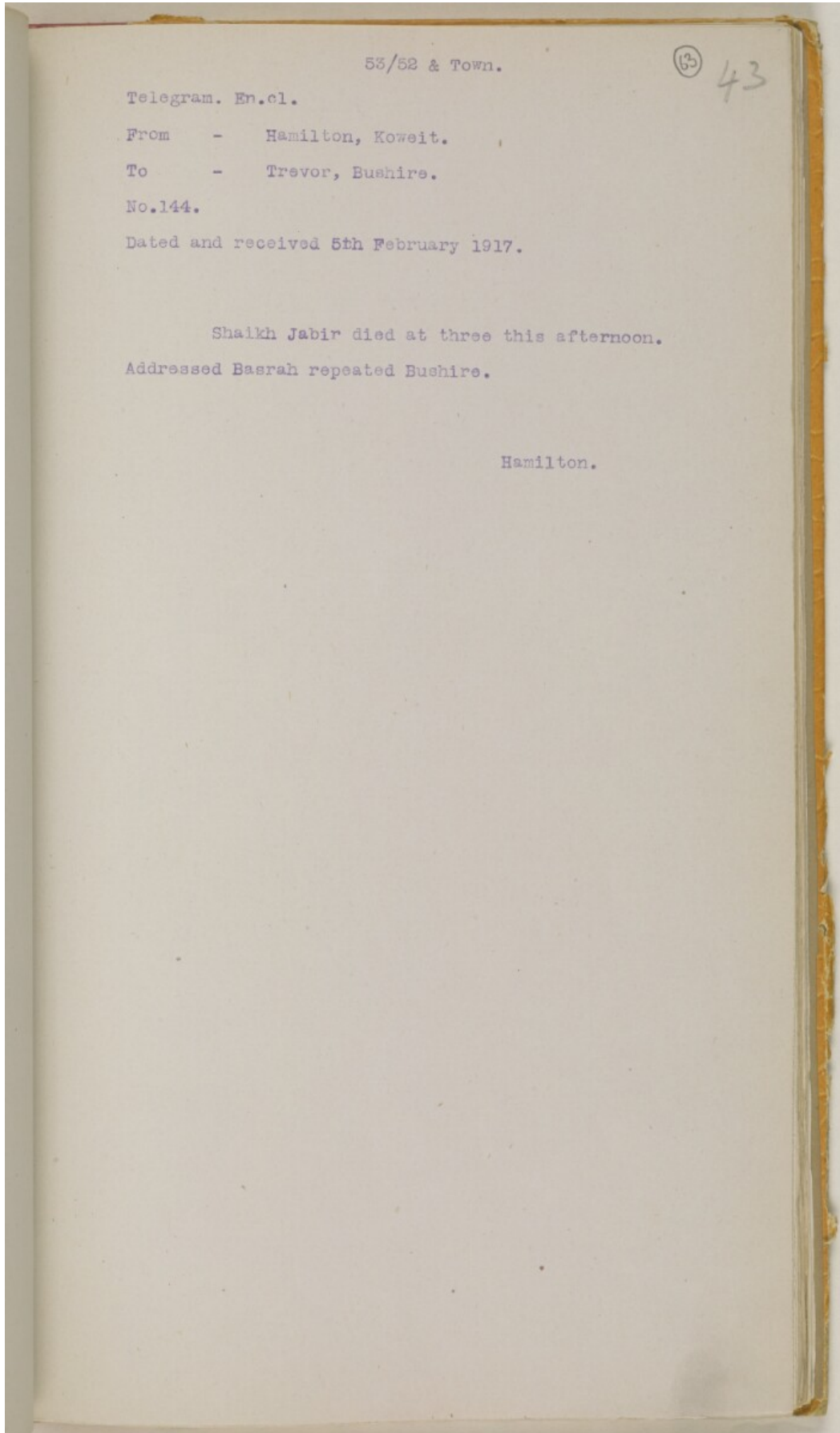
Dated and received 4th February 1917.

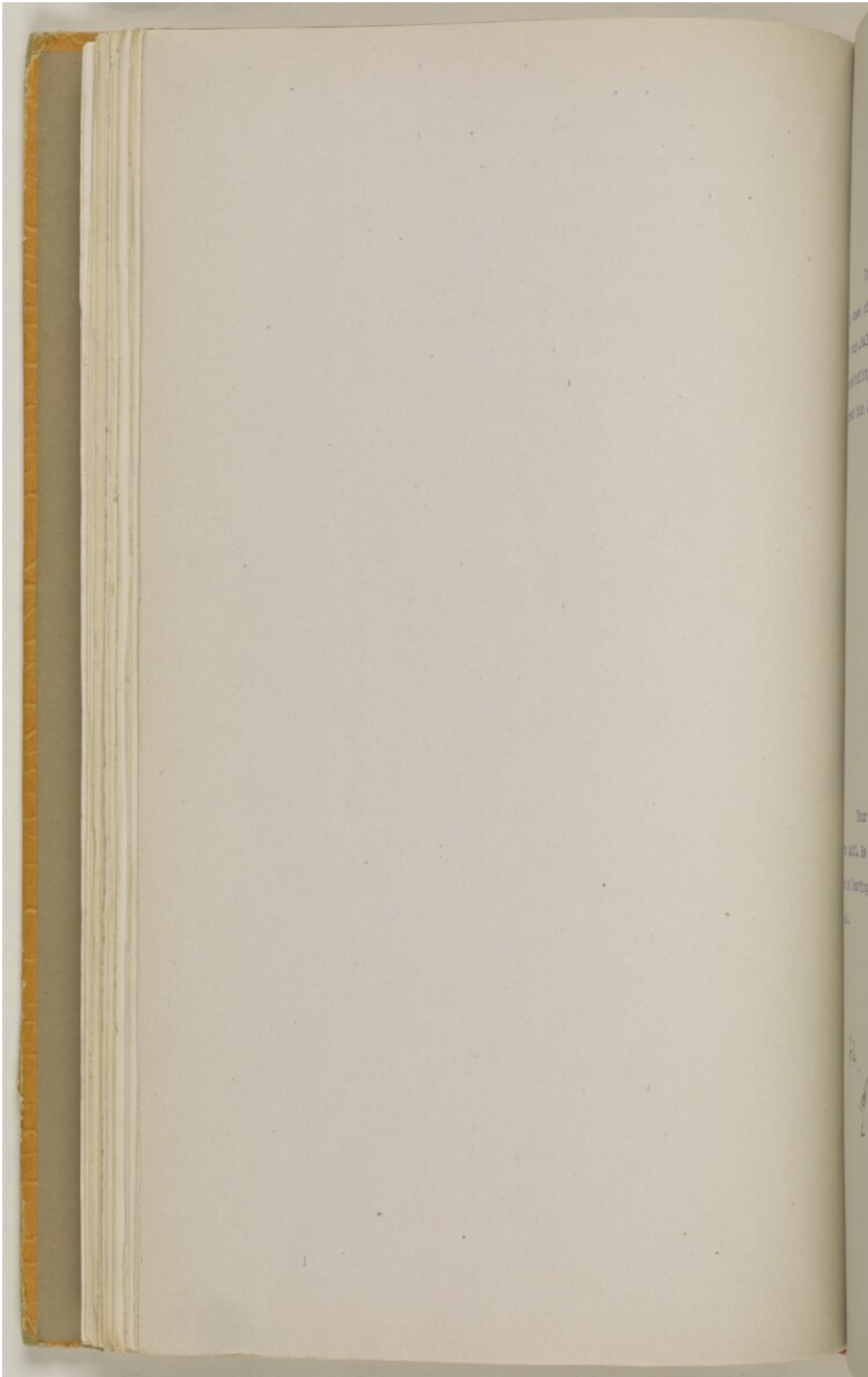
News brought just now that Sheikh Jabir's condition growing worse vomiting and speech thickening time 8.15 P.M.

Addressed Basrah repeated Bushire.

Hamilton.









Telegram.P.

From Hamilton, Koweit.

To Cox, Basrah, rptd. Bushire.

No. 134.

D.4 R. 5/2/17.

In continuation of my telegram 129.
In case of Sheikh Jabir's demise please telegraph instructions
if any. Salim is best and strongest candidate, but there is
possibility that a bid for the sheikhdom will be made by
Ahmed bin Jabir who is popular.

Hamilton.

Telegram.R.

From Trevor, Bushire.

To Cox, Basrah, rptd. Koweit, Foreign.

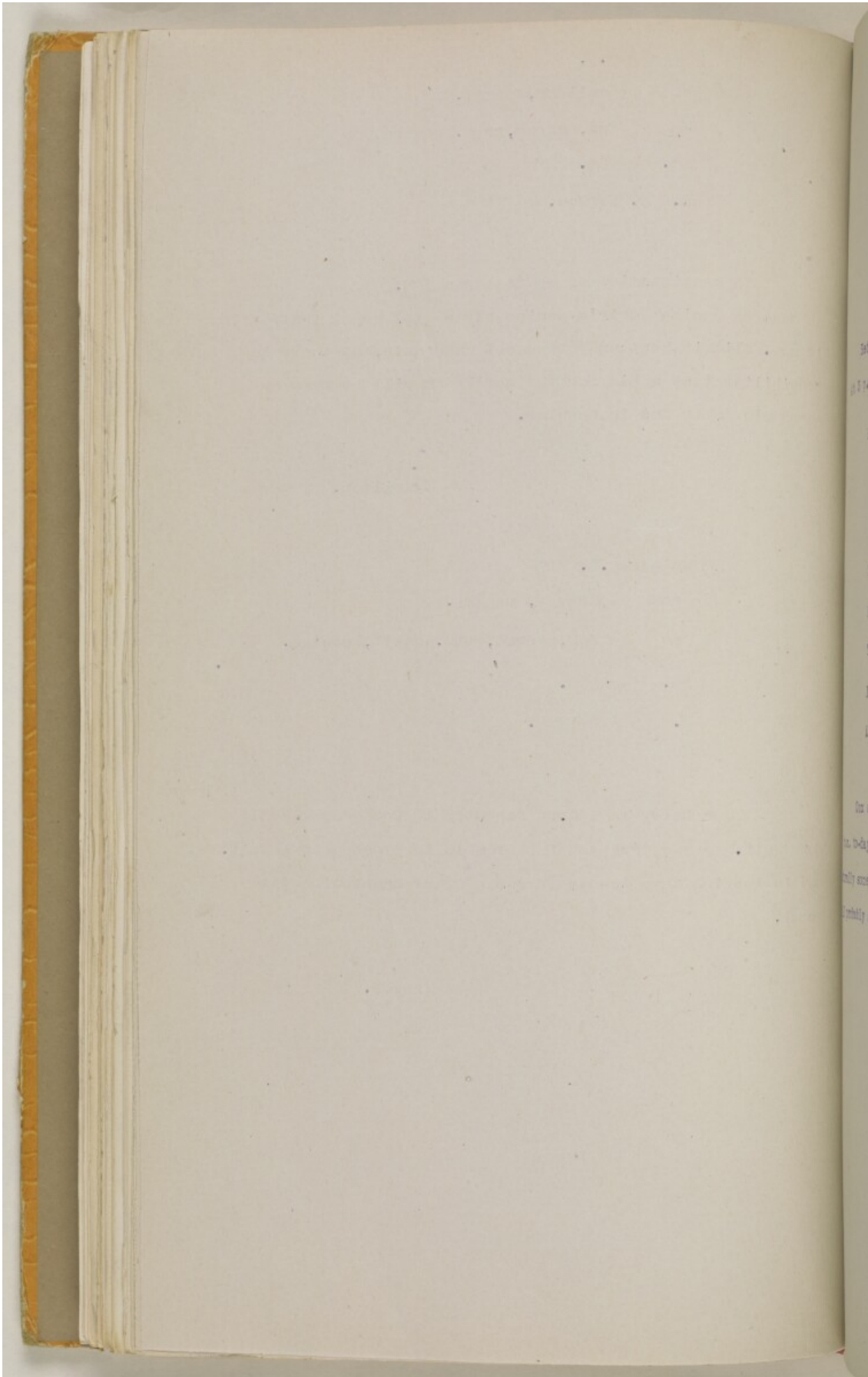
No. 220.

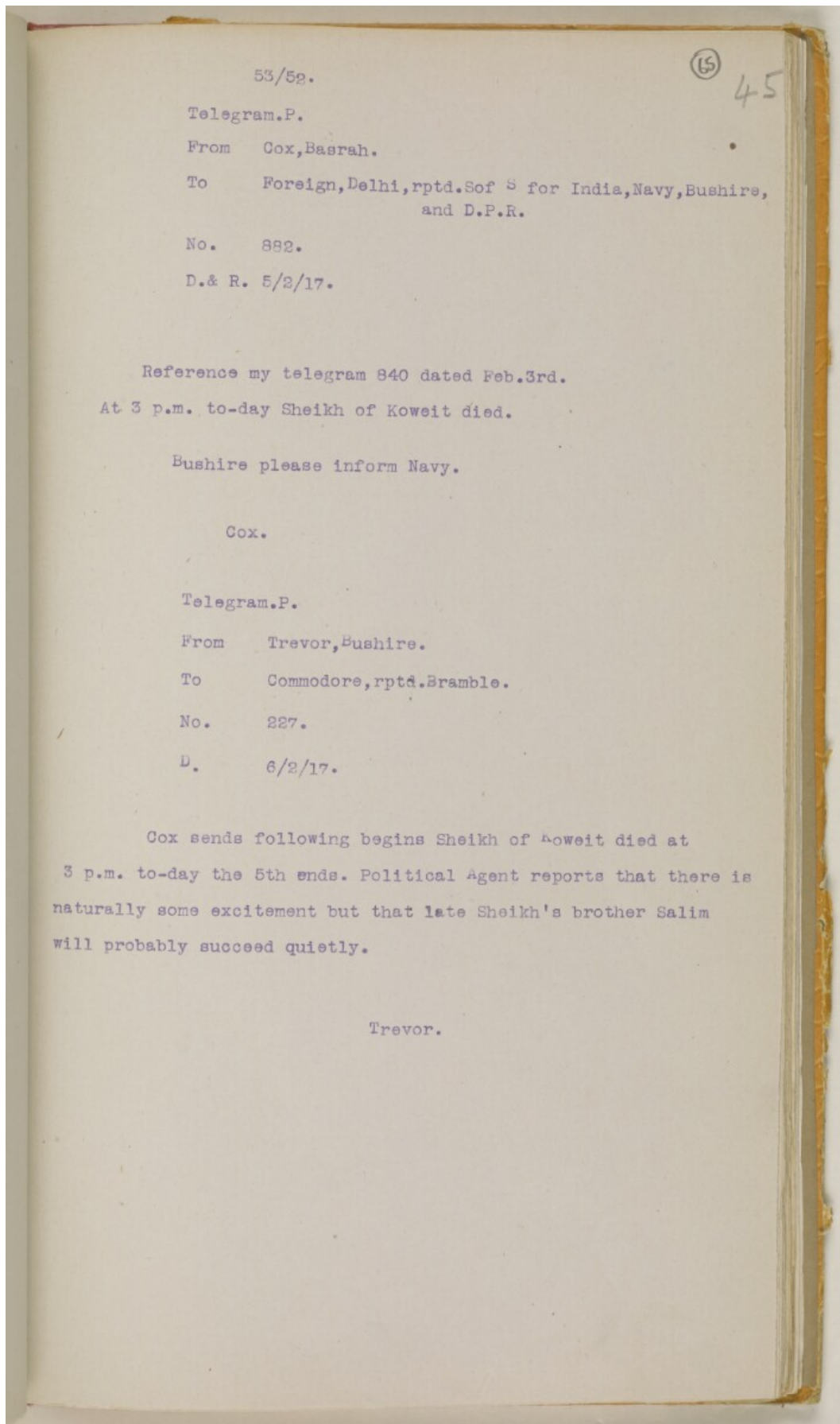
D. 5/2/17.

Your telegram 840 was repeated to Commodore who is
down Gulf. He has arranged for Bramble to proceed to Koweit.
She is leaving here to-day forenoon after completing with
coal.

Trevor.

h.c.
T





53/52.

(5)

45

Telegram.P.

From Cox, Basrah.

To Foreign, Delhi, rptd. Sof S for India, Navy, Bushire,
and D.P.R.

No. 882.

D. & R. 5/2/17.

Reference my telegram 840 dated Feb. 3rd.

At 3 p.m. to-day Sheikh of Koweit died.

Bushire please inform Navy.

Cox.

Telegram.P.

From Trevor, Bushire.

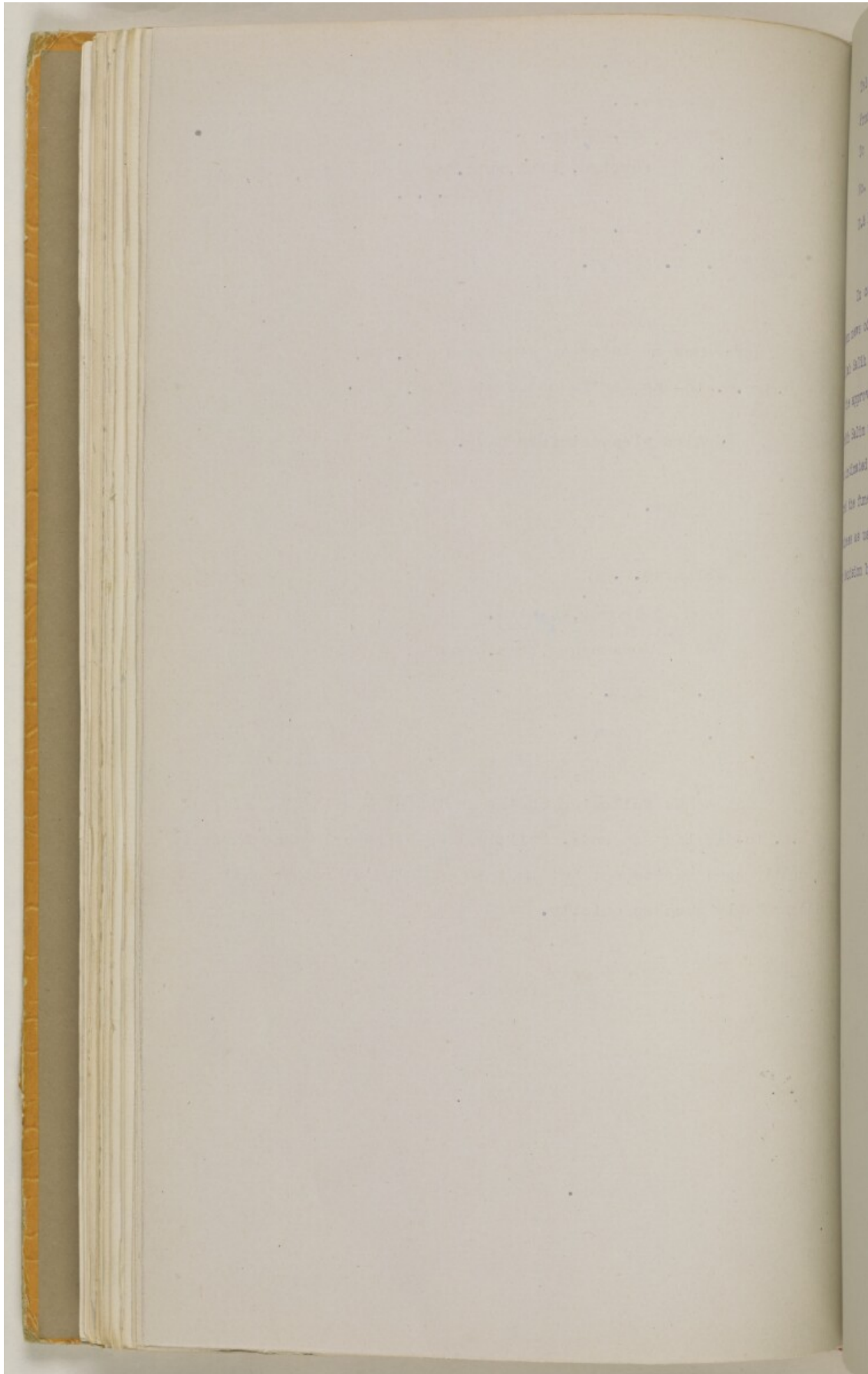
To Commodore, rptd. Bramble.

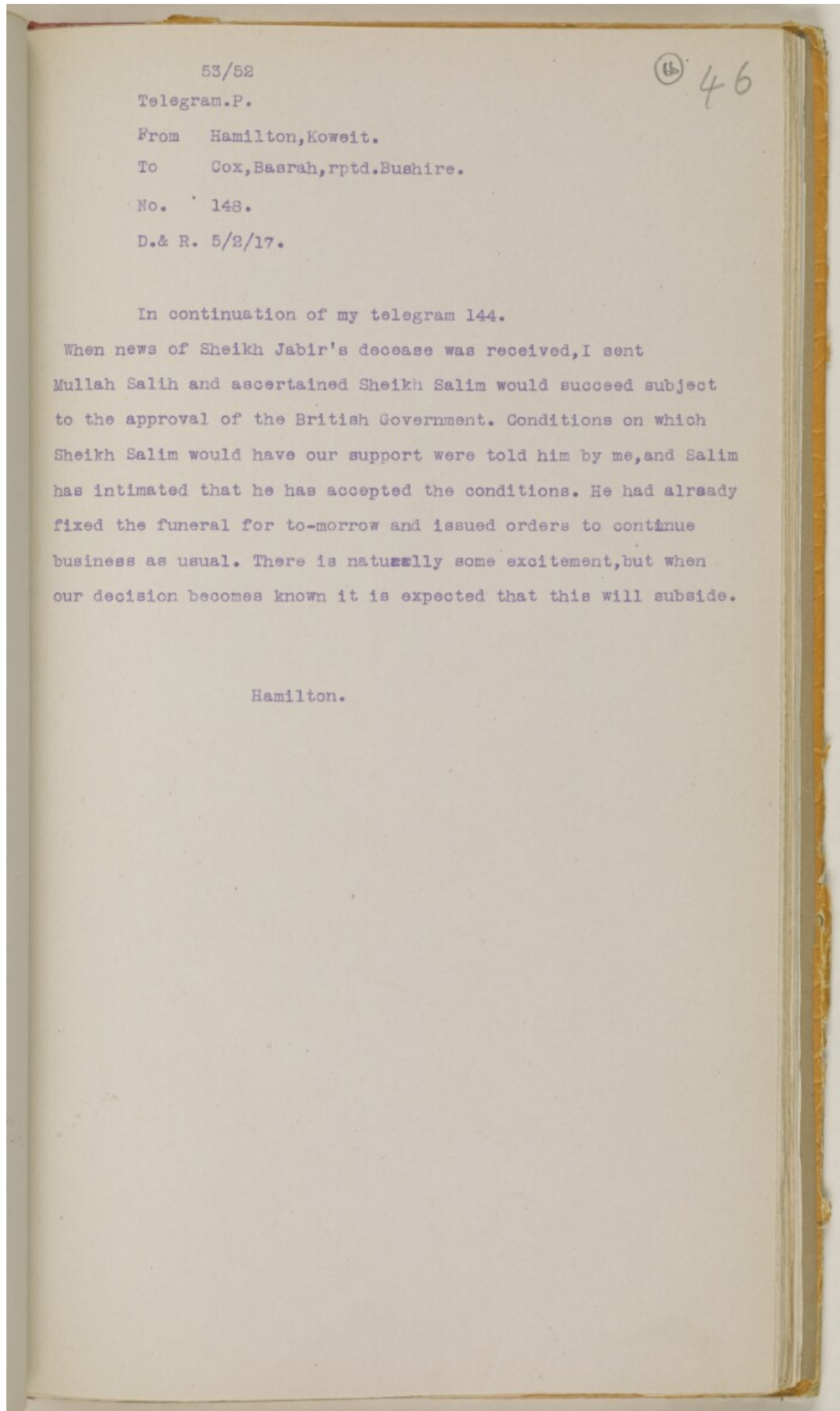
No. 227.

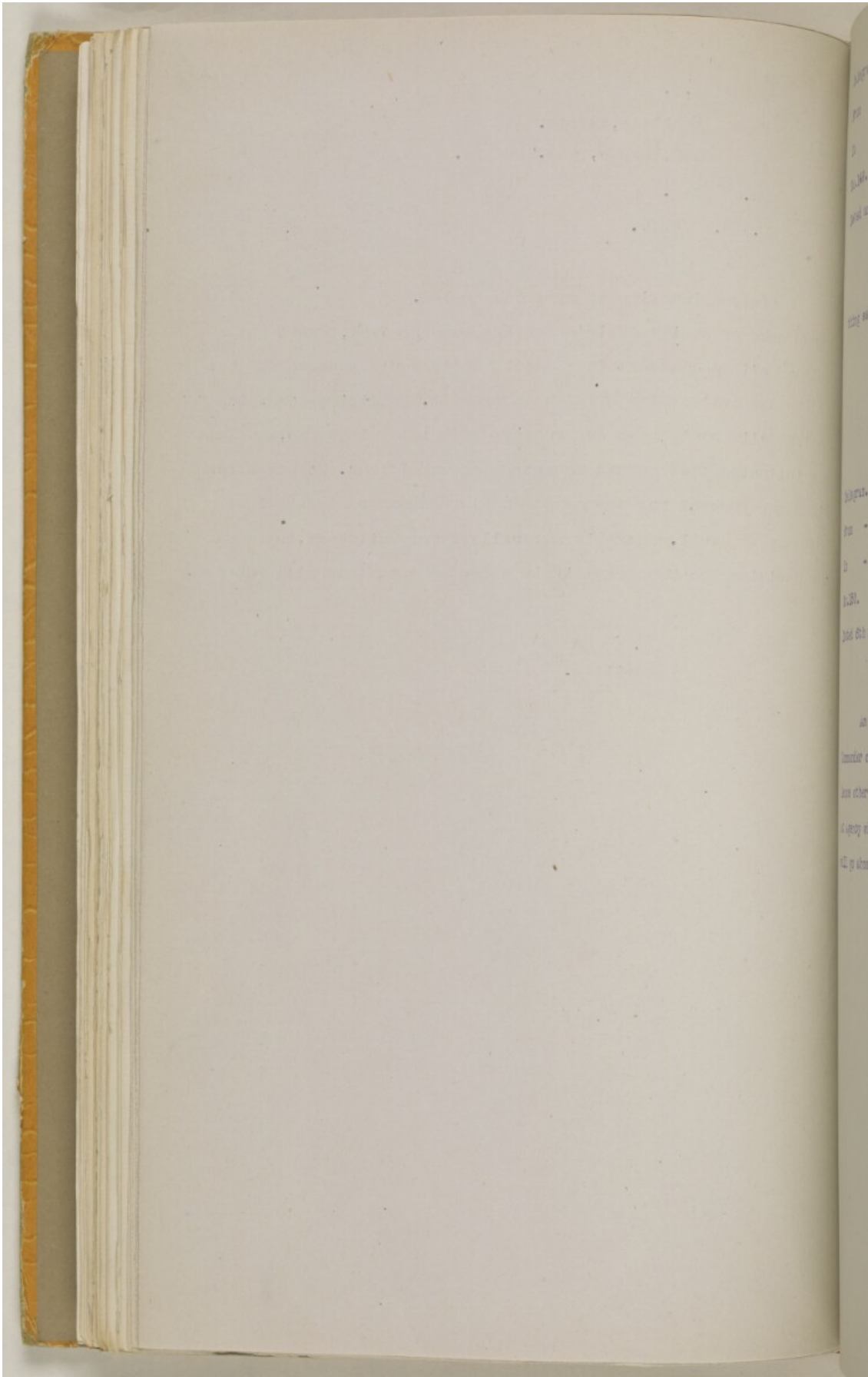
D. 6/2/17.

Cox sends following begins Sheikh of Koweit died at
3 p.m. to-day the 5th ends. Political Agent reports that there is
naturally some excitement but that late Sheikh's brother Salim
will probably succeed quietly.

Trevor.









53/52.

(63)

47

Telegram. En.cl.

From - Hamilton, Koweit.

To - Trevor, Bushire.

No.149.

Dated and received 6th February 1917.

H.M.S. "Bramble" arrived this morning at five. Everything satisfactorily arranged.

Hamilton.

Telegram. En.cl.

From - Hamilton, Koweit.

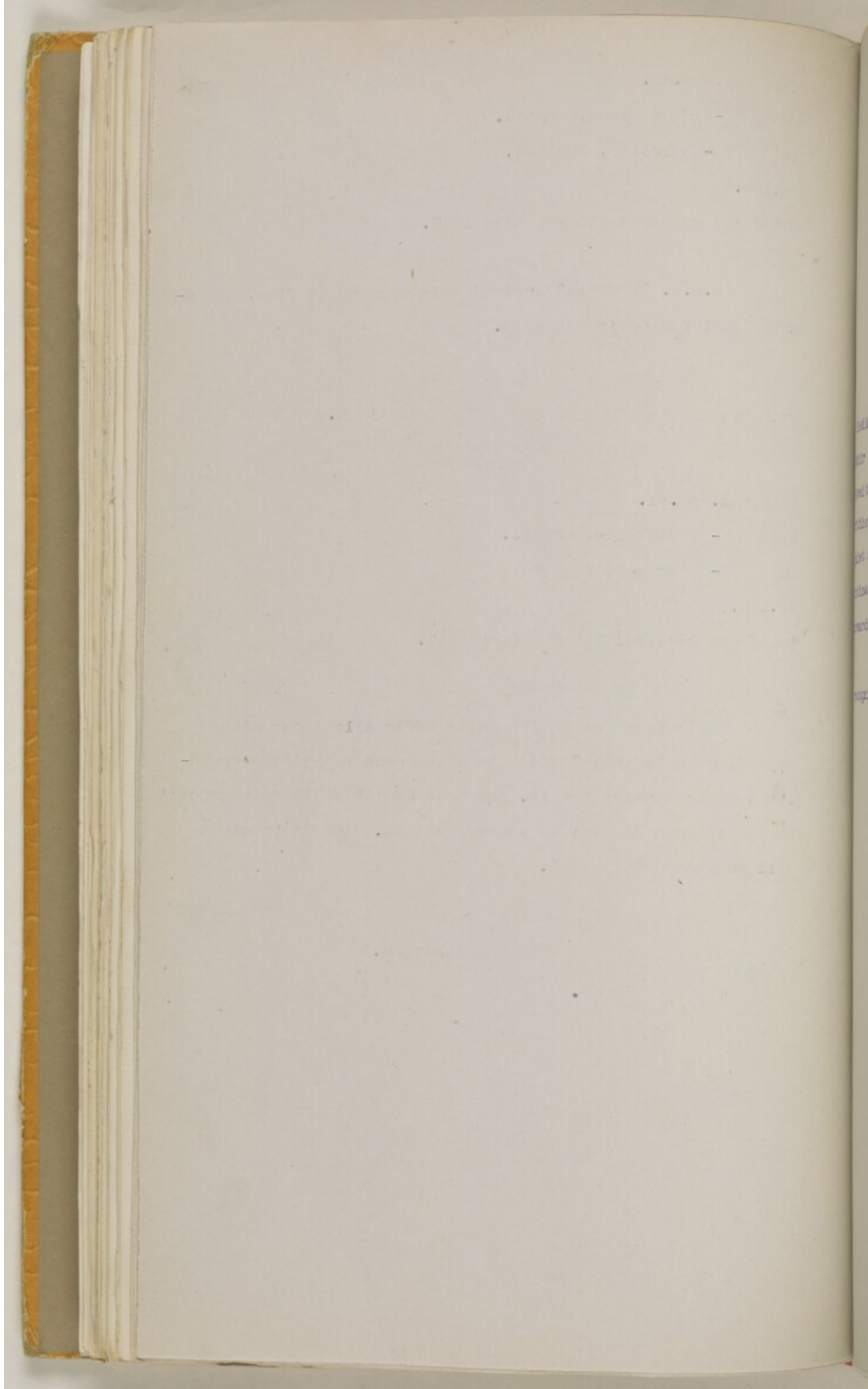
To - Trevor, Bushire.

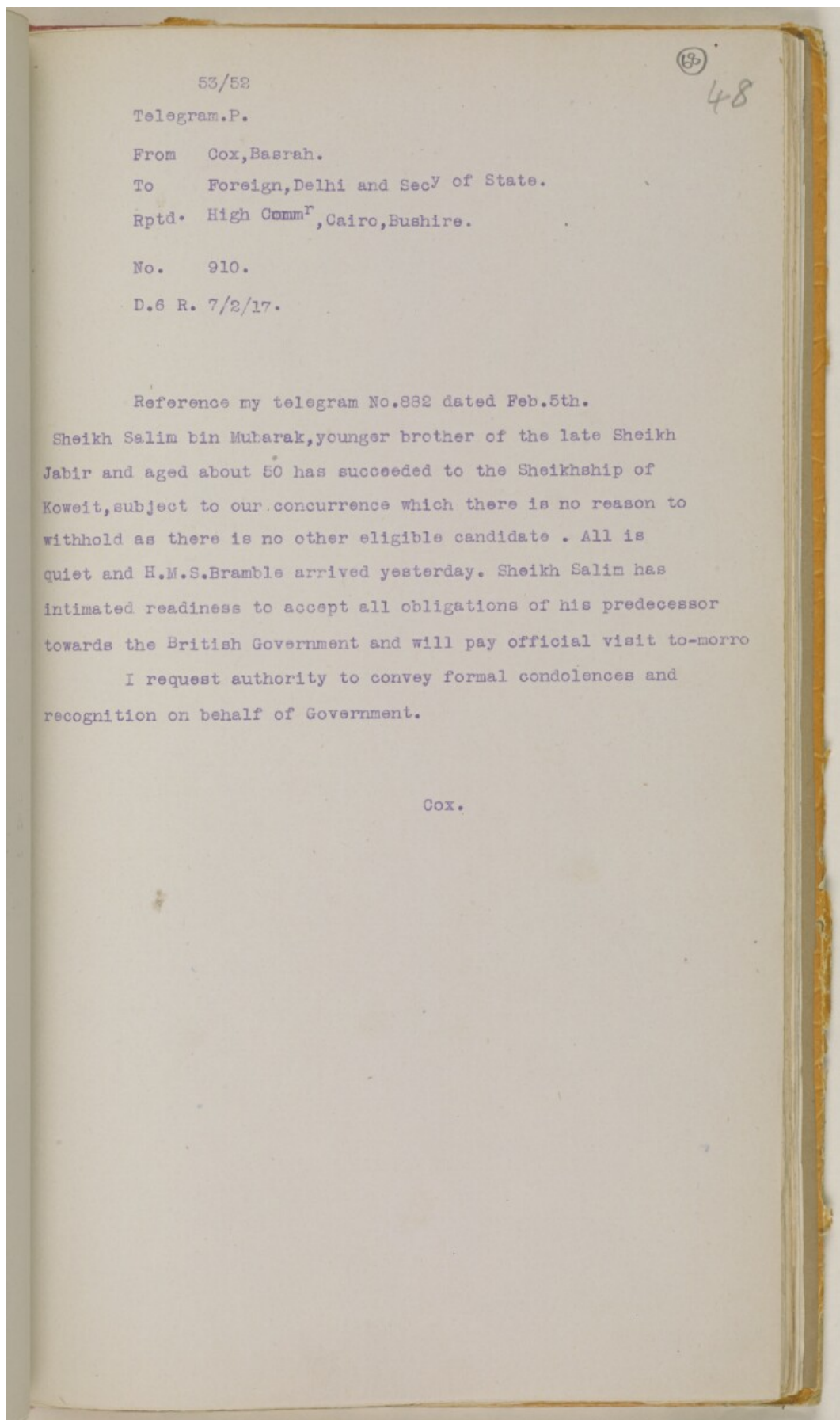
No.150.

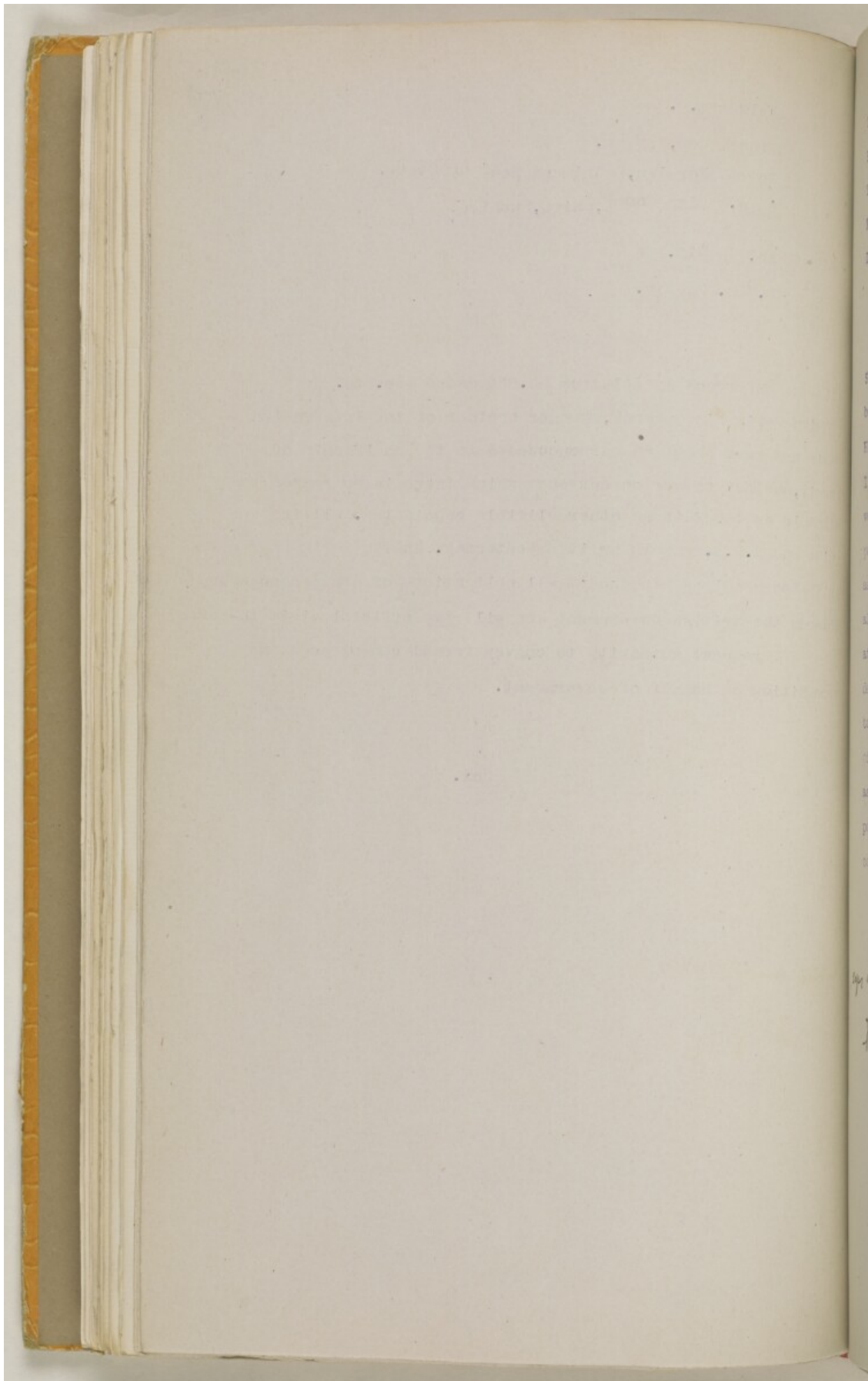
Dated 6th received 7th February 1917.

Am calling on Shaikh Salim officially today with Commander of "Bramble" and will afterwards pay visits/condolence other members family. Tomorrow Shaikh Salim returns call at Agency when he will be given a salute. In afternoon he will go aboard "Bramble".

Hamilton.









⑥ 49

Telegram. En.cl.

From - Hamilton, Koweit.

To - Trevor, Bushire.

No.154.

Dated 7th received 8th February 1917.

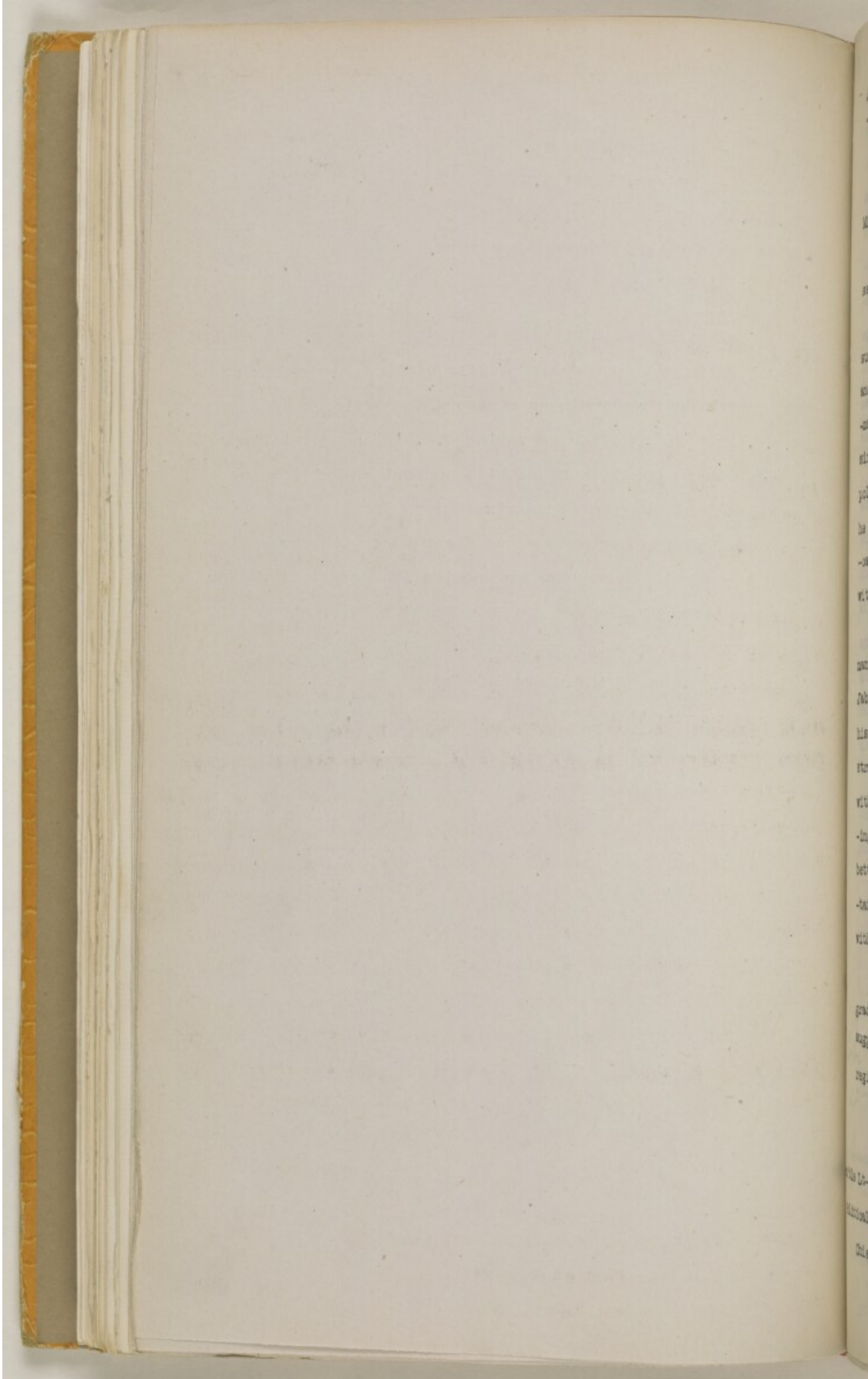
Your telegram 922 message will be conveyed. Meanwhile Shaikh Salim with members of family visited Agency Durbar being attended by Commander Bickford and officers of H.M.S."Bramble". After conveying C.P.O's congratulations I referred to conditions on which support of British Government would be continued viz that he should carry on policy of his father and act in accordance with our advice assist our friends oppose our enemies and especially sever all relations with those who for the time being should be at enmity with British Government. I laid stress on recent deplorable loss of influence in Hinterland and urged Shaikh to restore prestige of Koweit by sending out younger members of family to maintain order among tribes. Shaikh reiterated assurances with emphases saying that advice on Hinterland policy was in accordance with his own ideas and he had fullest confidence that would always deserve our support.

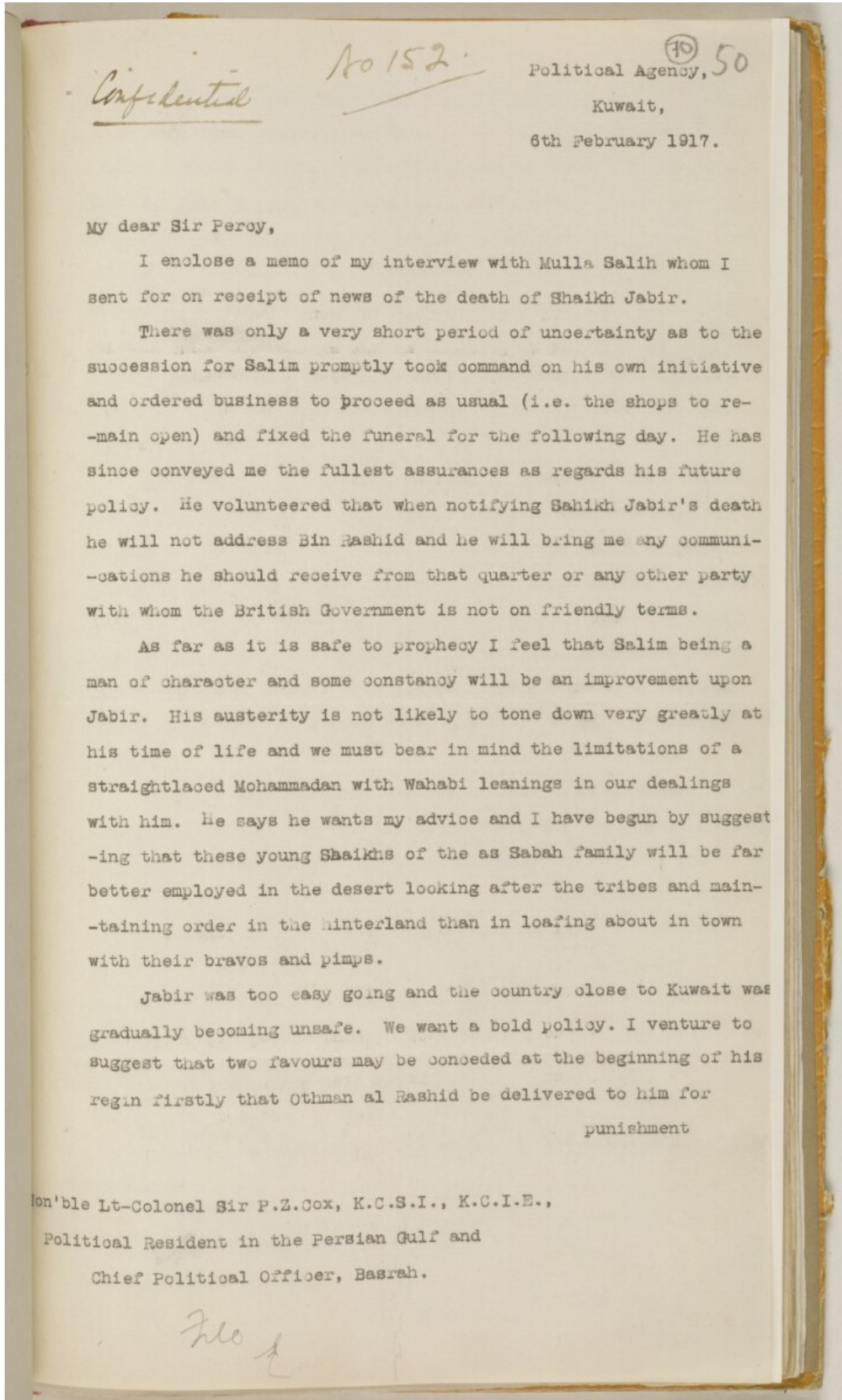
Addressed Basrah repeated Bushire.

Hamilton.

copy sent Tam

file
A 12





My dear Sir Percy,

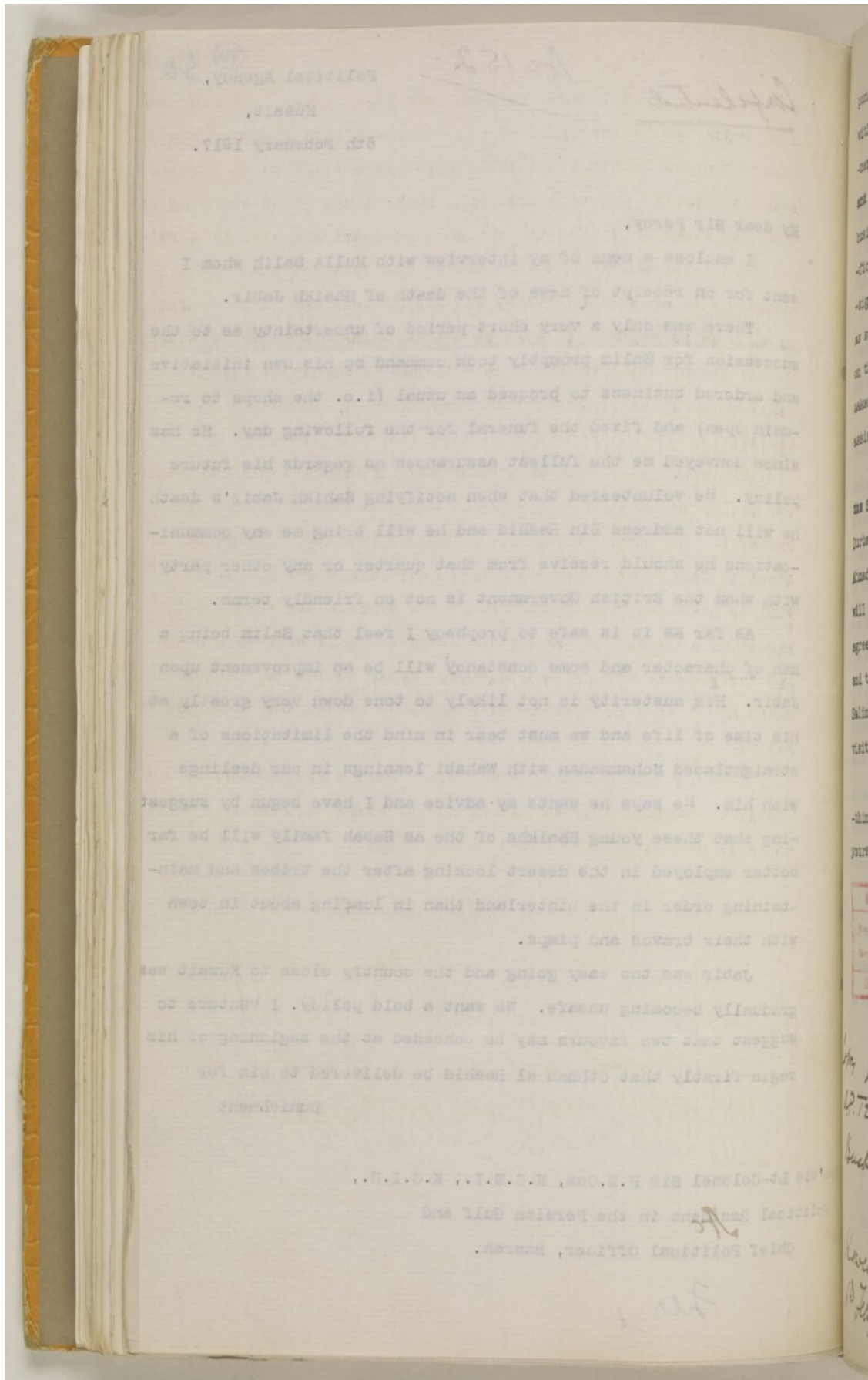
I enclose a memo of my interview with Mulla Salih whom I sent for on receipt of news of the death of Shaikh Jabir.

There was only a very short period of uncertainty as to the succession for Salim promptly took command on his own initiative and ordered business to proceed as usual (i.e. the shops to remain open) and fixed the funeral for the following day. He has since conveyed me the fullest assurances as regards his future policy. He volunteered that when notifying Shaikh Jabir's death he will not address Bin Rashid and he will bring me any communications he should receive from that quarter or any other party with whom the British Government is not on friendly terms.

As far as it is safe to prophecy I feel that Salim being a man of character and some constancy will be an improvement upon Jabir. His austerity is not likely to tone down very greatly at his time of life and we must bear in mind the limitations of a straightlaced Mohammadan with Wahabi leanings in our dealings with him. He says he wants my advice and I have begun by suggesting that these young Shaikhs of the as Sabah family will be far better employed in the desert looking after the tribes and maintaining order in the hinterland than in loafing about in town with their braves and pimps.

Jabir was too easy going and the country close to Kuwait was gradually becoming unsafe. We want a bold policy. I venture to suggest that two favours may be conceded at the beginning of his reign firstly that Othman al Rashid be delivered to him for punishment

Hon'ble Lt-Colonel Sir P.Z.Cox, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and
Chief Political Officer, Basrah.



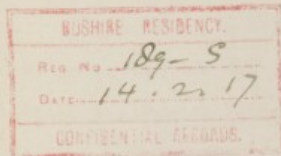


51

punishment which may take the form of a heavy fine. His business with India has been stopped by us. I have attached one consignment of goods landed ex "Palamcottta" and more stuff is on its way and the "Zayani" and will similarly be held up. This stoppage of business alone will ruin the man as a merchant and will be a sufficient deterrent to the remainder. The other is that the consignment of arms (1000 rifles and ammunition) may be forwarded as soon as possible. It will be a good thing for Salim to start on the organization of the Kuwait forces as promptly. If he makes an efficient machine I may recommend him later for more assistance.

~~the~~ Bramble is in. The Commander, Bickford, and I call upon ~~the~~ Shaikh Salim at 4 p.m. today. Tomorrow I hold a sort of Durbar at the Agency which Shaikh Salim, with Jabir as Sabah, Ahmad al Jabir and other members of the family and his people will be present. The Commander of the Bramble has also kindly agreed to attend. On taking our seats a signal will be run up and the Bramble will fire a salute. Later in the day Shaikh Salim and I will go aboard the Bramble to return the Commander's visit.

I trust that you will approve of these arrangements. Everything is satisfactory as far as can be seen. You will no doubt yourself pay us another visit before long.



Yours sincerely,

Richardson

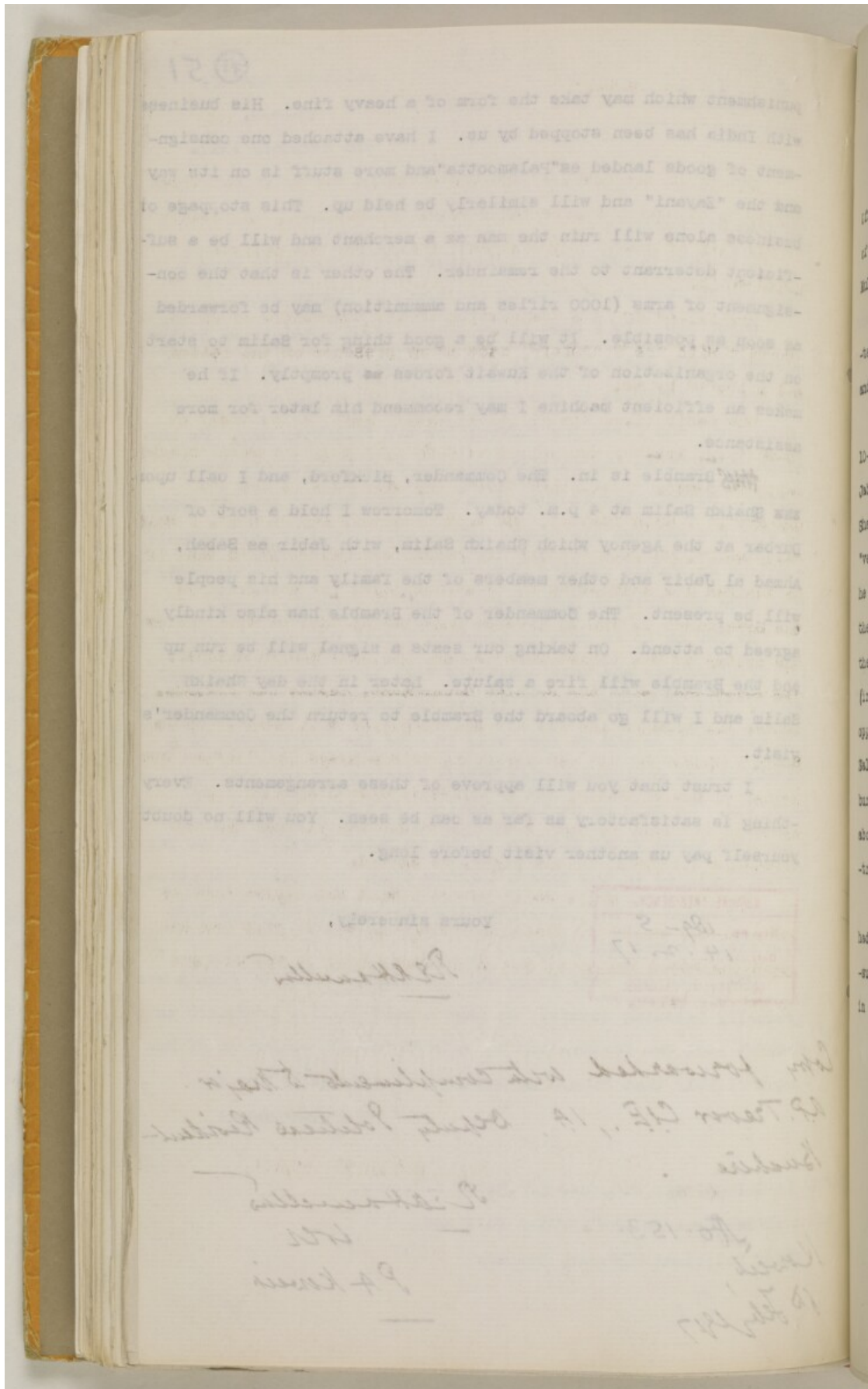
*Copy forwarded with compliments to Major
A.P. Trevor C.B.E., I.A., Deputy Political Resident
Bushire*

Richardson

1001

P.A. Kuwait

*No. 153.
Kuwait,
6th Feb 1917*





Note.

51A
(72)

Acting on the instructions contained in the Chief Political Officer's telegram, No.839 dated Basra 4th February, on receipt of the news of Shaikh Jabir's death I sent for the Secretary, Mulla Salih.

The following is a translation of the memorandum of my interview with the Secretary, made in my presence by the latter and approved by me.

The Sahib (i.e. the Political Agent) sent for me today at 10-30 (p.m. Arabic, equivalent to 3-30 p.m. English) said "Shaikh Jabir is dead". I told him "Yes". He said "who is now the Shaikh?". I said "Salim". He said "I concur inform him". I said "very well". He said "Inform His Excellency Shaikh Salim that if he desires his succession to be acknowledged (or accepted) by the Government he should give an undertaking that he will follow the policy of his illustrious father, the late Shaikh Mubarak, (in relations) with the British Government, assist our friends, oppose our enemies and cut off all relations with them". Mulla Salih proposed to put off conveying this message until after the burial of Shaikh Jabir, but I requested him to lose no time about it in order to damp down excitement and prevent any contretemps occurring in the night. He agreed.

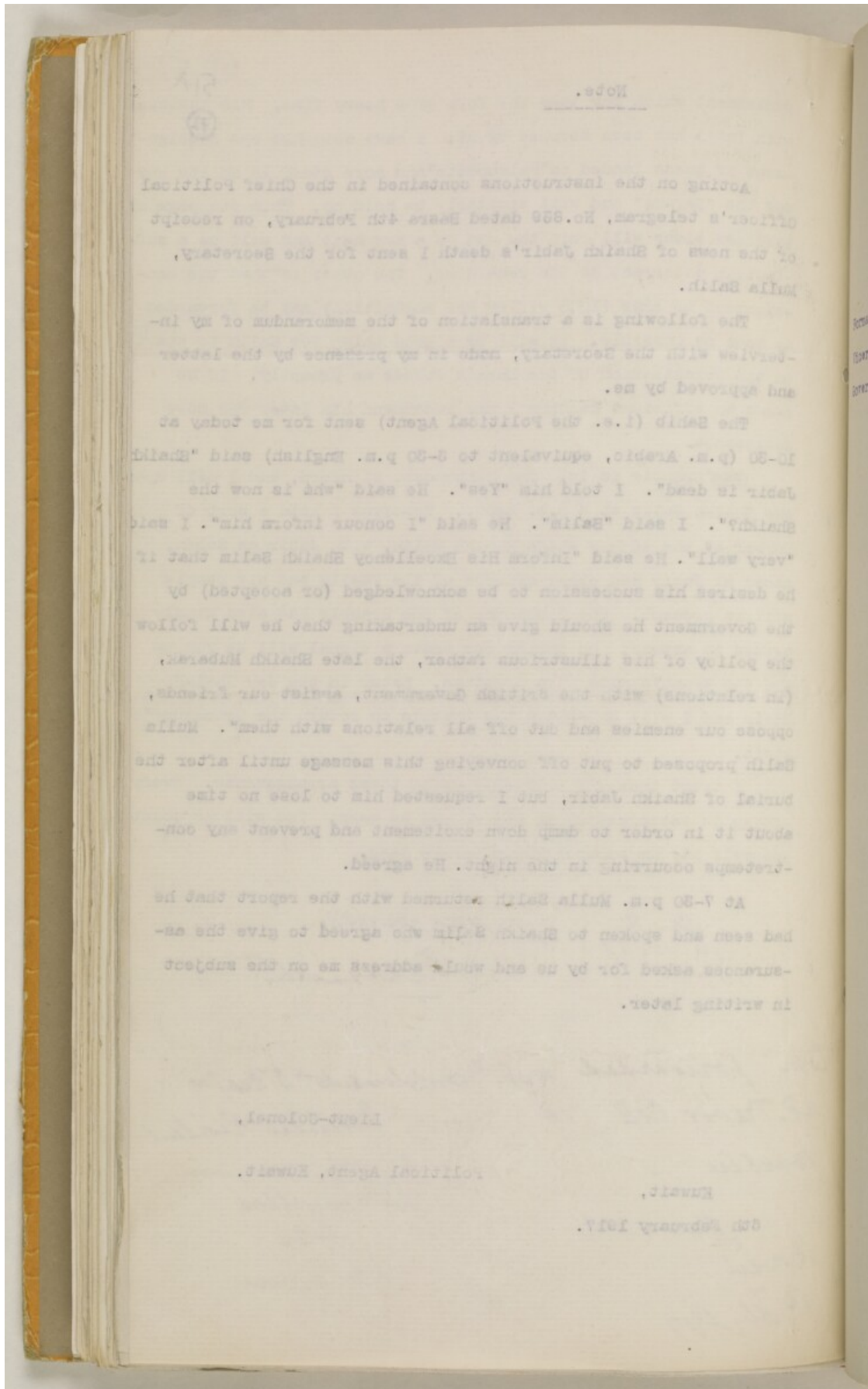
At 7-30 p.m. Mulla Salih returned with the report that he had seen and spoken to Shaikh Salim who agreed to give the assurances asked for by us and would address me on the subject in writing later.

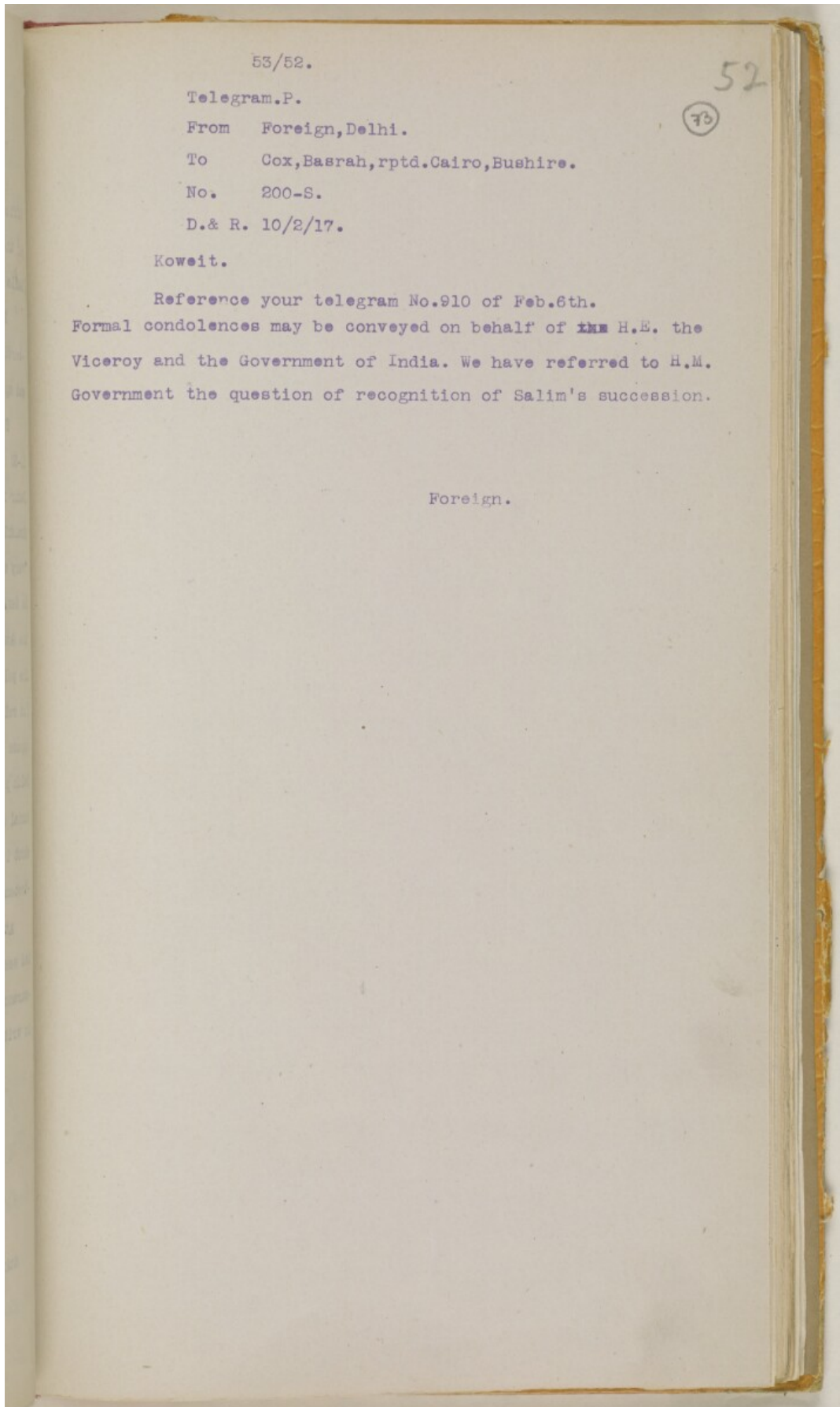
Lieut-Colonel,

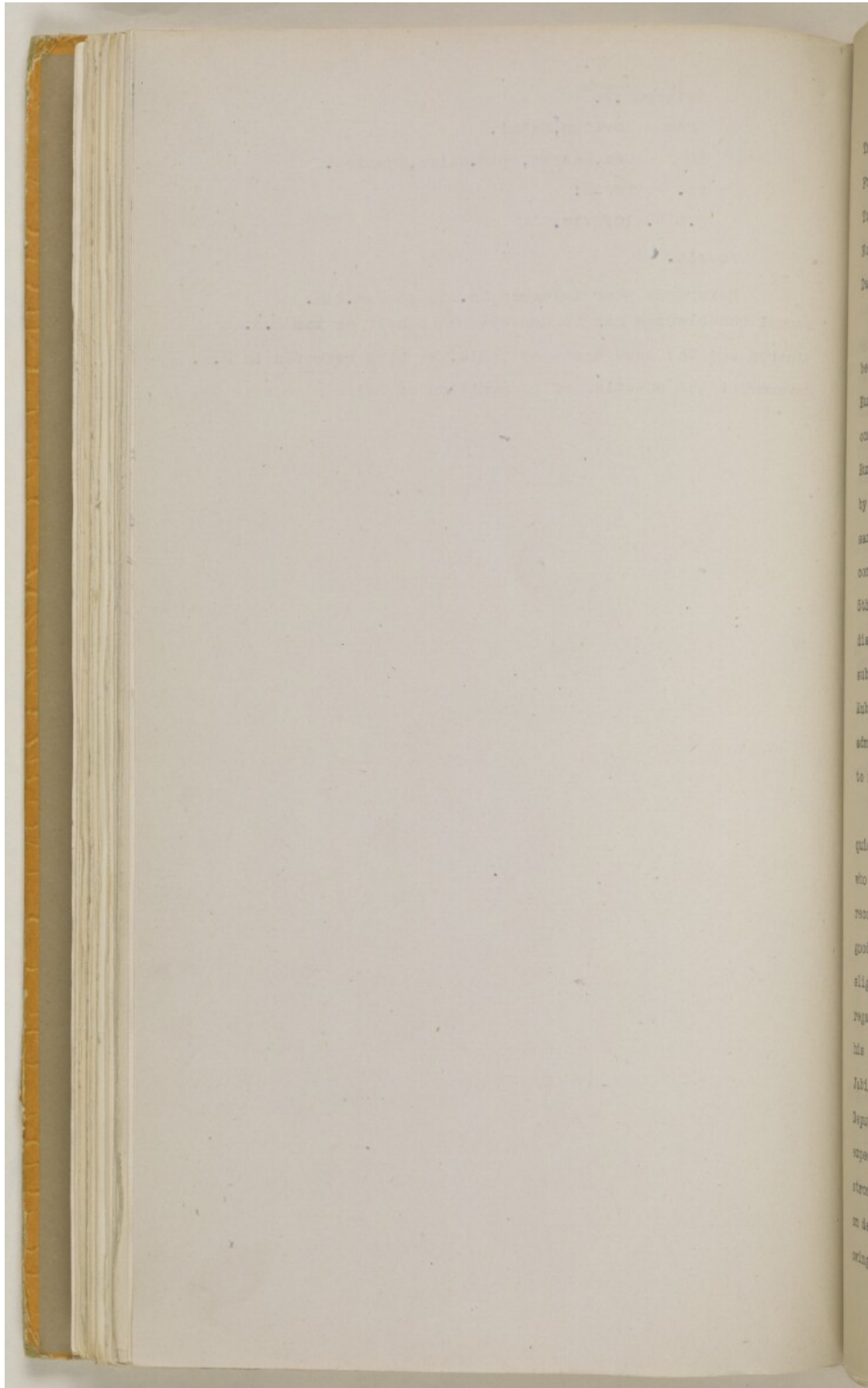
Political Agent, Kuwait.

Kuwait,

6th February 1917.









Telegram X.

From - Cox, Basrah.

To - Arbur, Cairo repeated Foreign Delhi, Secretary of State
London.

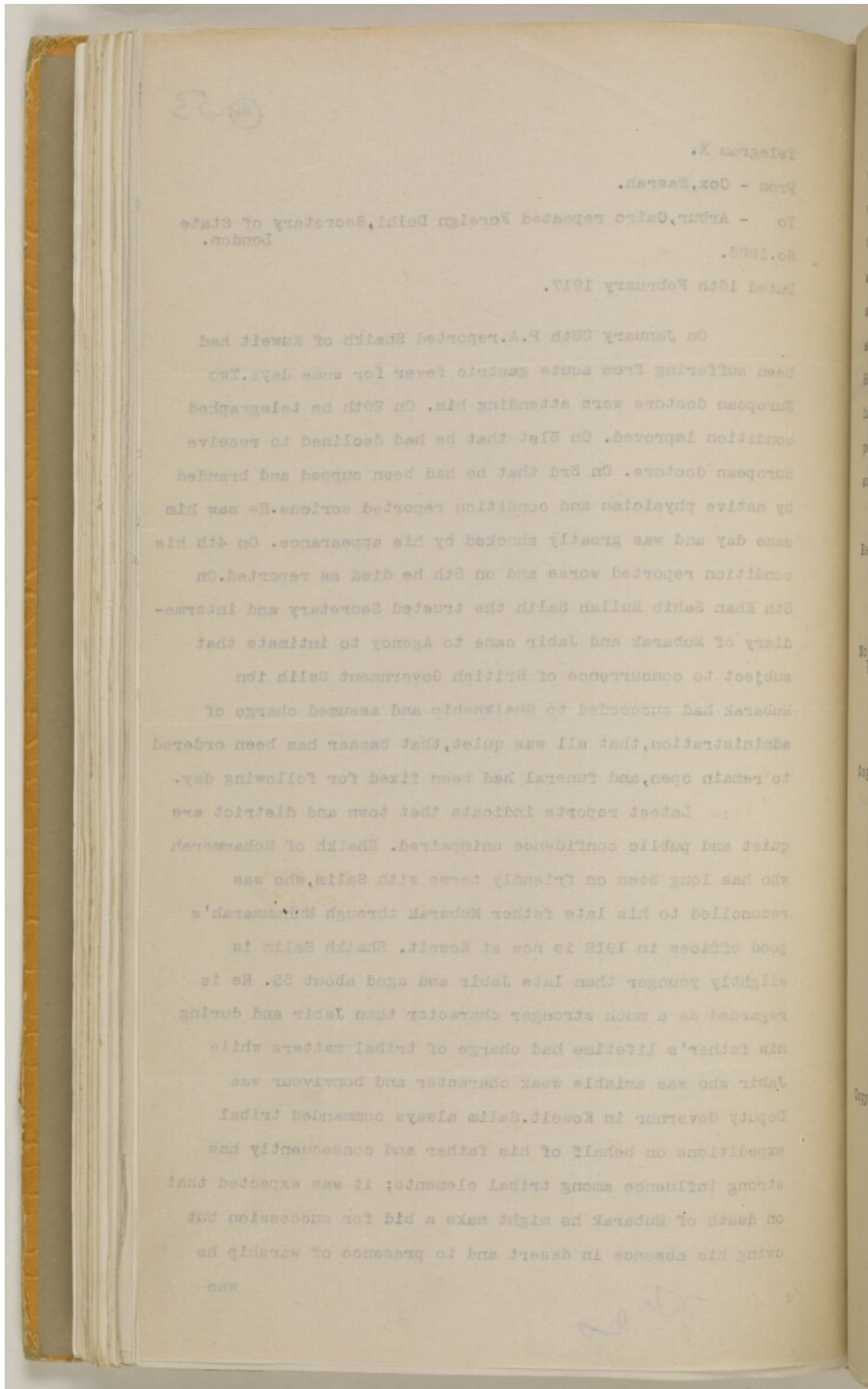
No. 1223.

Dated 16th February 1917.

On January 28th P.A. reported Shaikh of Kuwait had been suffering from acute gastric fever for some days. Two European doctors were attending him. On 29th he telegraphed condition improved. On 31st that he had declined to receive European doctors. On 3rd that he had been cupped and branded by native physician and condition reported serious. He saw him same day and was greatly shocked by his appearance. On 4th his condition reported worse and on 5th he died as reported. On 5th Khan Sahib Mullah Salih the trusted Secretary and intermediary of Mubarak and Jabir came to Agency to intimate that subject to concurrence of British Government Salih ibn Mubarak had succeeded to Shaikship and assumed charge of administration, that all was quiet, that bazaar has been ordered to remain open, and funeral had been fixed for following day.

Latest reports indicate that town and district are quiet and public confidence unimpaired. Shaikh of Mohammerah who has long been on friendly terms with Salim, who was reconciled to his late father Mubarak through Muhammarah's good offices in 1912 is now at Koweit. Shaikh Salim is slightly younger than late Jabir and aged about 55. He is regarded as a much stronger character than Jabir and during his father's lifetime had charge of tribal matters while Jabir who was amiable weak character and bonviveur was Deputy Governor in Koweit. Salim always commanded tribal expeditions on behalf of his father and consequently has strong influence among tribal elements; it was expected that on death of Mubarak he might make a bid for succession but owing his absence in desert and to presence of warship he

was





54
(75)
was faced with fait accompli and accepted Jabir loyally and with good grace and assisted him with the administration. Owing to his Bedouin training he was formerly believed to be somewhat anti foreign and bigoted but there has been no sign of this since he came in touch and at Durbar in November he cordially associated himself with all utterances of the three chiefs. He has formally expressed his firm intention of following his father's policy of loyalty to his attachment to us and pending confirmation of H.M's Government has been accepted as successor.

Addressed Arbur Cairo repeated Foreign Delhi and Retaxandum London.

Cox.

No

2466
82/15

Chief Political Office,
Basrah, 17th February 1917.

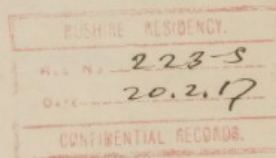
Copy to :-

Dy. Political Resident, Bushire. ✓

Political Agent, Koweit.

Political Agent, Bahrain.

for information. .



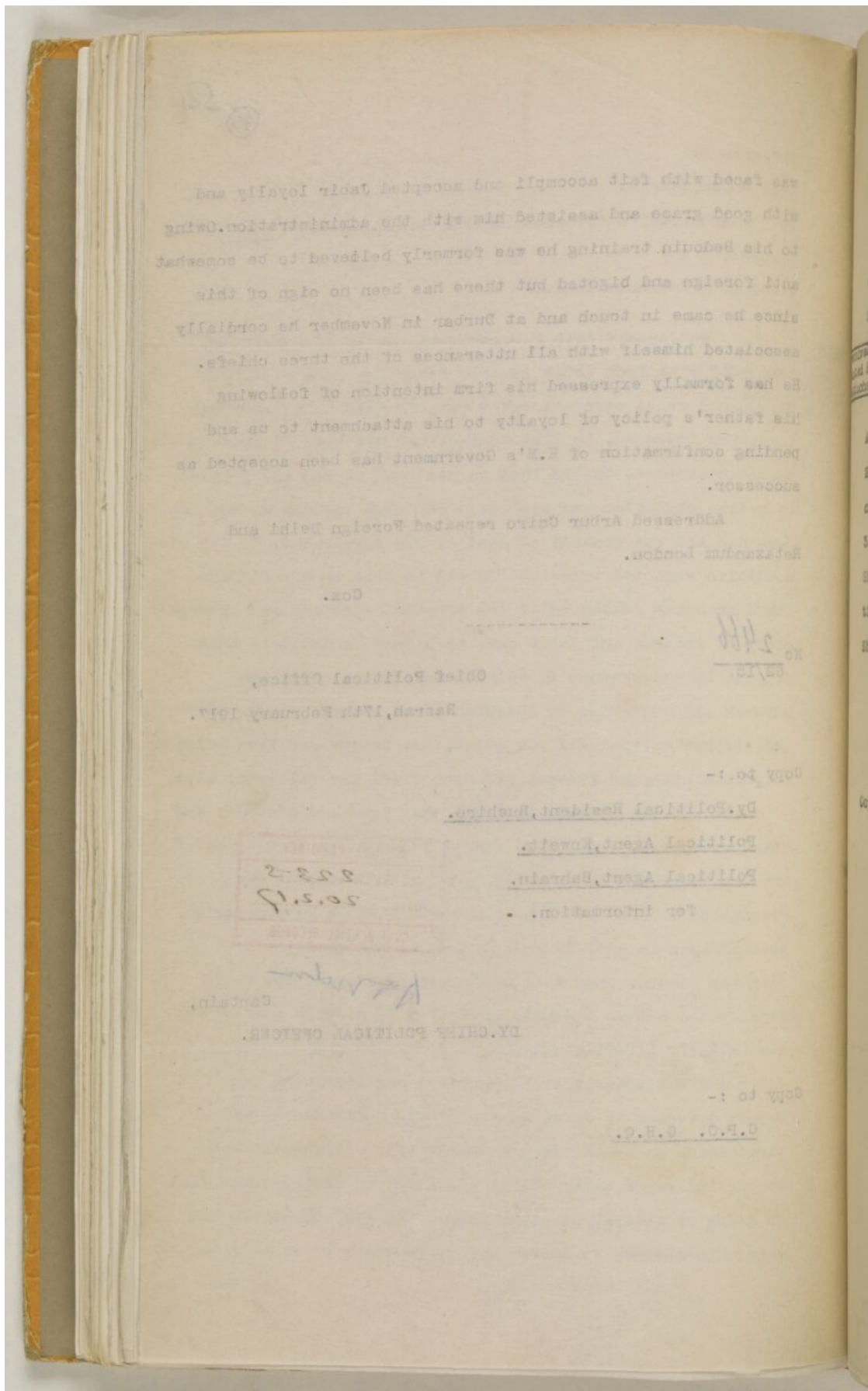
[Signature]

Captain,

DY. CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER.

Copy to :-

C.P.O. G.H.Q.





3815
No. 7/15.

Chief Political Office, 55
Basrah, 10th March, 1917.

Political Agent, Kuwait.

I am directed by the Chief Political Officer to enclose herewith for transmission to H.E. Shaikh Salim bin Mubarak as Subah, Shaikh of Kuwait, the accompanying Kharita received with F.D. letter 1300 dated February 20th copy attached.

from H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, together with an Arabic translation thereof.

2. A copy of the Kharita is forwarded for record in your office.

3. I am to request that in transmitting this Kharita to Shaikh Salim you will convey to him the renewed congratulations of the Chief Political Officer on his succession to the Shaikhsip.

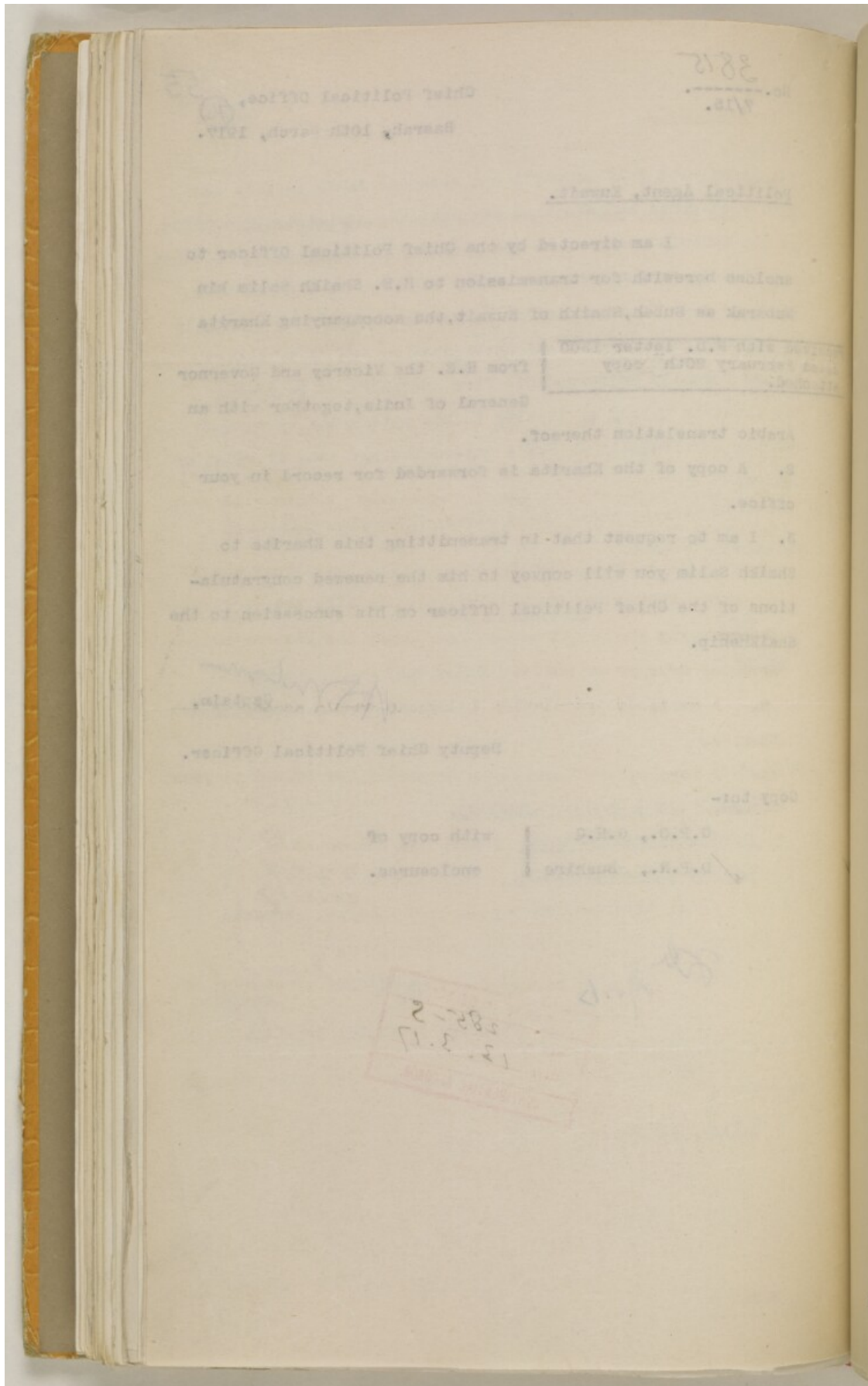
[Signature]
Captain,
Deputy Chief Political Officer.

Copy to:-

C.P.O., G.H.Q. | with copy of
✓ D.P.R., Bushire | enclosures.

[Handwritten: 285-5, 13.3.17]

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY
285-5
13.3.17
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.





Confidential.

No. 1300-D.

From

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Foreign and Political Department,

To

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir P.Z.Cox, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E.,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Basrah.

Dated Delhi, the 28th February, 1917.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram, No. 1223, dated the 17th February 1917, I am directed to forward, for delivery to His Excellency Shaikh Salim bin Mubarak as Subah, Shaikh of Kuwait, the accompanying Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

2. A suitable translation in Arabic should accompany the Kharita.

3. A copy of the Kharita is forwarded for record in your office.

I have the honour to be,

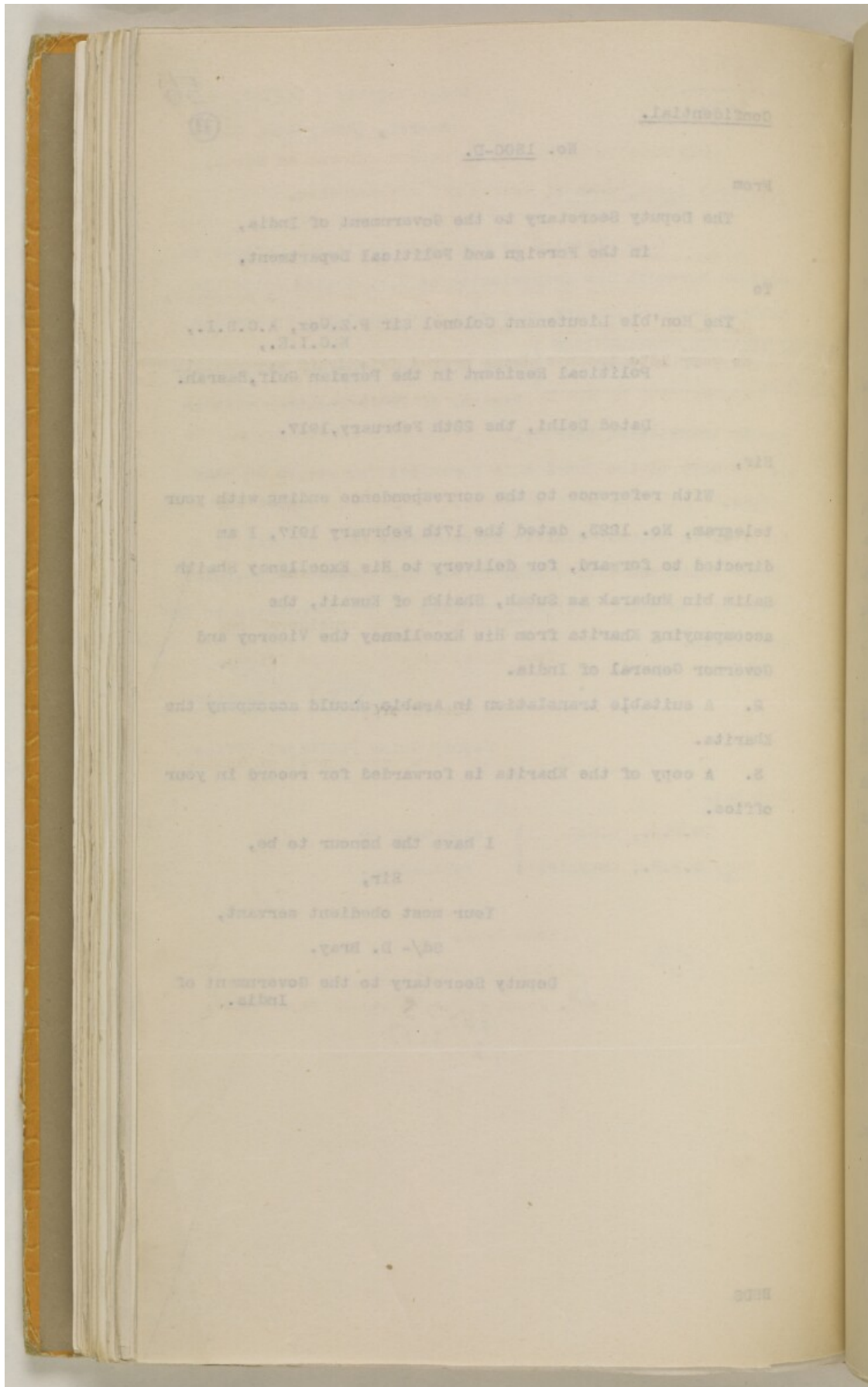
Sir,

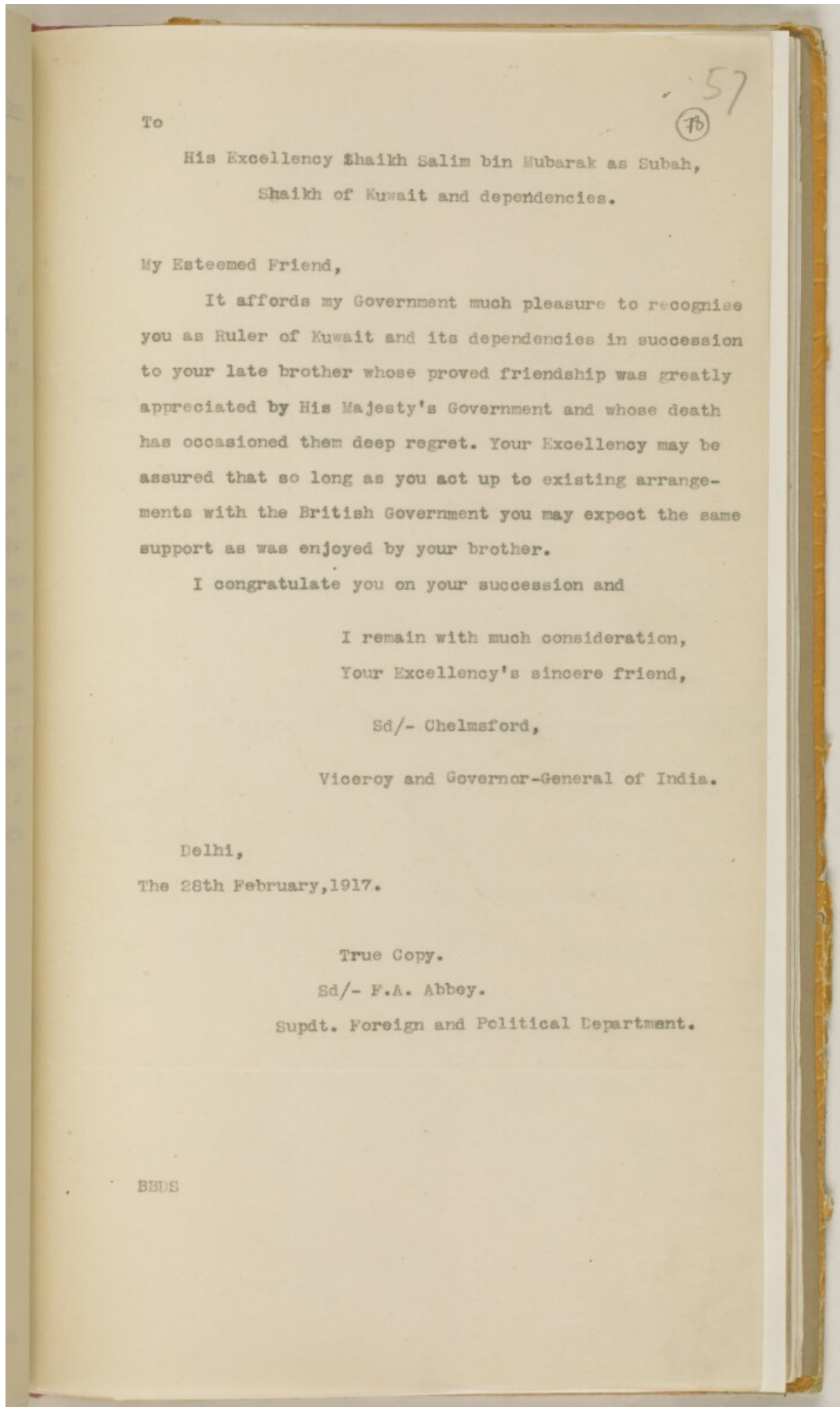
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- D. Bray.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of
India.

BEDS





To

His Excellency Shaikh Salim bin Mubarak as Subah,
Shaikh of Kuwait and dependencies.

My Esteemed Friend,

It affords my Government much pleasure to recognise you as Ruler of Kuwait and its dependencies in succession to your late brother whose proved friendship was greatly appreciated by His Majesty's Government and whose death has occasioned them deep regret. Your Excellency may be assured that so long as you act up to existing arrangements with the British Government you may expect the same support as was enjoyed by your brother.

I congratulate you on your succession and

I remain with much consideration,
Your Excellency's sincere friend,

Sd/- Chelmsford,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Delhi,

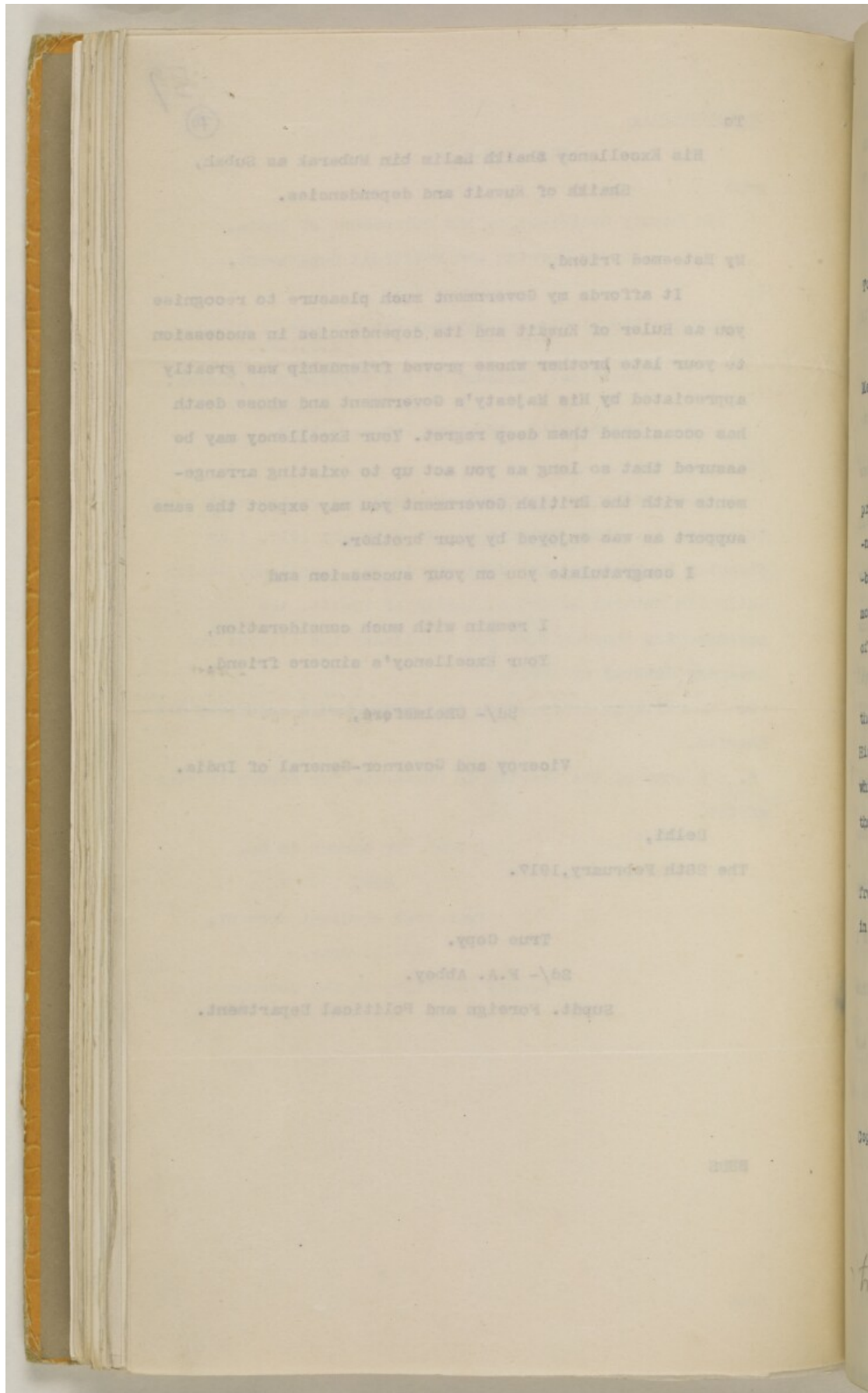
The 28th February, 1917.

True Copy.

Sd/- F.A. Abbey.

Supdt. Foreign and Political Department.

BBDS





No. 343 of 1917. (19) 58

Political Agency, Kuwait.

The 27th March 1917.

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY
Rec No. 351 S
Date 4.4.17
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

To

The Deputy Chief Political Officer,
Basrah.

Memorandum.

Reference your 3815 dated March 10th.
7/15

I have the honour to report that on March 16th I duly presented the Kharita of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to His Excellency Shaikh Salim at a Durbar held by him at the Palace. At the durbar were present most of the As Sabah family and some of the principal notables of Kuwait.

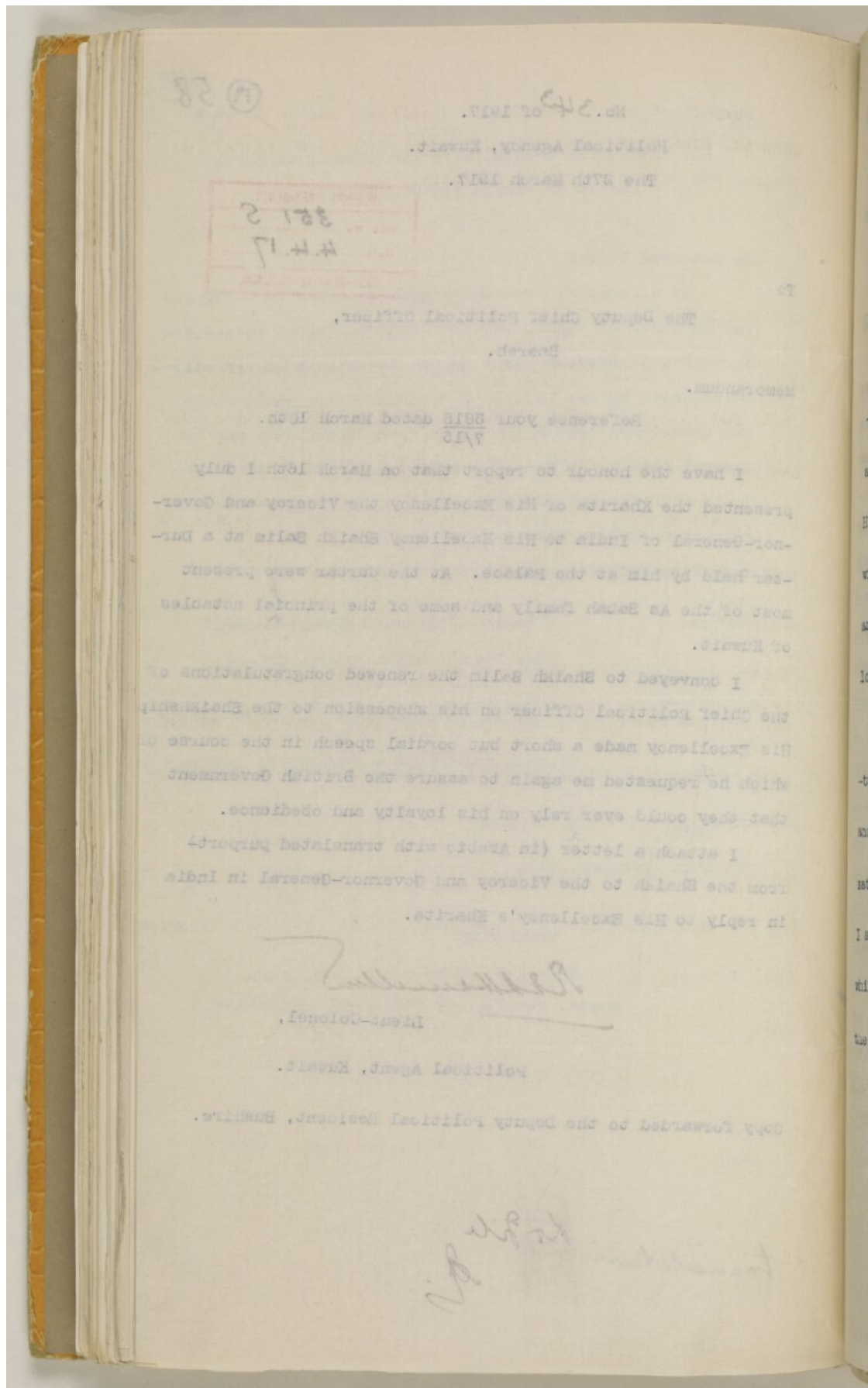
I conveyed to Shaikh Salim the renewed congratulations of the Chief Political Officer on his succession to the Shaikhship. His Excellency made a short but cordial speech in the course of which he requested me again to assure the British Government that they could ever rely on his loyalty and obedience.

I attach a letter (in Arabic with translated purport) from the Shaikh to the Viceroy and Governor-General in India in reply to His Excellency's Kharita.

Redhamill
Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Kuwait.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Political Resident, Bushire.

transliterated to file





59

Purport of a letter from His Excellency Shaikh Salim al Mubarak, Shaikh of Kuwait, to His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

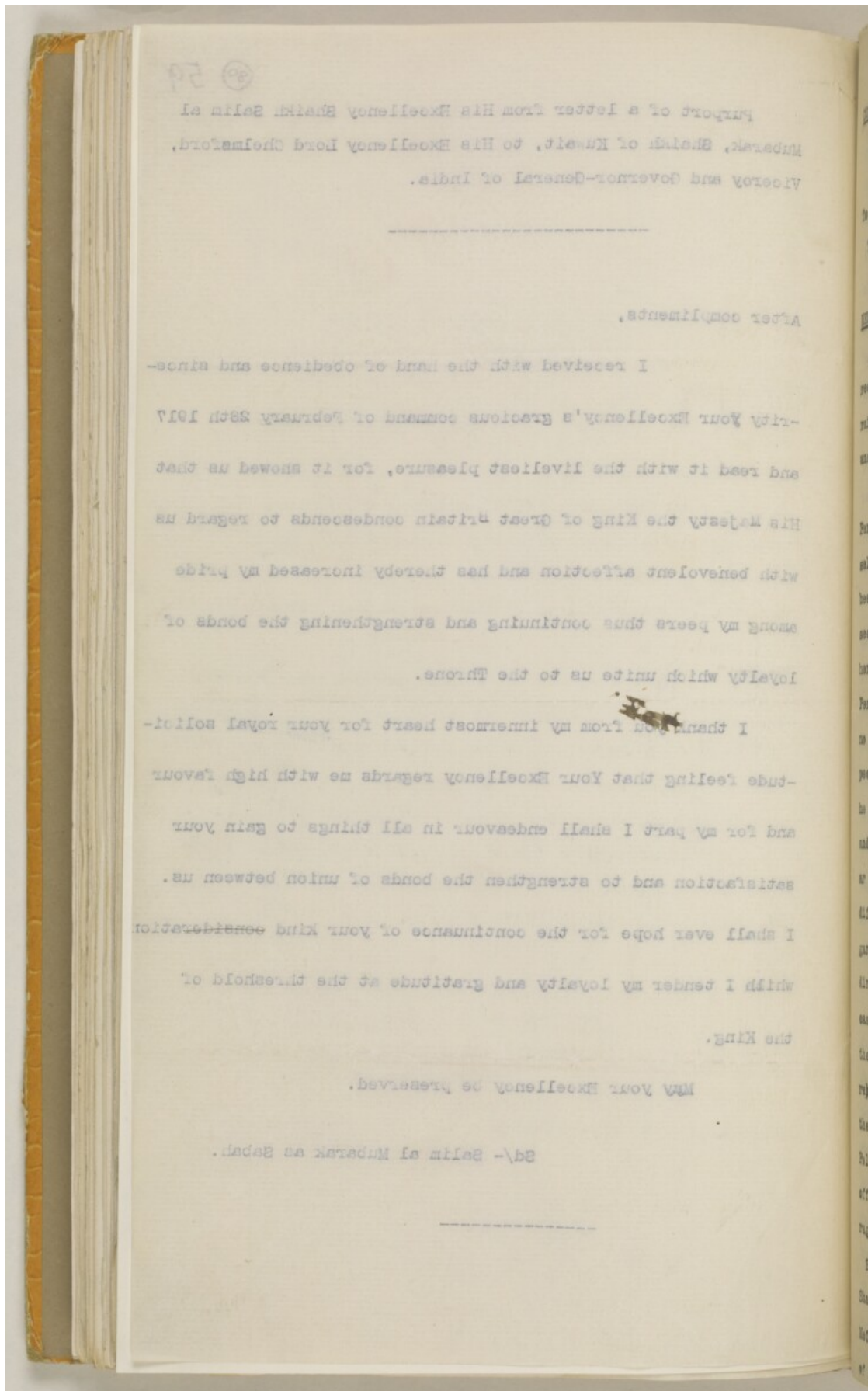
After compliments,

I received with the hand of obedience and sincerity Your Excellency's gracious command of February 28th 1917 and read it with the liveliest pleasure, for it showed us that His Majesty the King of Great Britain condescends to regard us with benevolent affection and has thereby increased my pride among my peers thus continuing and strengthening the bonds of loyalty which unite us to the Throne.

I thank you from my innermost heart for your royal solicitude feeling that Your Excellency regards me with high favour and for my part I shall endeavour in all things to gain your satisfaction and to strengthen the bonds of union between us. I shall ever hope for the continuance of your kind consideration which I tender my loyalty and gratitude at the threshold of the King.

May your Excellency be preserved.

Sd/- Salim al Mubarak as Sabah.





CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 130 C
Political Agency, Kuwait.
19th September 1918. (BA)

To

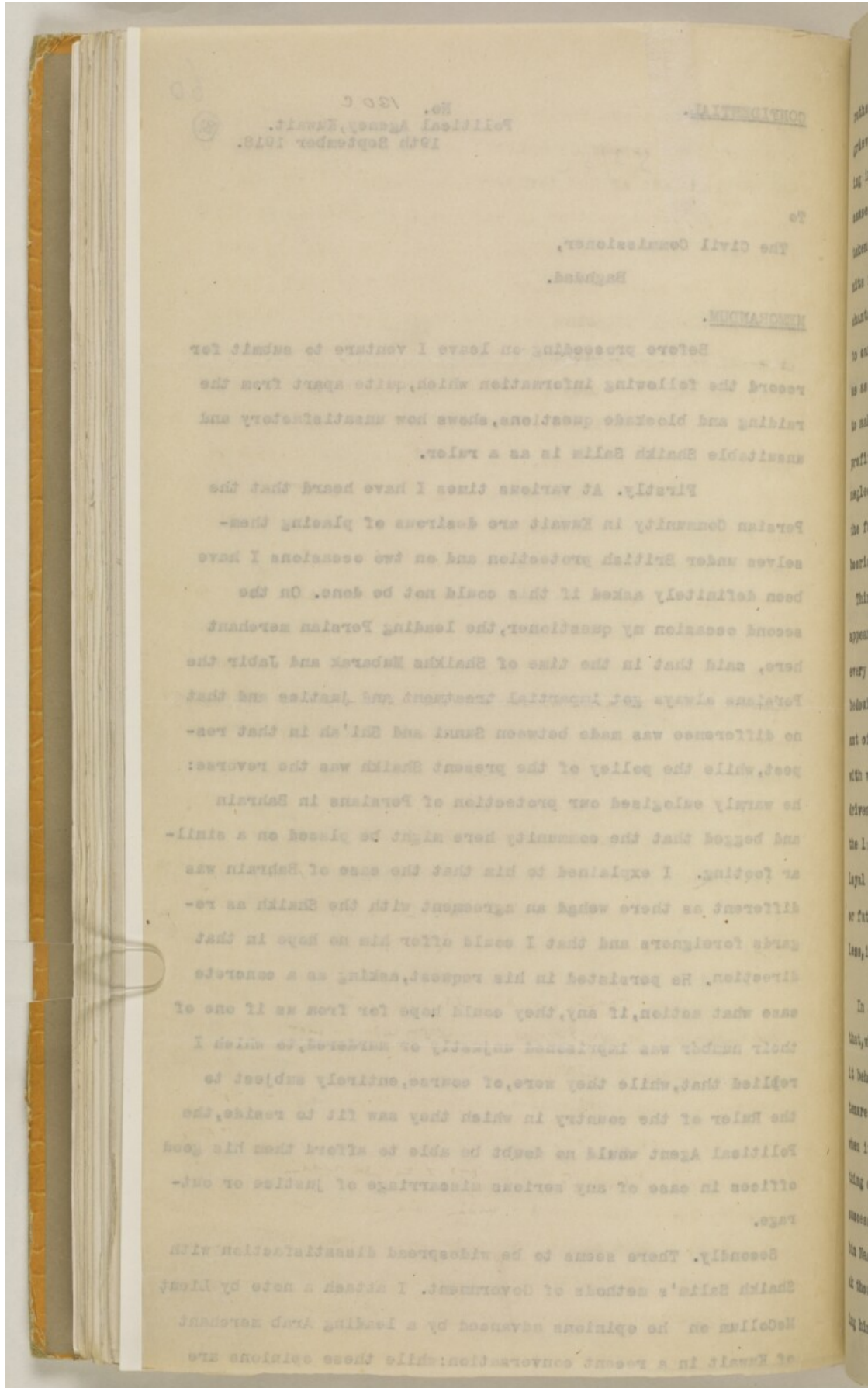
The Civil Commissioner,
Baghdad.

MEMORANDUM.

Before proceeding on leave I venture to submit for record the following information which, quite apart from the raiding and blockade questions, shows how unsatisfactory and unsuitable Shaikh Salim is as a ruler.

Firstly. At various times I have heard that the Persian Community in Kuwait are desirous of placing themselves under British protection and on two occasions I have been definitely asked if this could not be done. On the second occasion my questioner, the leading Persian merchant here, said that in the time of Shaikhs Mubarak and Jabir the Persians always got impartial treatment and justice and that no difference was made between Sunni and Shi'ah in that respect, while the policy of the present Shaikh was the reverse: he warmly eulogised our protection of Persians in Bahrain and begged that the community here might be placed on a similar footing. I explained to him that the case of Bahrain was different as there was an agreement with the Shaikh as regards foreigners and that I could offer him no hope in that direction. He persisted in his request, asking as a concrete case what action, if any, they could hope for from us if one of their number was imprisoned unjustly or murdered, to which I replied that, while they were, of course, entirely subject to the Ruler of the country in which they saw fit to reside, the Political Agent would no doubt be able to afford them his good offices in case of any serious miscarriage of justice or outrage.

Secondly. There seems to be widespread dissatisfaction with Shaikh Salim's methods of Government. I attach a note by Lieut McCollum on the opinions advanced by a leading Arab merchant of Kuwait in a recent conversation: while these opinions are

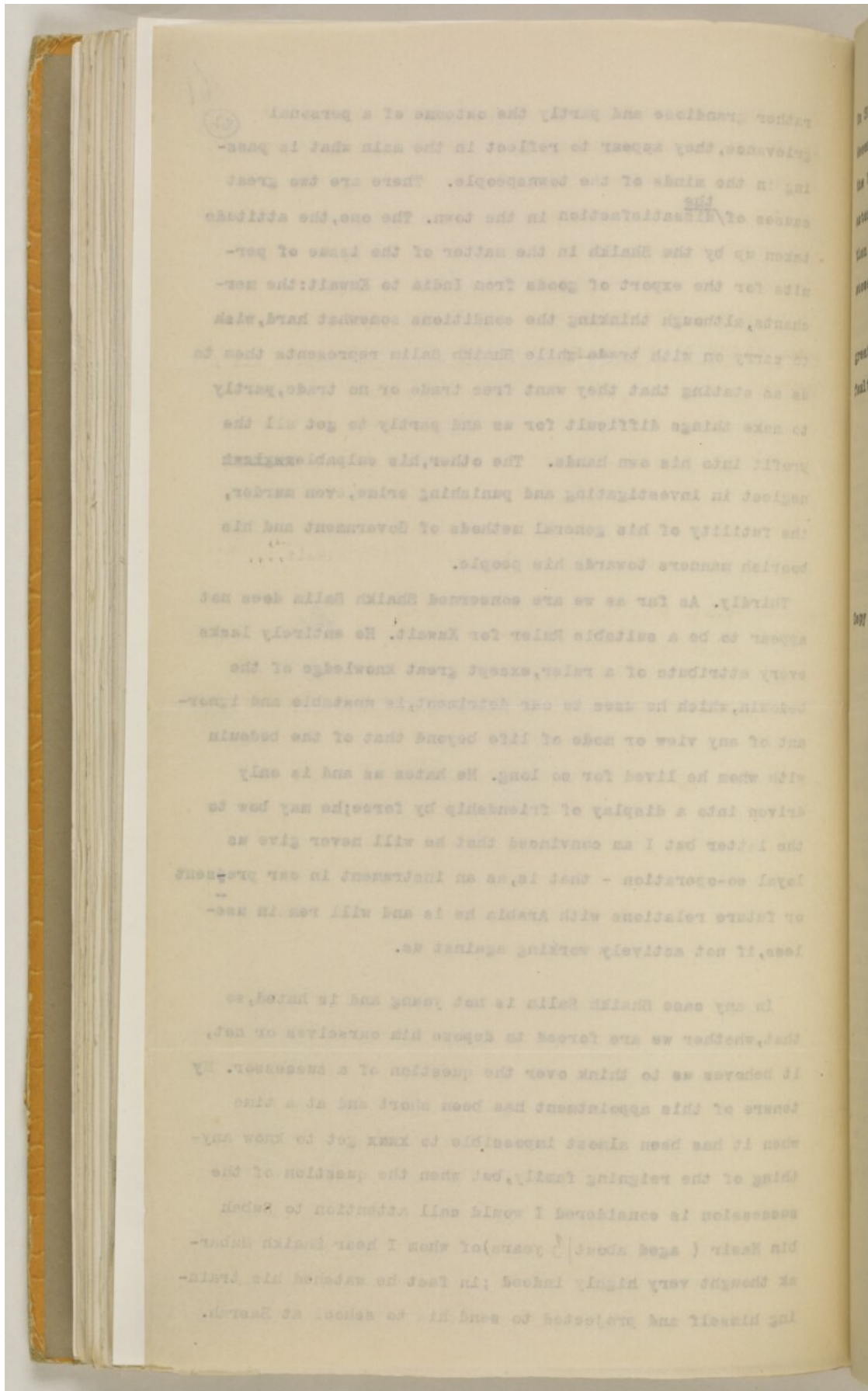




61
rather grandiose and partly the outcome of a personal grievance, they appear to reflect in the main what is passing in the minds of the townspeople. There are two great causes of ^{the} dissatisfaction in the town. The one, the attitude taken up by the Shaikh in the matter of the issue of permits for the export of goods from India to Kuwait: the merchants, although thinking the conditions somewhat hard, wish to carry on with trade while Shaikh Salim represents them to us as stating that they want free trade or no trade, partly to make things difficult for us and partly to get all the profit into his own hands. The other, his culpable ~~neglect~~ neglect in investigating and punishing crime, even murder, the futility of his general methods of Government and his boorish manners towards his people.

Thirdly. As far as we are concerned Shaikh Salim does not appear to be a suitable Ruler for Kuwait. He entirely lacks every attribute of a ruler, except great knowledge of the bedouin, which he uses to our detriment, is unstable and ignorant of any view or mode of life beyond that of the bedouin with whom he lived for so long. He hates us and is only driven into a display of friendship by force; he may bow to the latter but I am convinced that he will never give us loyal co-operation - that is, as an instrument in our present or future relations with Arabia he is and will remain useless, if not actively working against us.

In any case Shaikh Salim is not young and is hated, so that, whether we are forced to depose him ourselves or not, it behoves us to think over the question of a successor. My tenure of this appointment has been short and at a time when it has been almost impossible to ~~know~~ get to know anything of the reigning family, but when the question of the succession is considered I would call attention to Subah bin Nasir (aged about 3 years) of whom I hear Shaikh Mubarak thought very highly indeed; in fact he watched his training himself and projected to send him to school at Basrah.





62
On Shaikh Salim coming into power he sent Subah into the (33) desert to make him a bedouin like himself. I understand that the boy was of good physique and of a very promising character: it is possible that with a British controlled education he might solve the problem of providing a worthy successor to Shaikh Mubarak.

I should like to add that I make the above report with great regret as personally I like Shaikh Salim despite his faults.

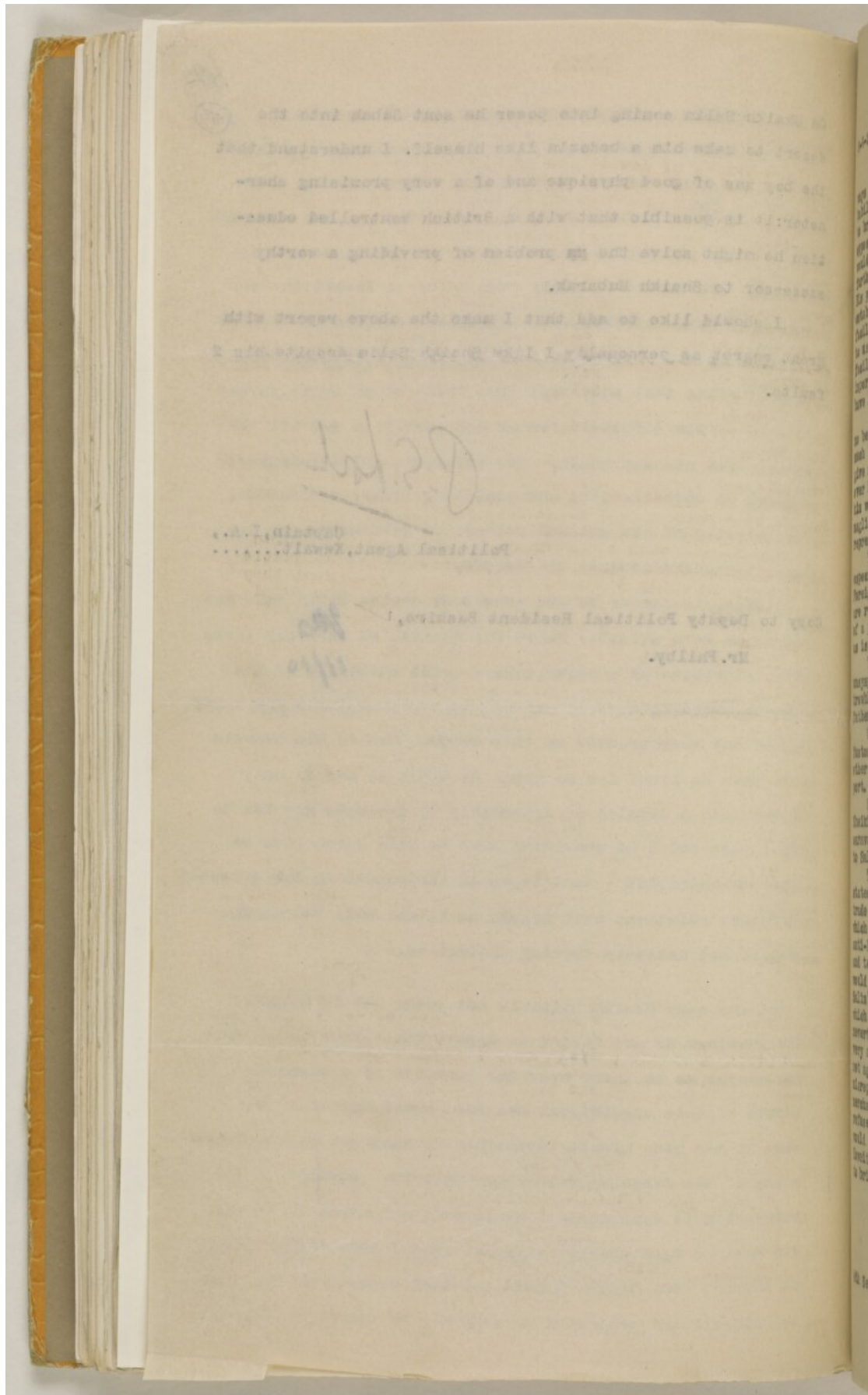
P.S. Kohl

Captain, I.A.,
Political Agent, Kuwait.....

Copy to Deputy Political Resident Bashire, ✓

Mr. Philby.

Mo
11/10





SECRET.

The following is the substance of what X told me on 2-9-1918:-

The people of Koweit are quite tired of Salim and his ways and for some weeks past have been discussing the probability of his deposition which they think we are certain to bring about on account of his insincerity and steadfast opposition to our policy. The vast majority of the people would welcome such a step as he has ceased to be of any further use to them and is a hindrance to their business. His policy with us (which they condemn) has resulted in the establishment of a blockade with very limited trading facilities. He refuses to help them, misrepresents their case to us and prevents them from availing of such trading facilities as are offered to them by us. They realise the importance of having a ruler who is friendly to us and they have lost all faith in Salim.

'Abd Allah (Salim's son) is looked upon as likely to be no better than his father; Ahmed ibn Jabber they consider not much better; Jabber (Mubarak's brother) they consider would give most satisfaction but think a British minister to watch over him and a maglis appointed or approved by us to guide him would be essential. The suggested composition of the maglis is: 4 Koweities, 2 Persians (Shiahs), 1 Jew and 1 or 2 representatives of other sections of the community.

The people want a Government modelled on our own and especially so with regard to the administration of justice. Foreigners complain bitterly of the unfair treatment they are receiving and the Persians are considering the submission of a petition to the P.A. to take them under his protection as is done in Bahrein.

The people dislike Salim personally. He is unfriendly, unsympathetic, and miserly, he will not listen to their petty troubles and never gives them private audiences which his father always did.

Shippers complain that they have to give Salim full Customs duties on goods brought here for transshipment to other ports. This they say is not done in any other Gulf port.

Salim is on bad terms with Bin Sa'ad, Sheikh Kha'zal, Sheikh Ibrahim of Zubeir, etc., etc. The non-arrival of Nejd caravans in Koweit during the past few months is attributed to Salim's doings.

The letter written by Salim to the P.A. in which was stated that the merchants would only be satisfied with free trade as formerly is a misrepresentation of the true facts which are as follows:- Salim told Hillaal (a well known and anti-British merchant) to call the leading merchants together and tell them they should say in Salim's maglis that they would only be content with free trade. Subsequently when in Salim's maglis many of the merchants stated the terms under which passes were to be issued were certainly severe but nevertheless they were prepared to abide by them. Salim was very angry, wrote to the P.A. saying that the merchants did not agree with the conditions for trading and otherwise misrepresented the actual facts. Later when some of the merchants approached him with a view to obtaining passes he refused to have anything to do with them saying that he would be responsible for the goods once they arrived in Koweit but that it was not his business to help the merchants to bring goods to the place.

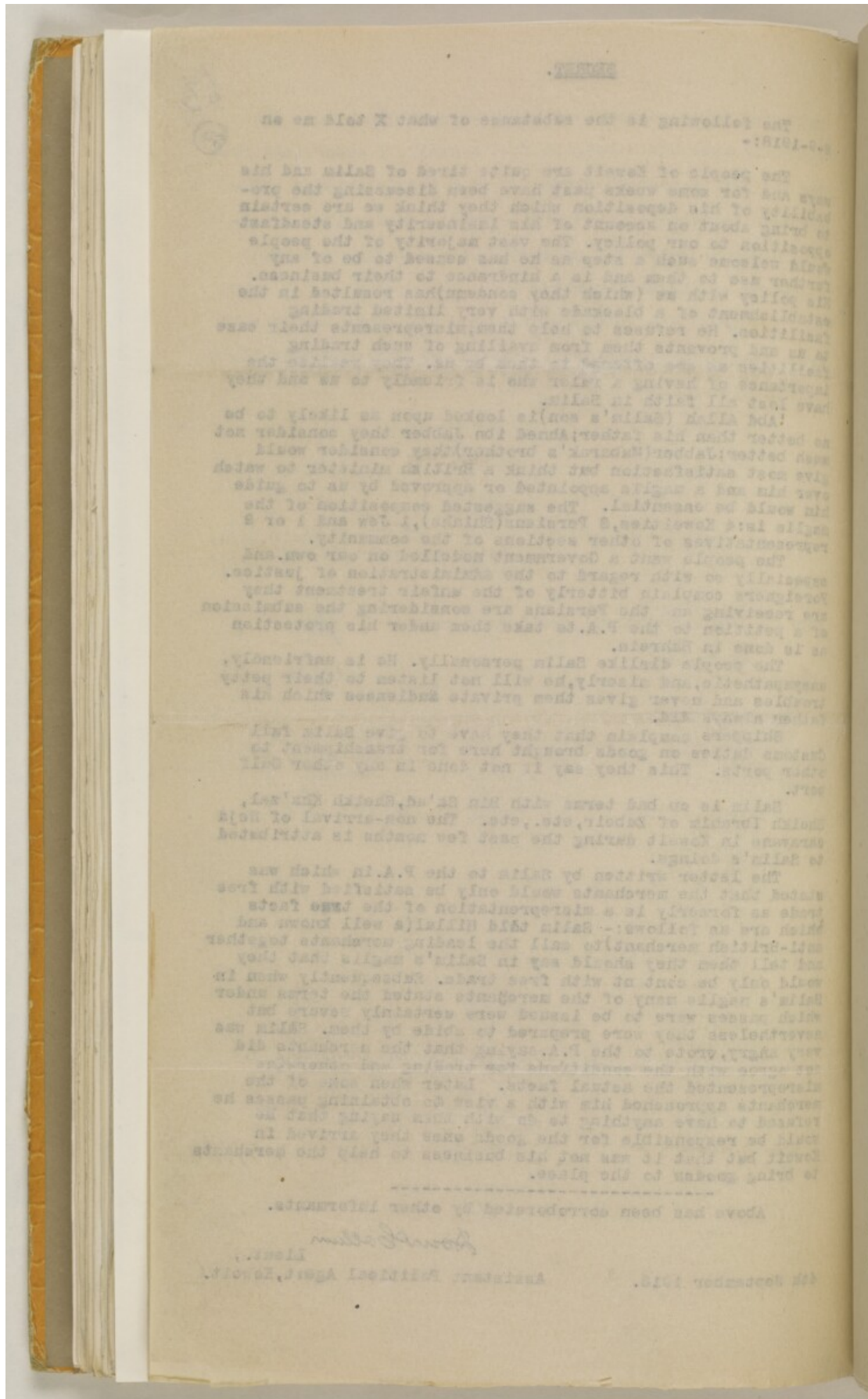
Above has been corroborated by other informants.

Sour Collum

Lieut.,

4th September 1918.

Assistant Political Agent, Koweit.





Telegram.En.cl. (Clear Line)

From - Political, Koweit.

To - Resident, Bushire. & Hiccm, Baghdad.

No.105.

Dated and received 23rd February 1921.

Shaikh Salim returned from Jahrah evening 23rd
died same night 11.45 of pneumonia .

Political.

Telegram.Code (Pty)

From - Trevor, Bushire.

To - Foreign, Delhi.

No.356.

Dated 23rd February 1921.

dated 23rd February
Following from Political Agent Koweit/begins. Shaikh
Salim returned from Jahrah evening 22nd died same night
11.45 of pneumonia. ends.

Trevor.

Telegram.Code. (Pty)

From - Resident, Bushire.

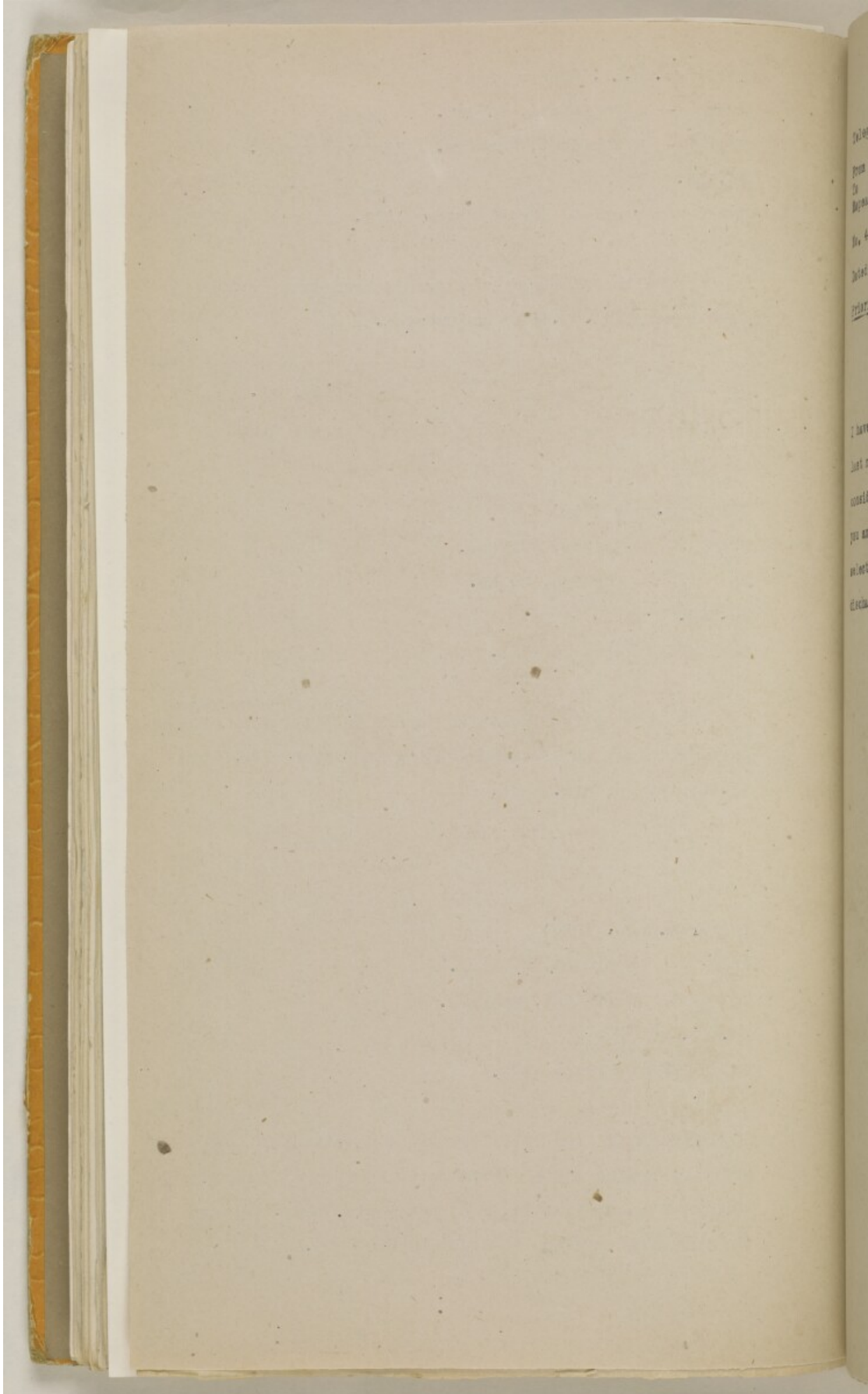
To - Political, Bahrain.

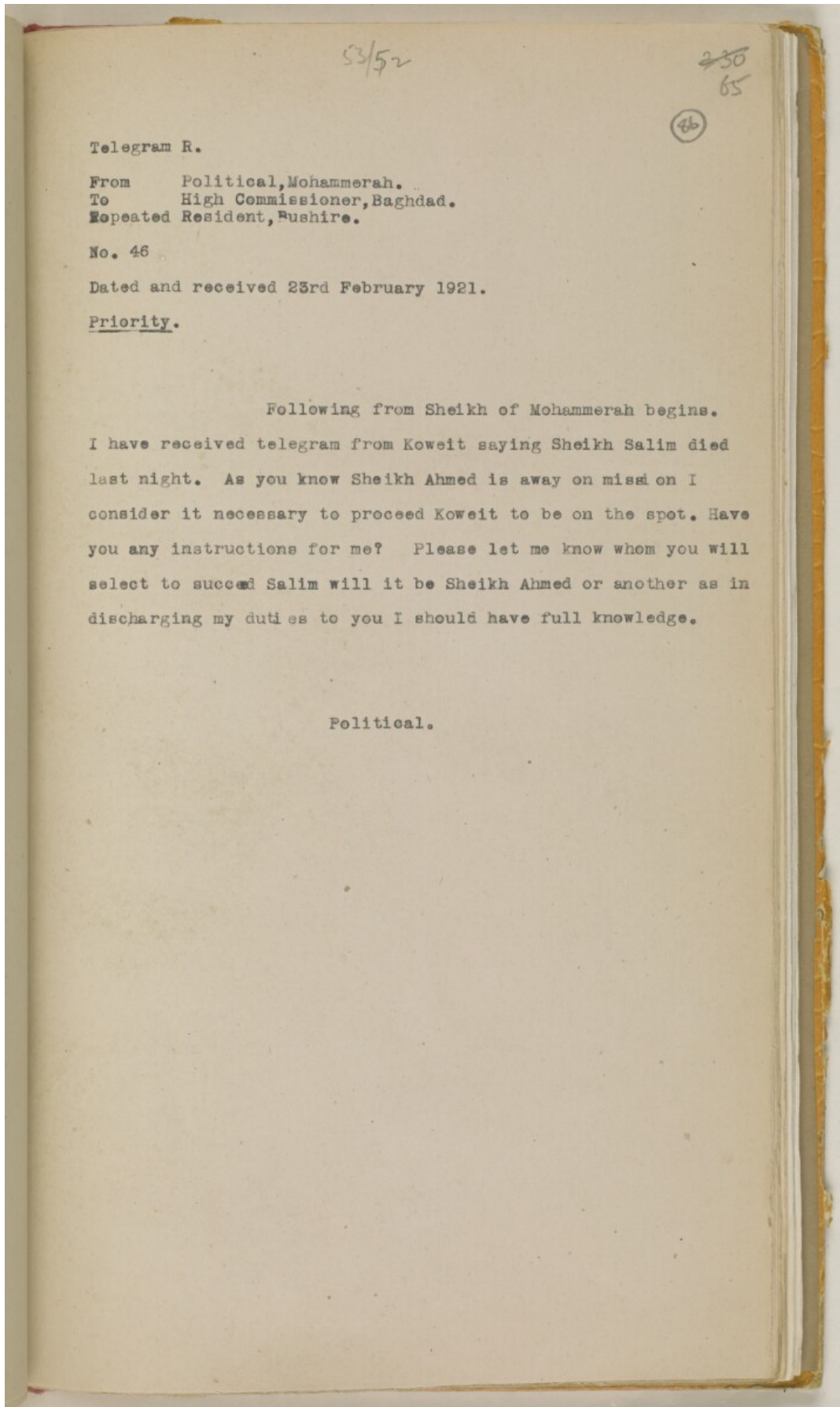
No.357.

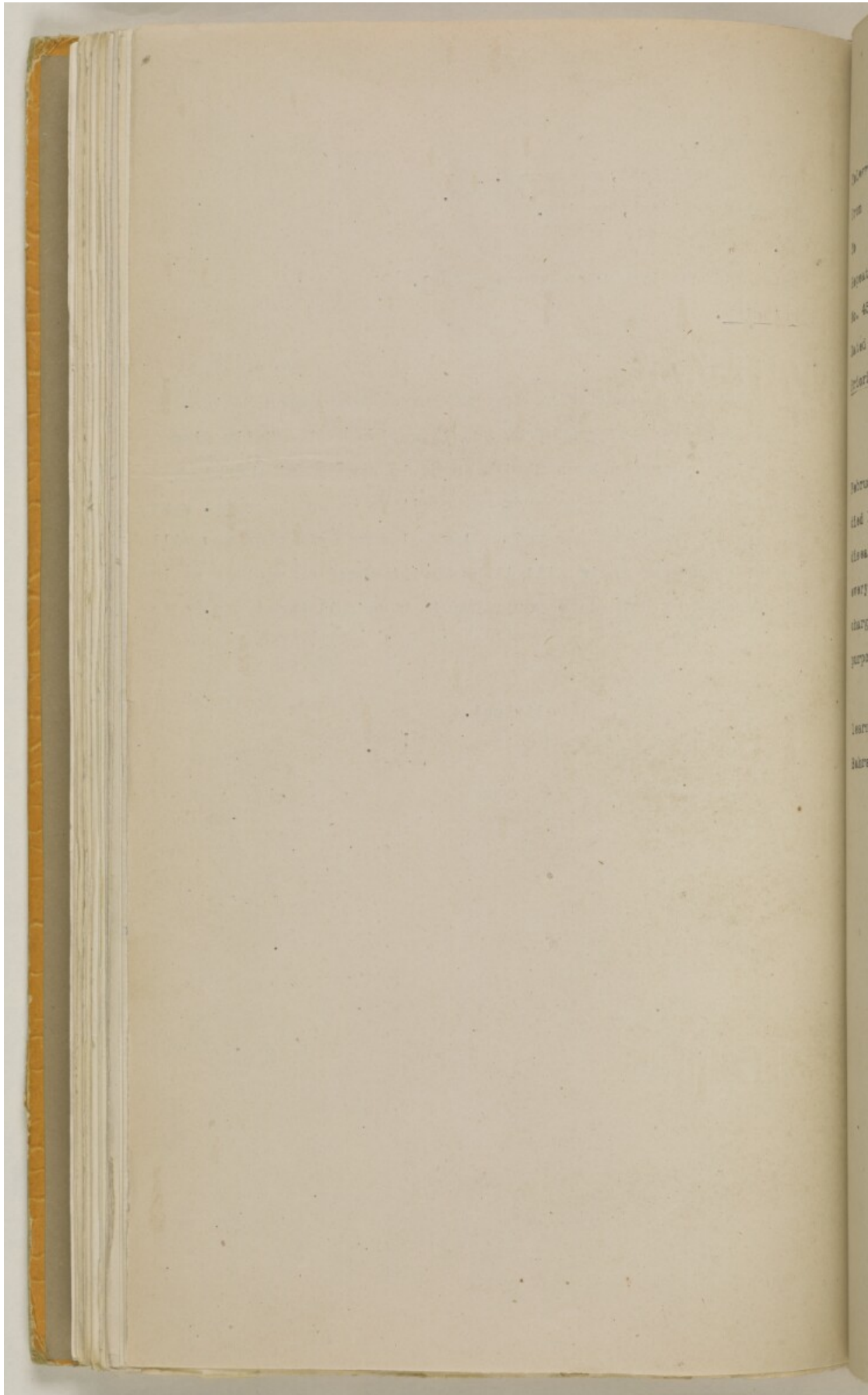
Dated 23rd February 1921.

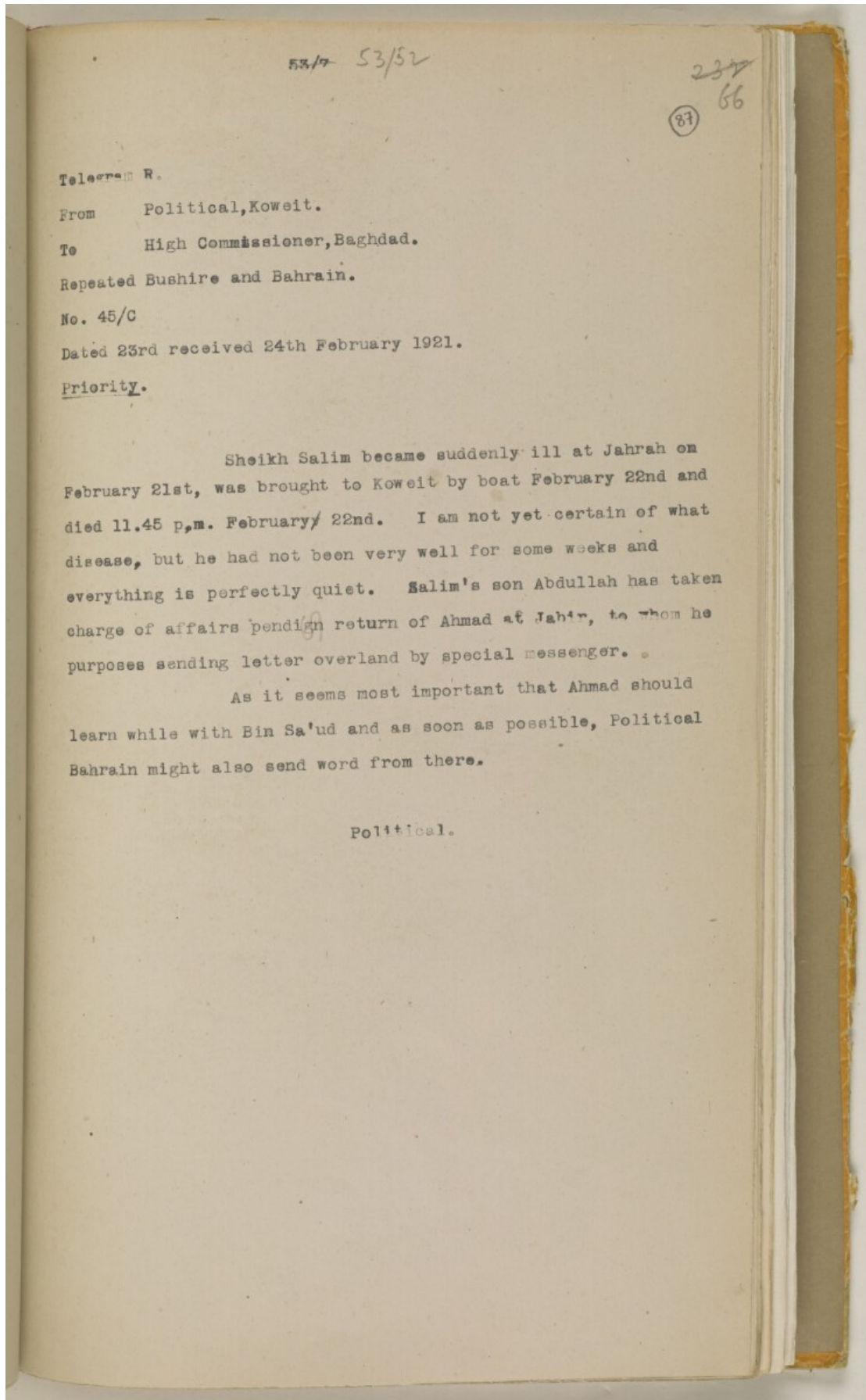
Following from Political Agent Koweit dated 23rd
February begins Shaikh Salim returned from Jahrah evening
22nd died same night 11.45 of pneumonia. ends. Please
inform Koweit mission to Nejd and Bin Saud.

Resident .









Telegram R.

From Political, Koweit.

To High Commissioner, Baghdad.

Repeated Bushire and Bahrain.

No. 45/C

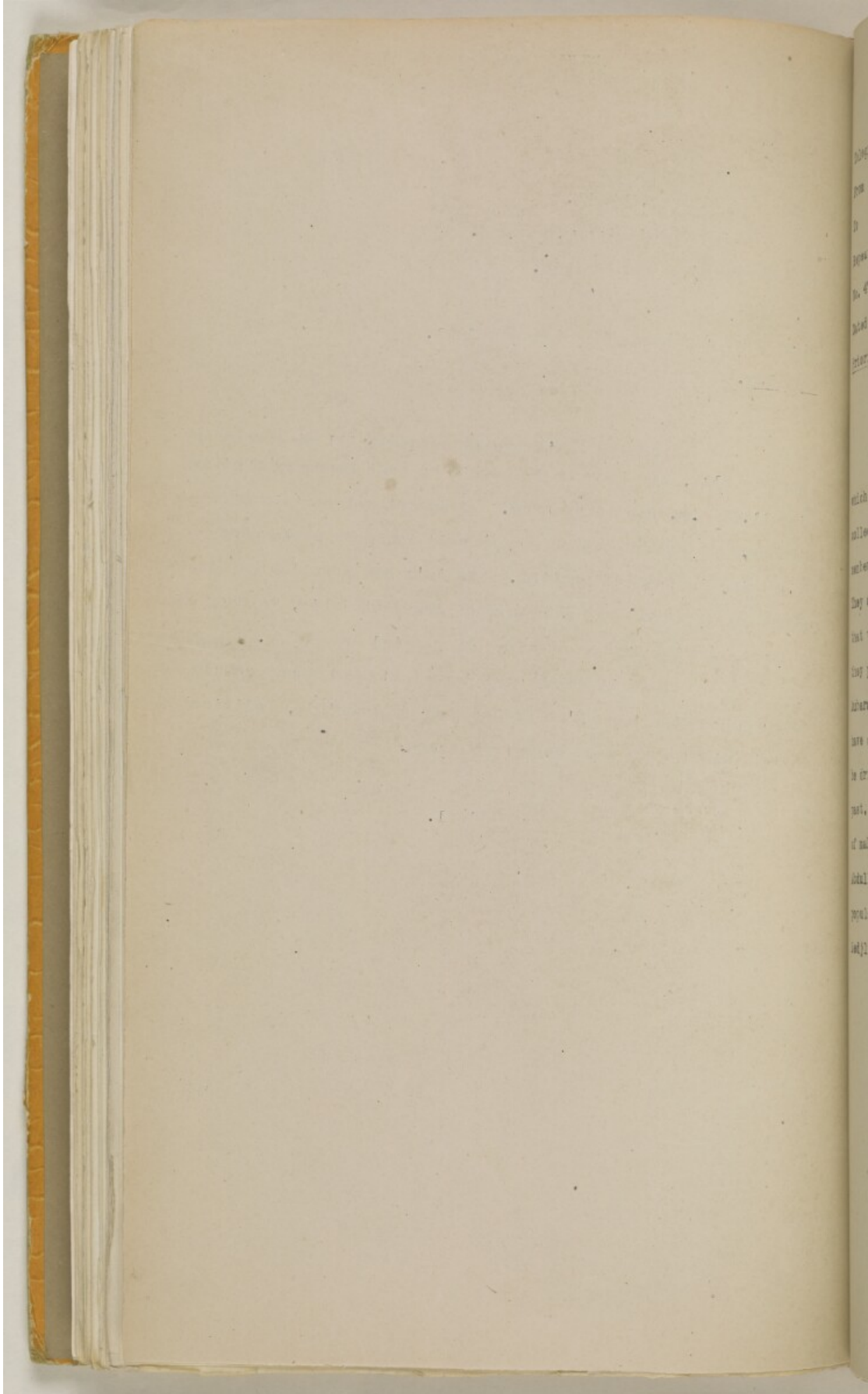
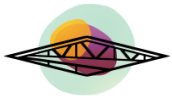
Dated 23rd received 24th February 1921.

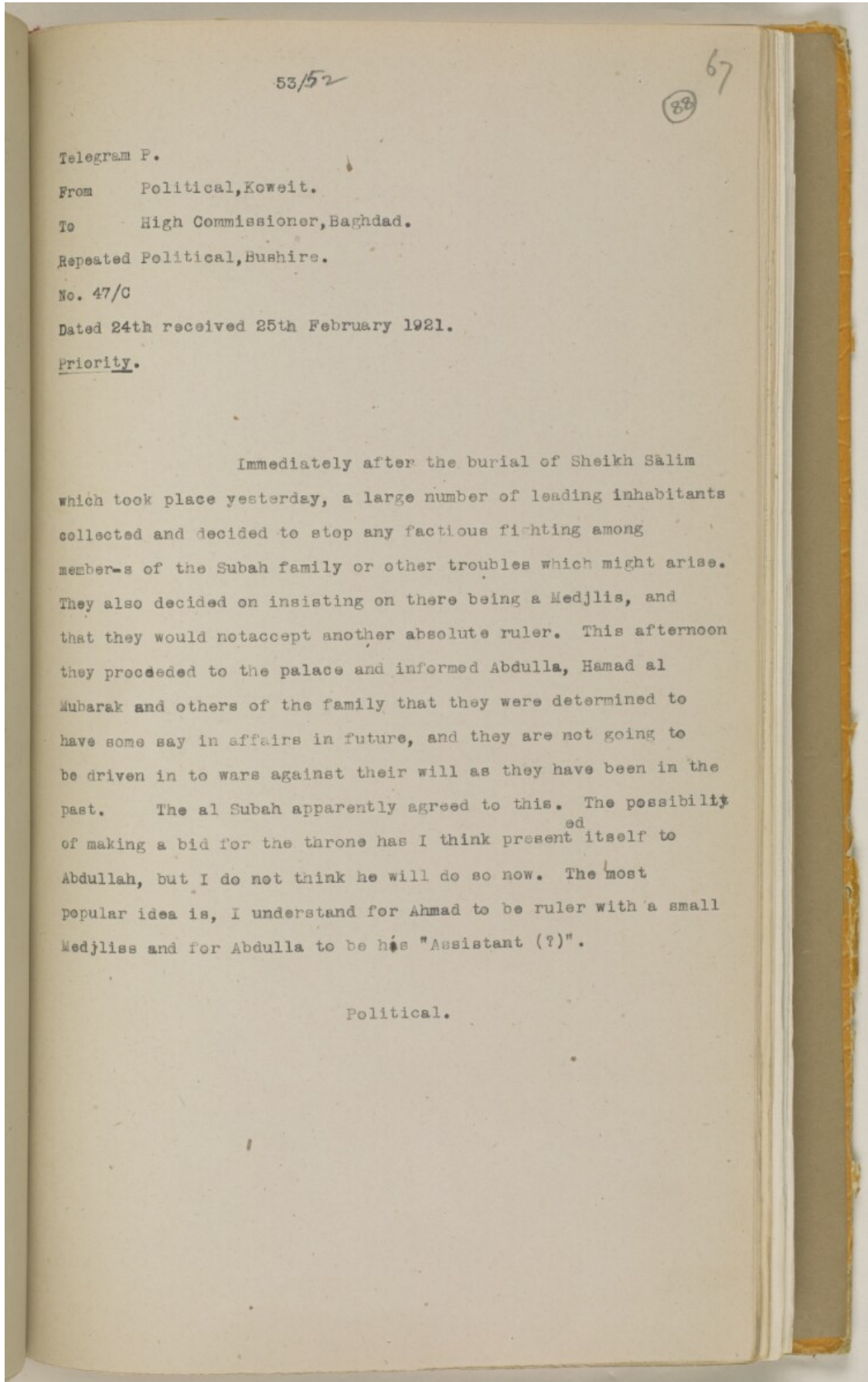
Priority.

Sheikh Salim became suddenly ill at Jahrah on February 21st, was brought to Koweit by boat February 22nd and died 11.45 p.m. February 22nd. I am not yet certain of what disease, but he had not been very well for some weeks and everything is perfectly quiet. Salim's son Abdullah has taken charge of affairs pending return of Ahmad al Jahir, to whom he purposes sending letter overland by special messenger.

As it seems most important that Ahmad should learn while with Bin Sa'ud and as soon as possible, Political Bahrain might also send word from there.

Political.





Telegram P.

From Political, Koweit.

To High Commissioner, Baghdad.

Repeated Political, Bushire.

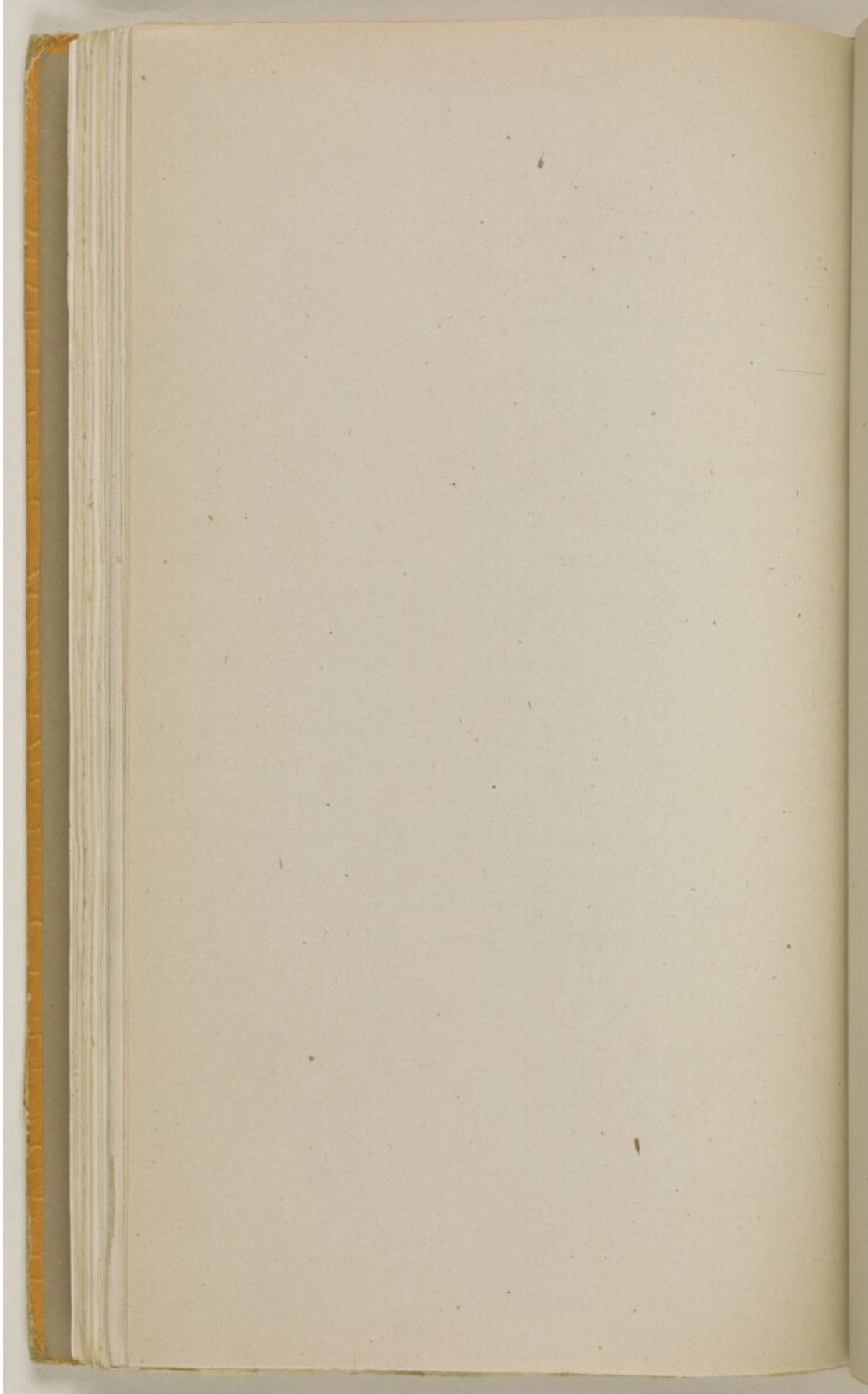
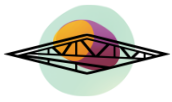
No. 47/C

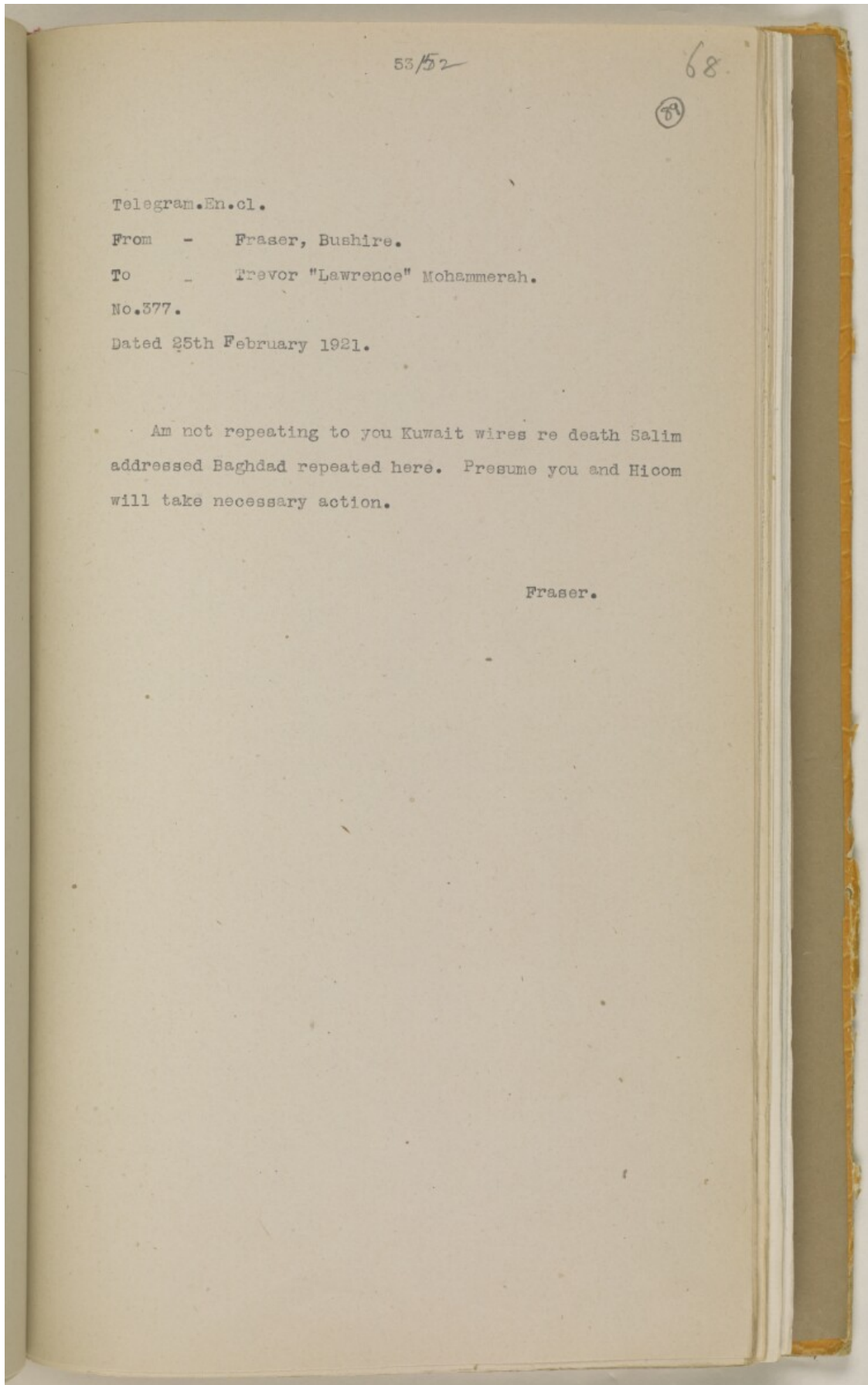
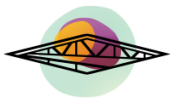
Dated 24th received 25th February 1921.

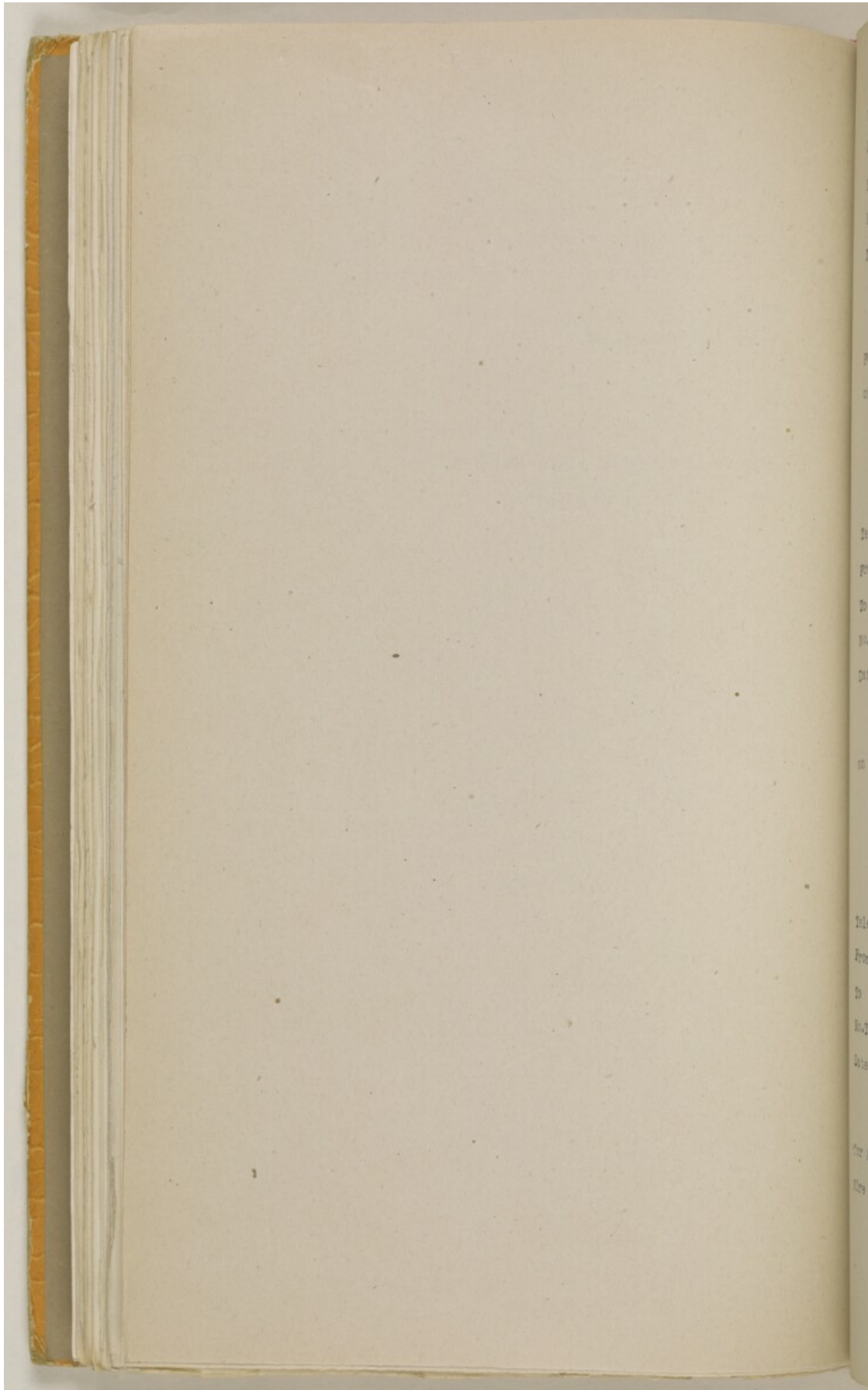
Priority.

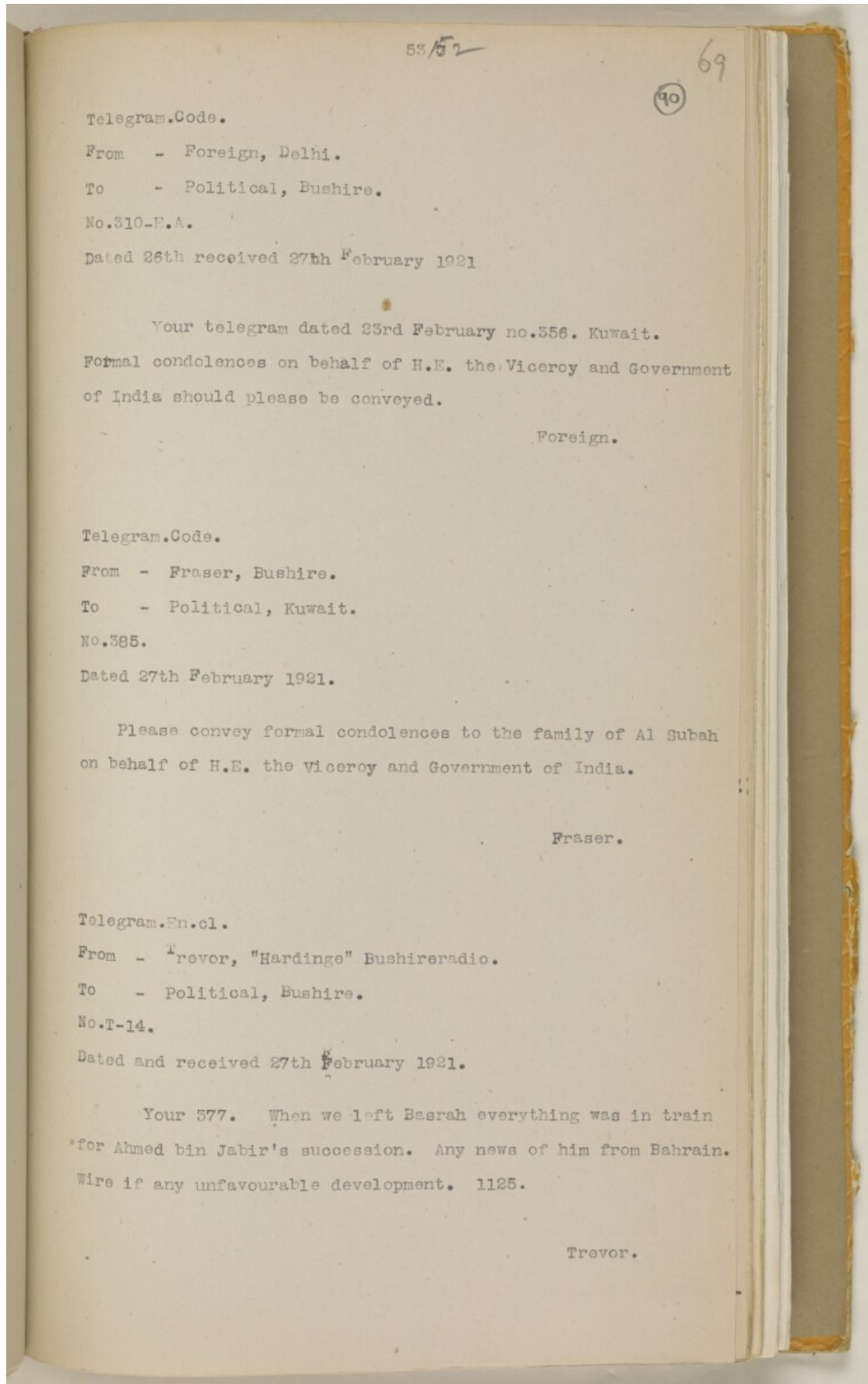
Immediately after the burial of Sheikh Salim which took place yesterday, a large number of leading inhabitants collected and decided to stop any factious fighting among members of the Subah family or other troubles which might arise. They also decided on insisting on there being a Medjlis, and that they would not accept another absolute ruler. This afternoon they proceeded to the palace and informed Abdulla, Hamad al Mubarak and others of the family that they were determined to have some say in affairs in future, and they are not going to be driven in to wars against their will as they have been in the past. The al Subah apparently agreed to this. The possibility of making a bid for the throne has I think present^{ed} itself to Abdulla, but I do not think he will do so now. The most popular idea is, I understand for Ahmad to be ruler with a small Medjliss and for Abdulla to be his "Assistant (?)".

Political.









Telegram.Code.

From - Foreign, Delhi.

To - Political, Bushire.

No.310-F.A.

Dated 26th received 27th February 1921

Your telegram dated 23rd February no.356. Kuwait.
Formal condolences on behalf of H.E. the Viceroy and Government
of India should please be conveyed.

Foreign.

Telegram.Code.

From - Fraser, Bushire.

To - Political, Kuwait.

No.385.

Dated 27th February 1921.

Please convey formal condolences to the family of Al Subah
on behalf of H.E. the Viceroy and Government of India.

Fraser.

Telegram.En.cl.

From - Trevor, "Hardinge" Bushireradio.

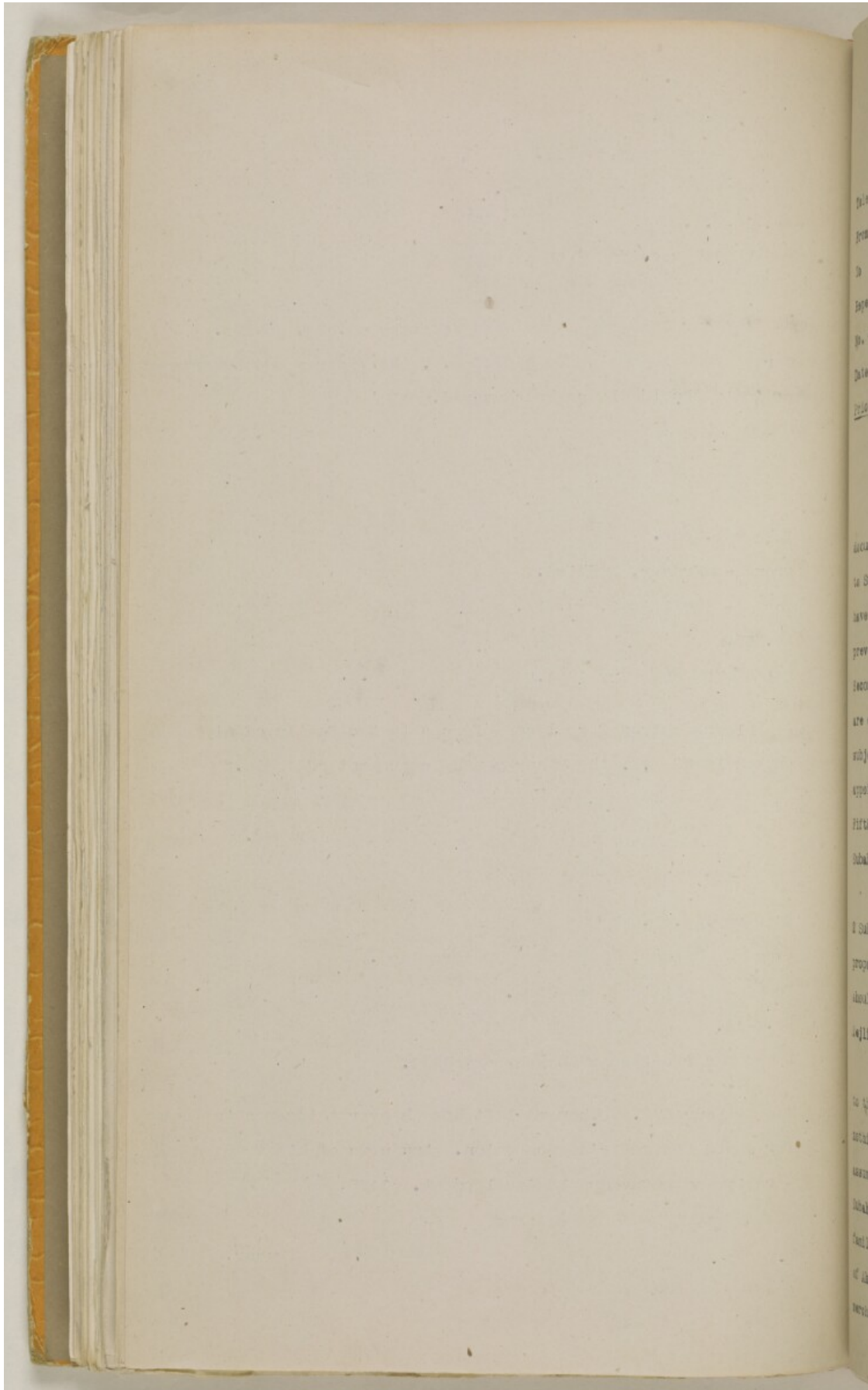
To - Political, Bushire.

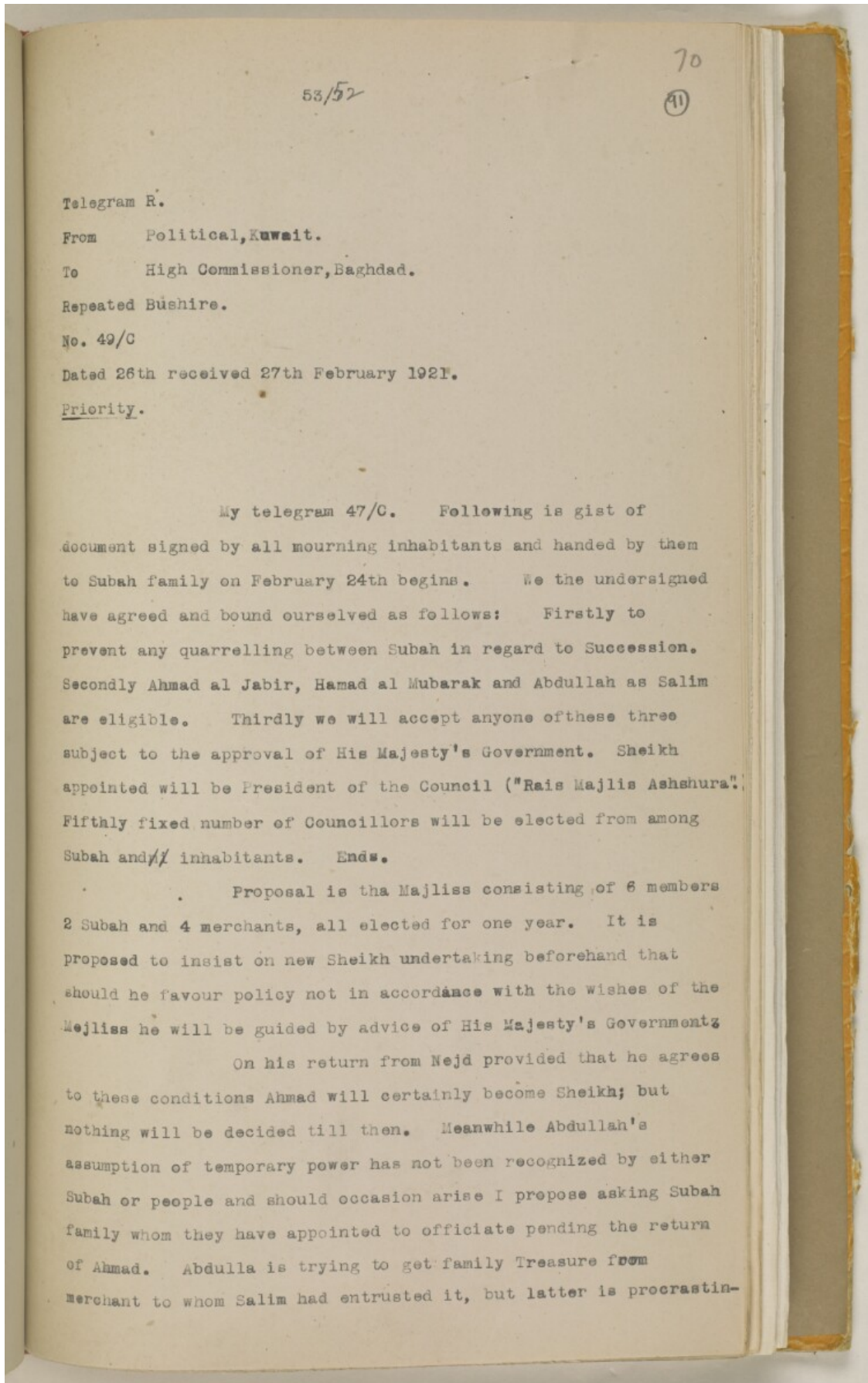
No.T-14.

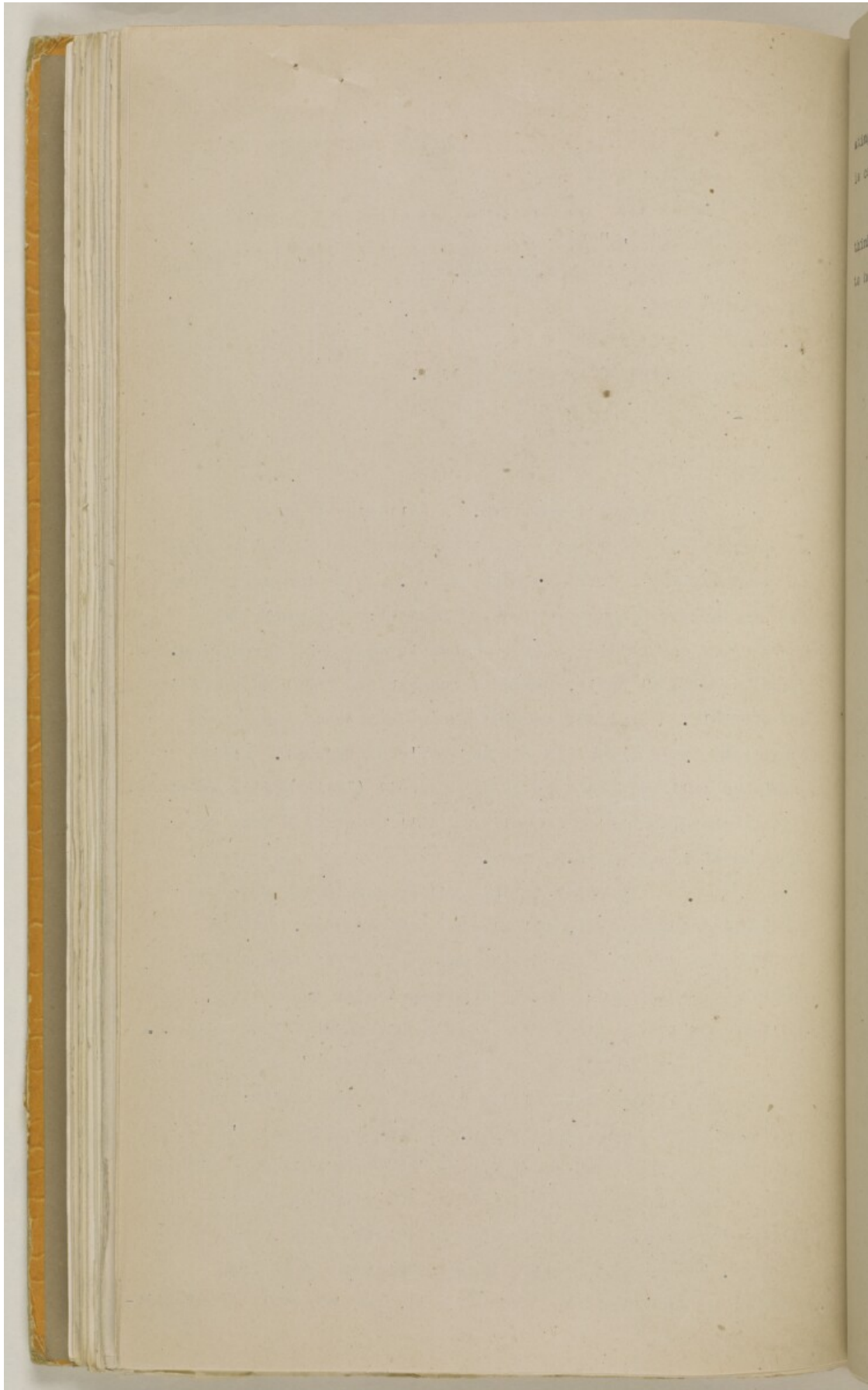
Dated and received 27th February 1921.

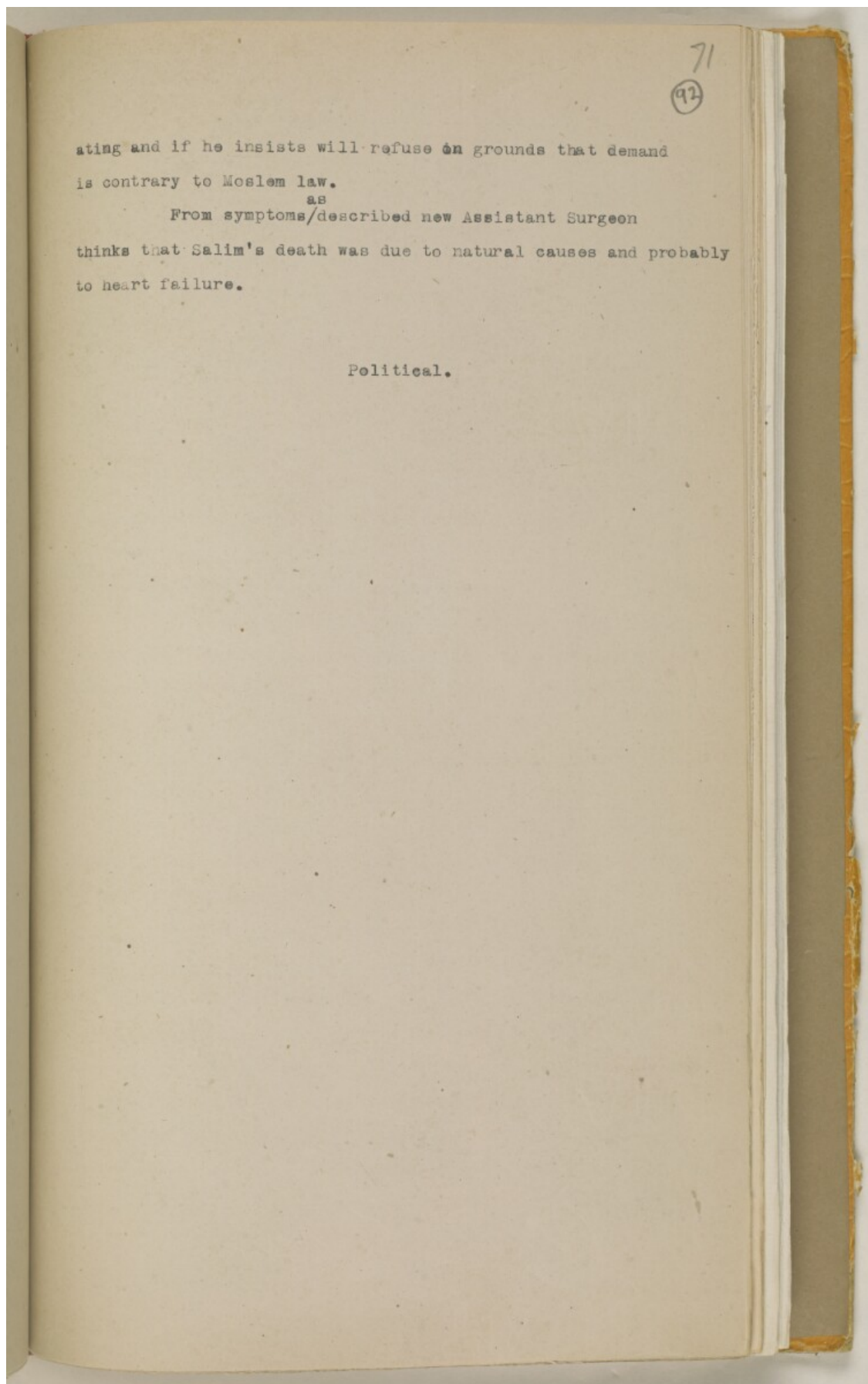
Your 377. When we left Basrah everything was in train
for Ahmed bin Jabir's succession. Any news of him from Bahrain.
Wire if any unfavourable development. 1125.

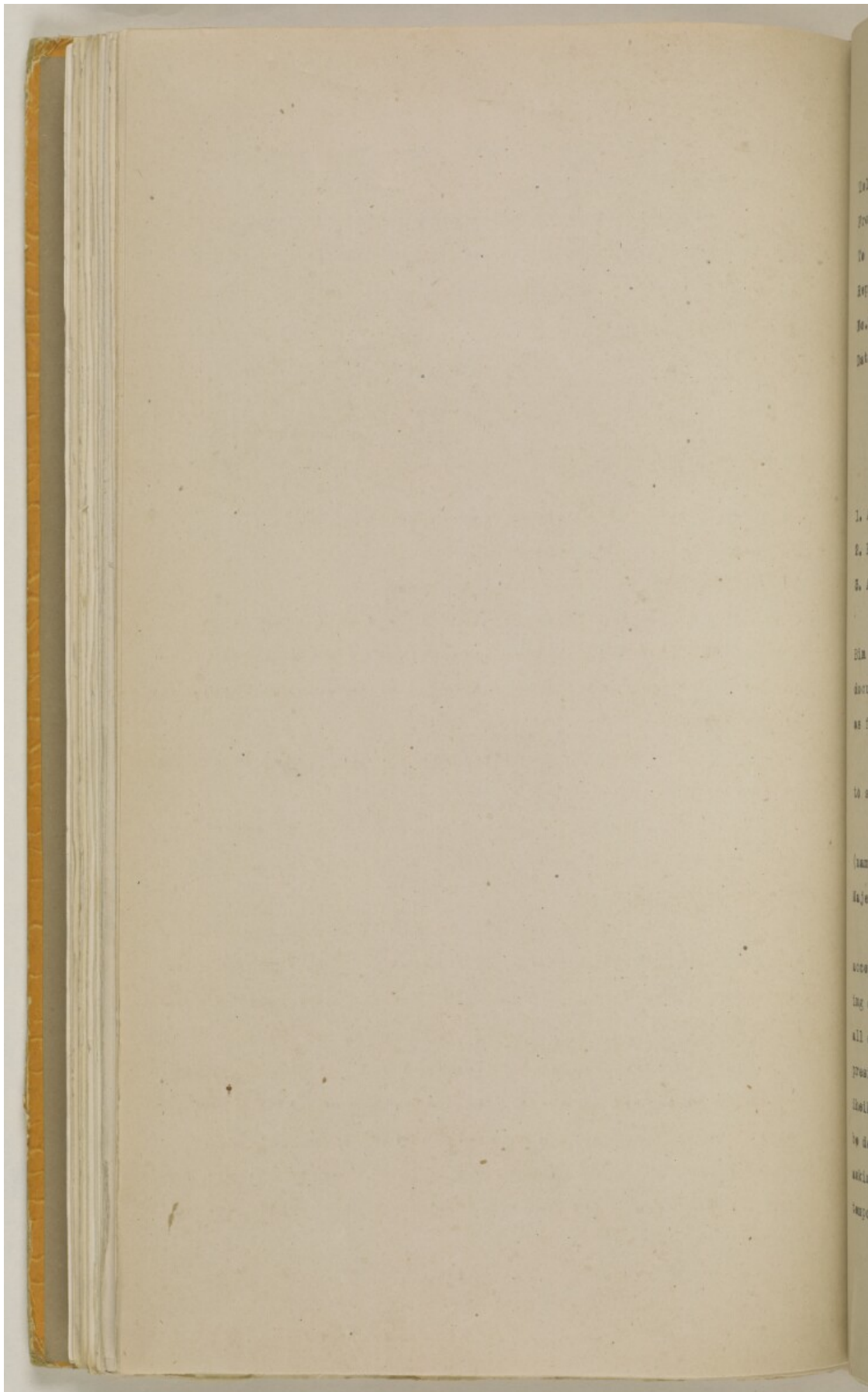
Trevor.

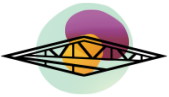












53/52

72
93

Telegram R.

From High Commissioner for Mesopotamia, at Muscat.

To Secretary of State for India.

Repeated Foreign, Baghdad and Bushire.

No.T24

Dated 1st. received 2nd March 1921.

Reference death of Sheikh Salim of Kuwait.

There are three candidates for succession.

1. Ahmed son of Sheikh Jabir, who preceded Salim.
2. Hamad, son of Sheikh Mubarak.
3. Abdulla, son of Sheikh Salim now deceased.

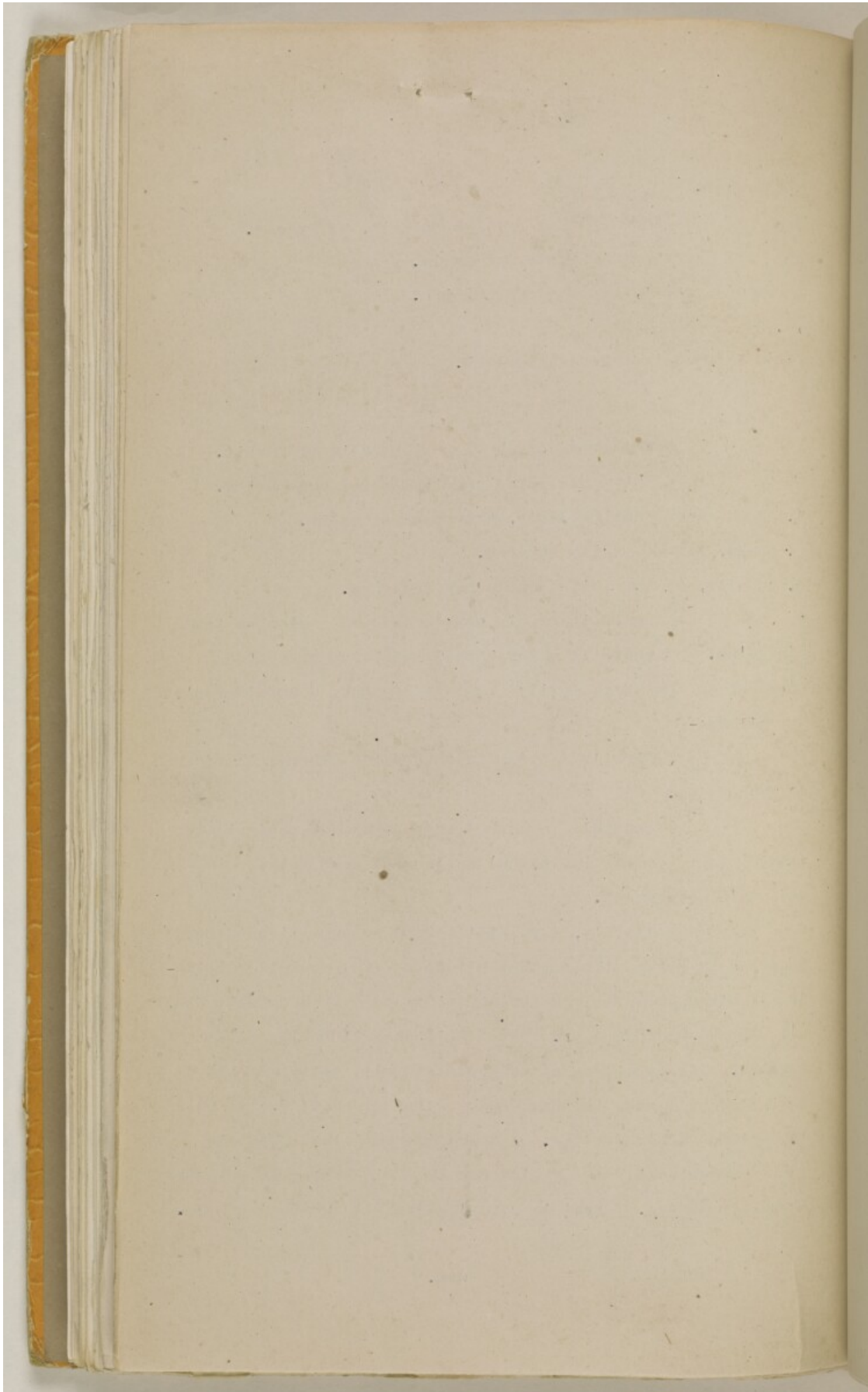
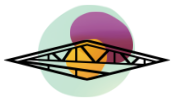
Ahmed is on his way to Nejd on a mission to Bin Sa'ud. Meanwhile chief inhabitants have presented document to the Subah family stating they have bound themselves as follows:-

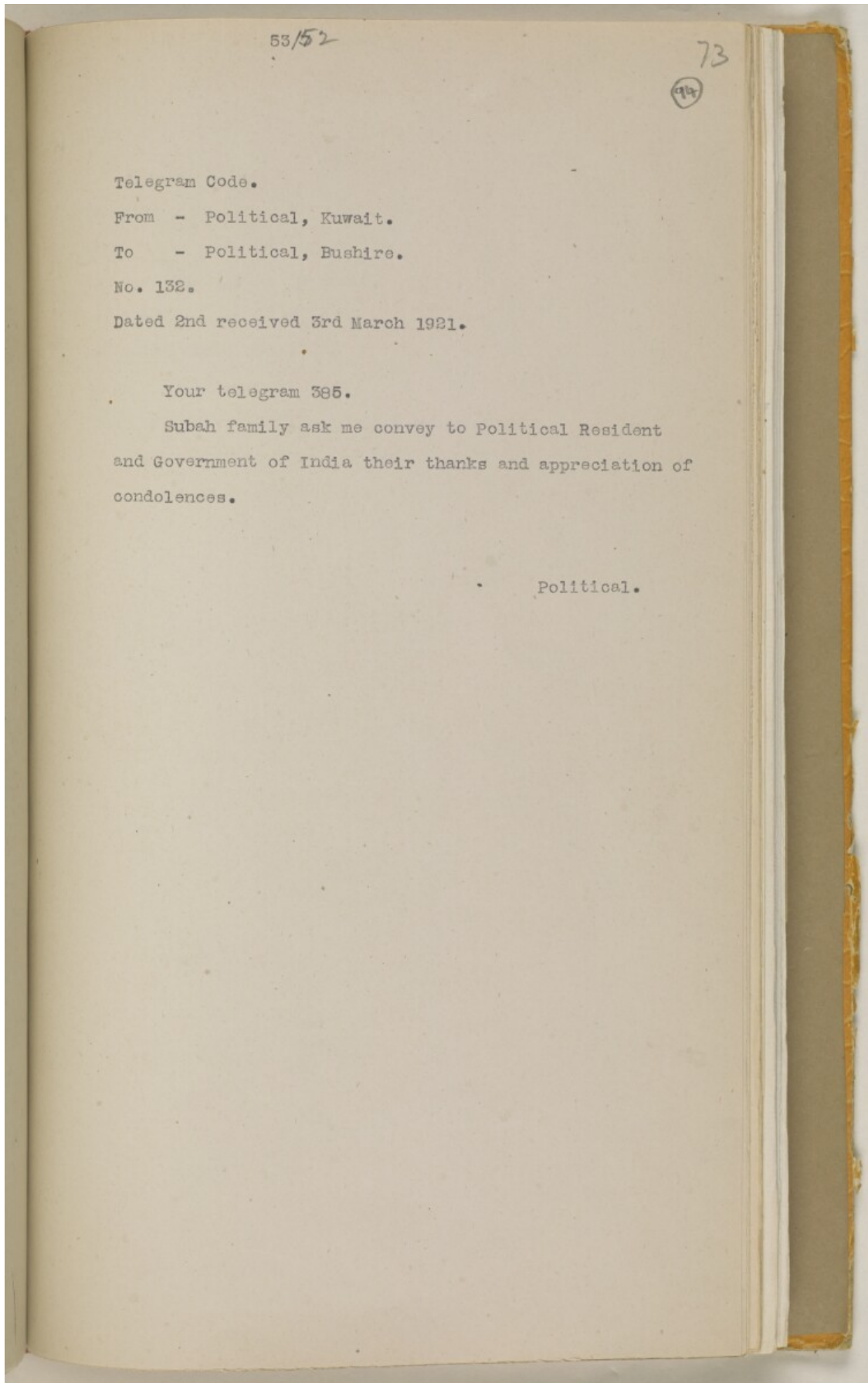
Firstly to prevent any family quarrel in regard to succession.

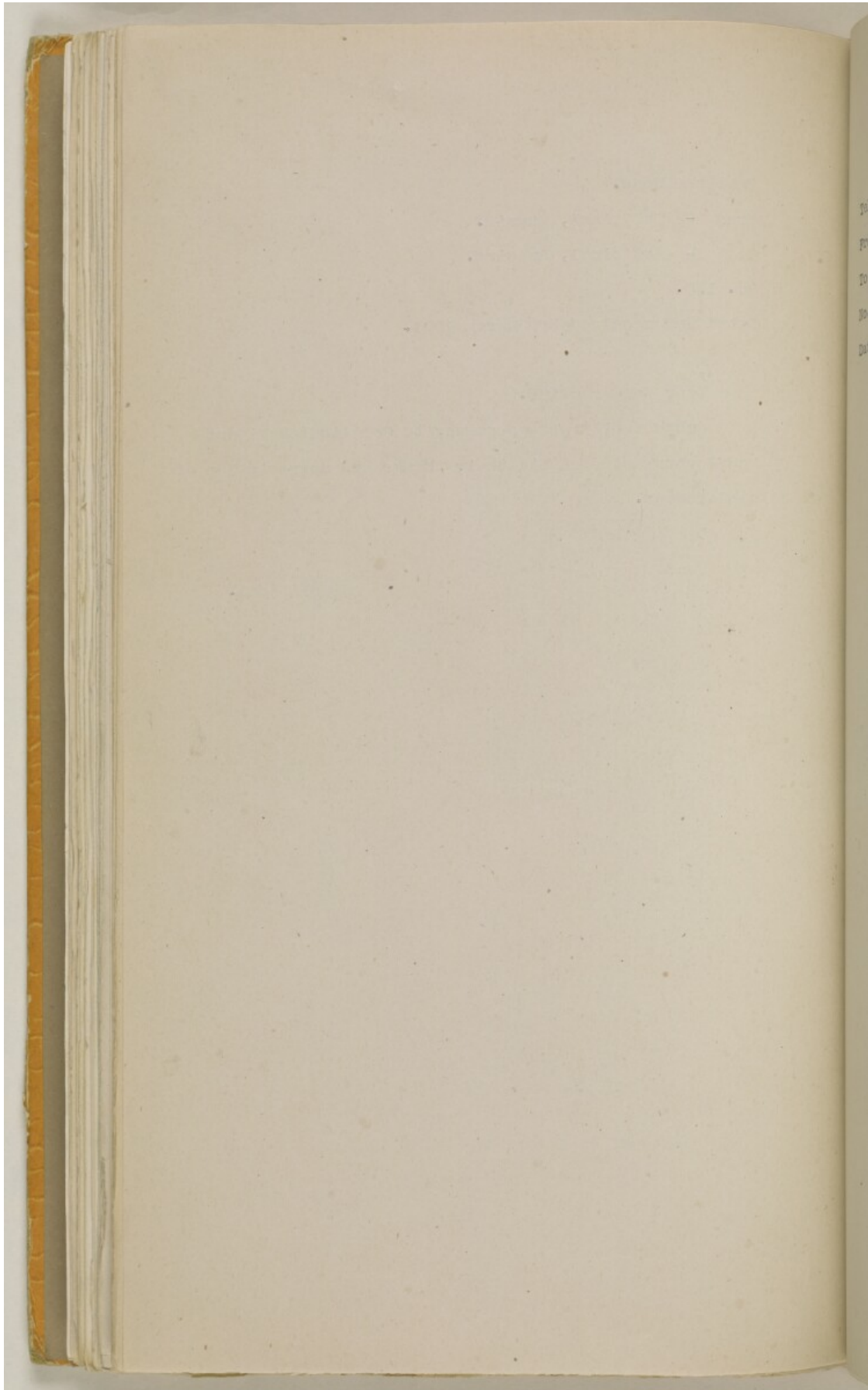
Secondly to accept any one of above candidates (naming them in order indicated) subject to approval of His Majesty's Government.

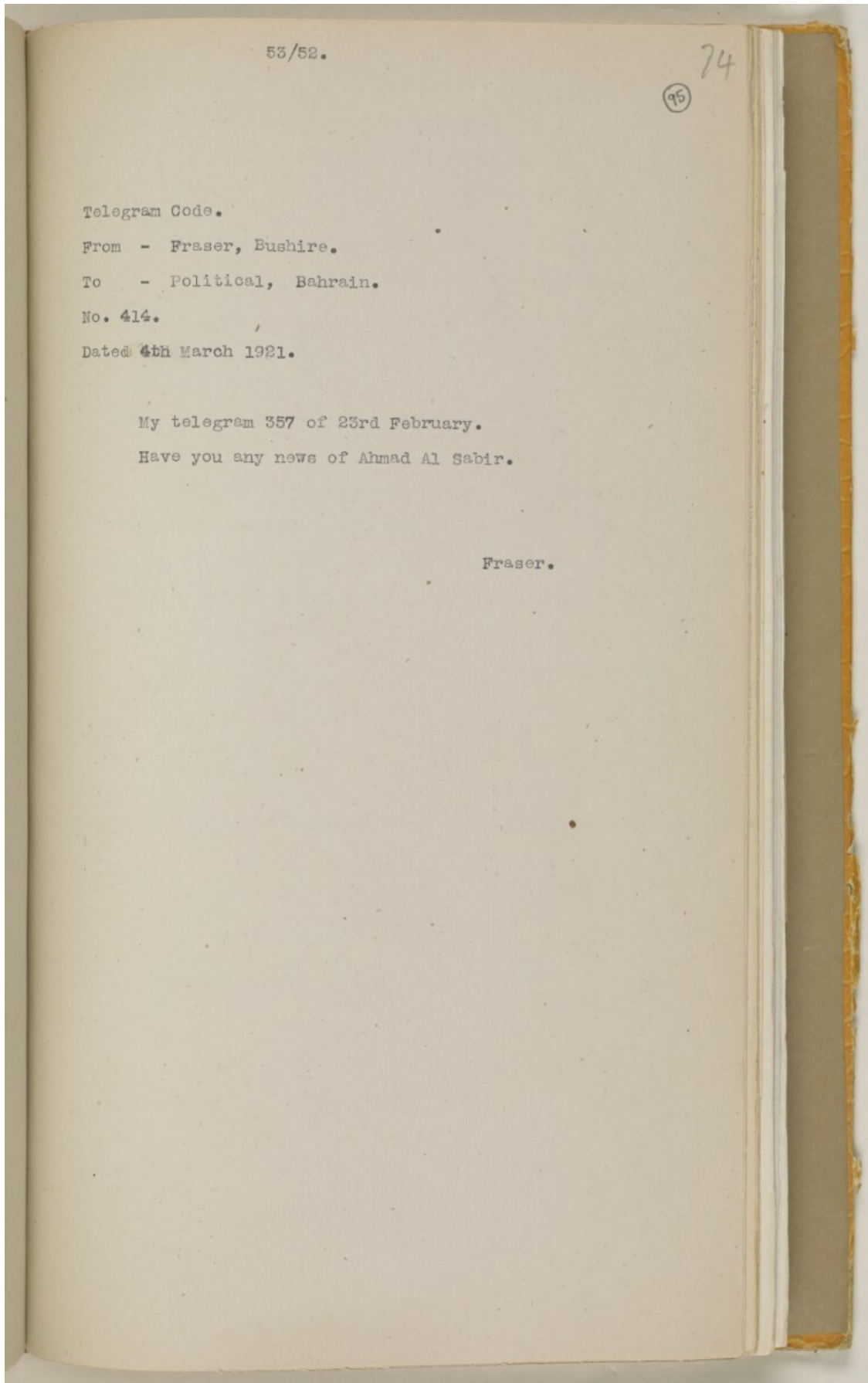
Thirdly, they will demand as condition to be accepted by new Sheikh the establishment of a council consisting of six members 2 from Subah family and 4 from inhabitants, all elected for one year. Over this council Sheikh will preside. Political Agent thinks Ahmed will certainly become Sheikh if he agrees to above conditions, and matter will not be decided pending ^{his} return. Meanwhile Political Agent is asking Subah family to appoint one of their number to take ~~the~~ temporary charge. Bent in consultation with Colonel Trevor.

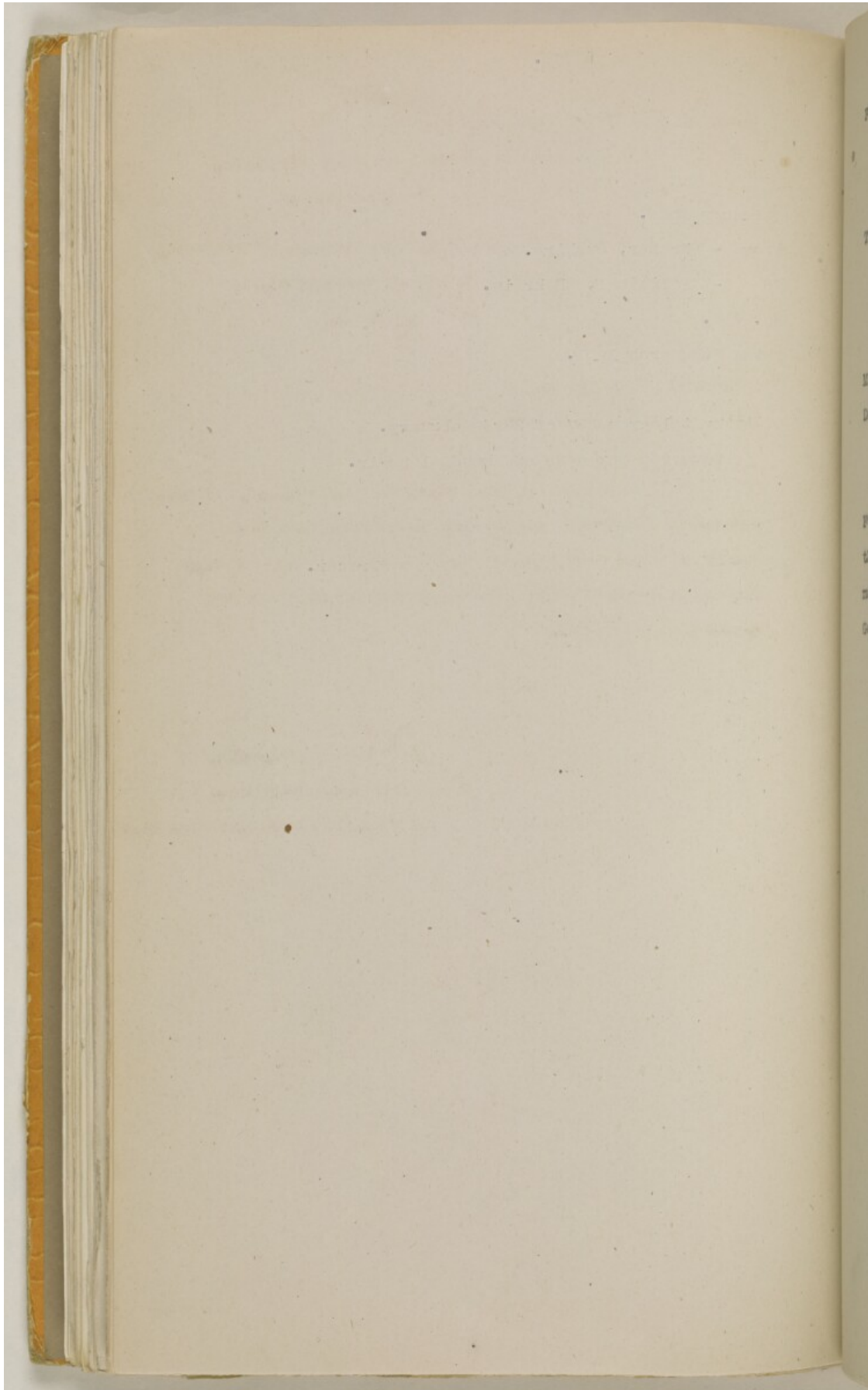
Cex.

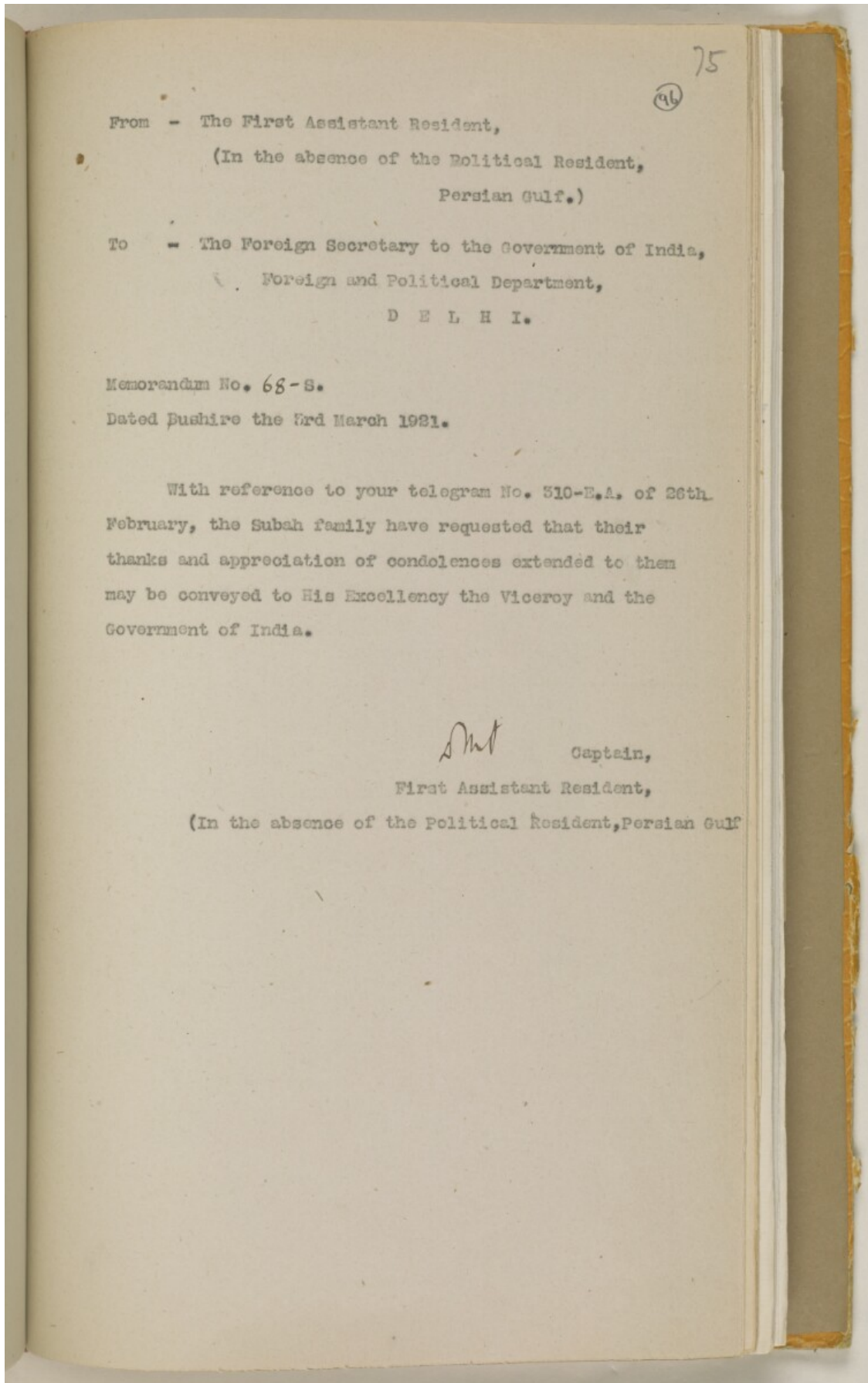
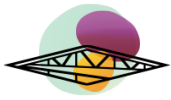












From - The First Assistant Resident,
(In the absence of the Political Resident,
Persian Gulf.)

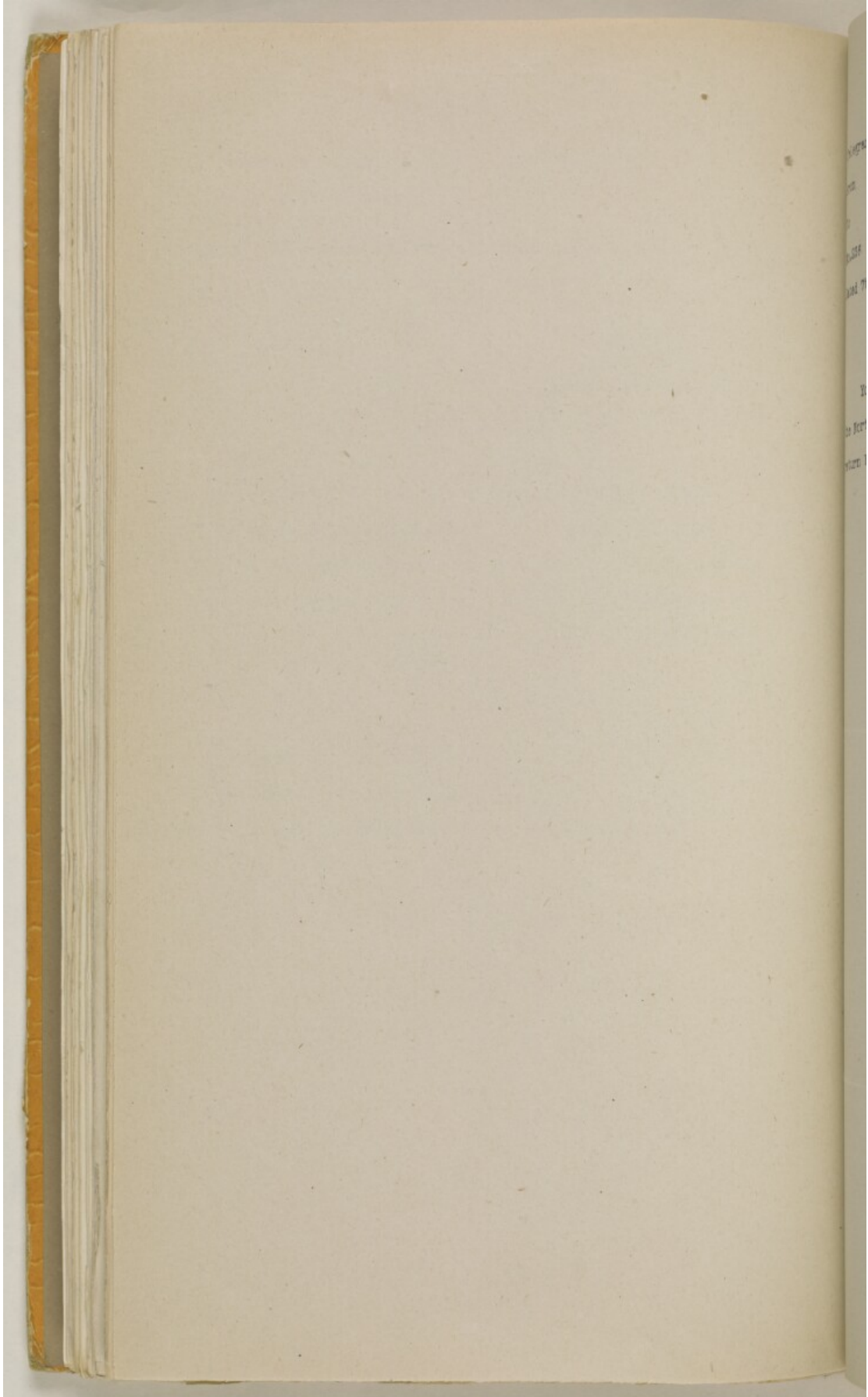
To - The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign and Political Department,
D E L H I.

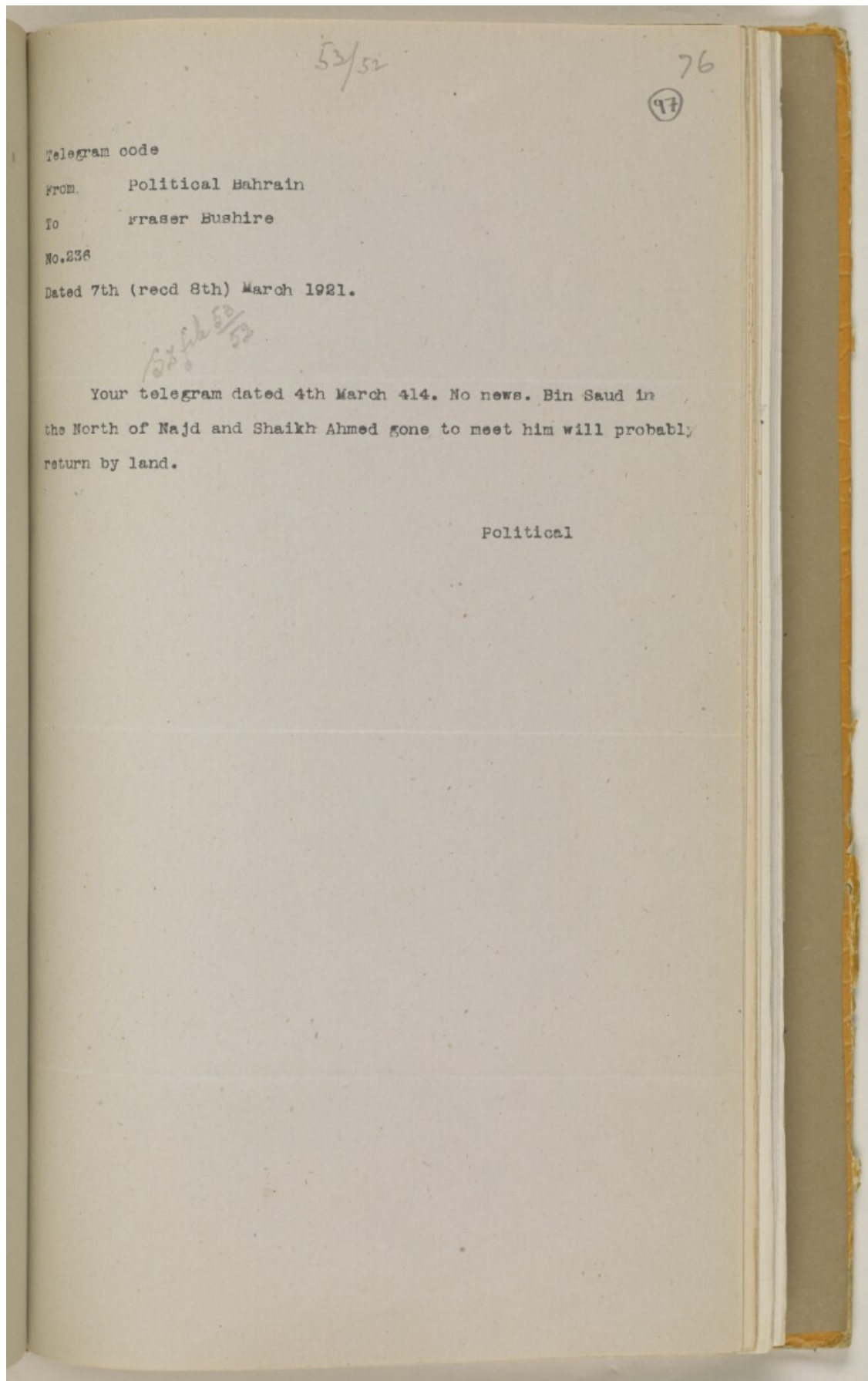
Memorandum No. 68-S.

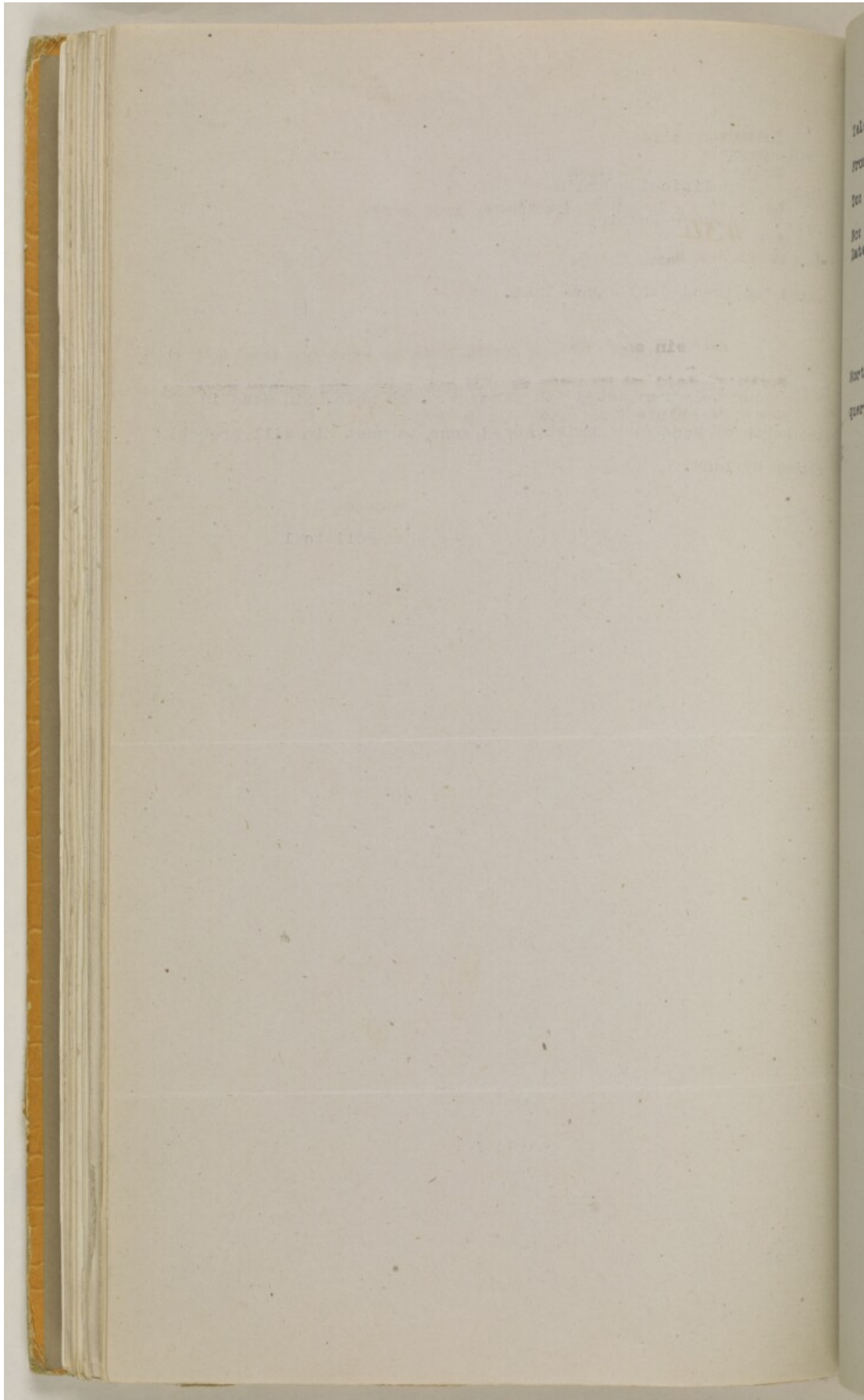
Dated Pushire the 3rd March 1921.

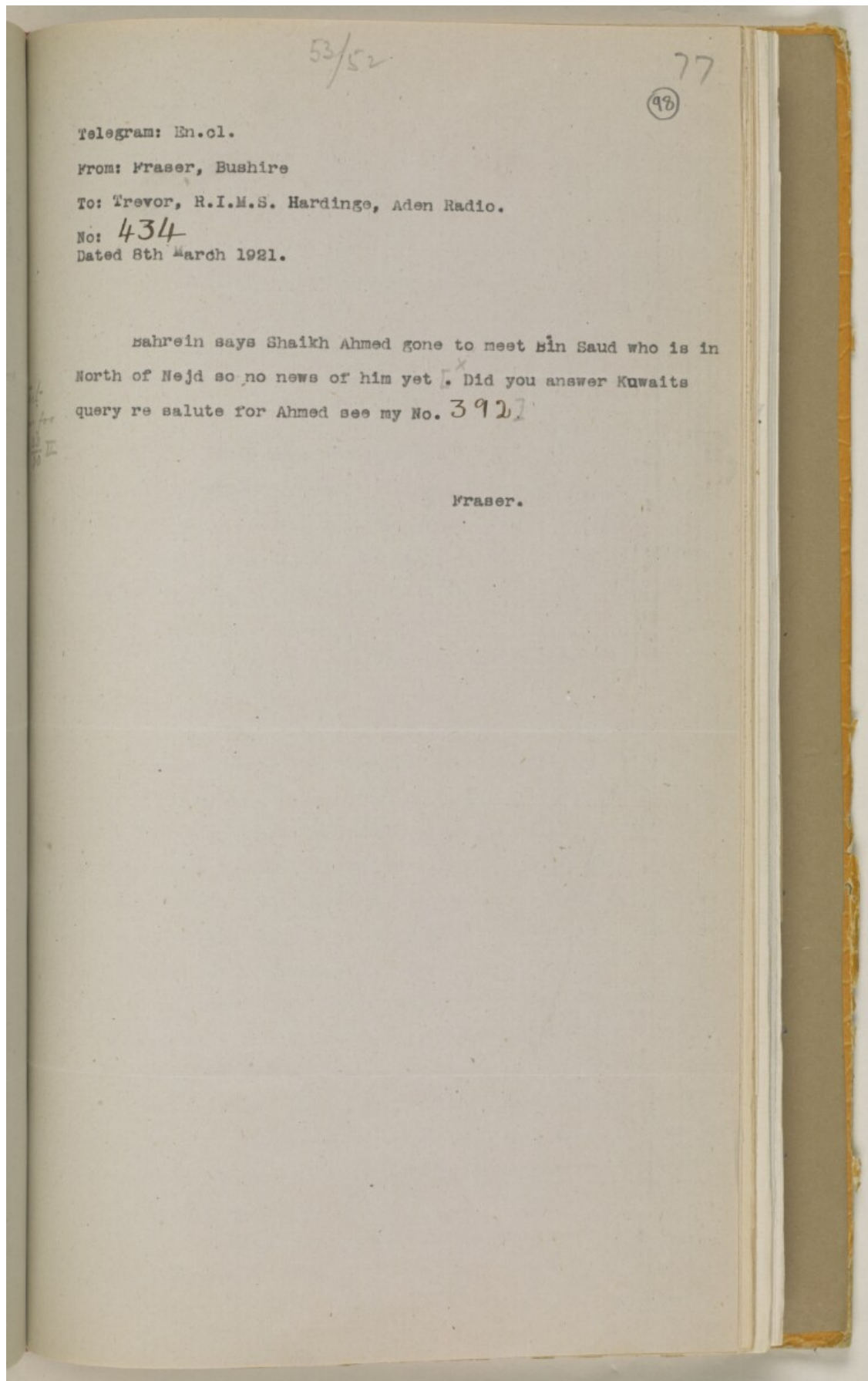
With reference to your telegram No. 310-E.A. of 26th
February, the Subah family have requested that their
thanks and appreciation of condolences extended to them
may be conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy and the
Government of India.

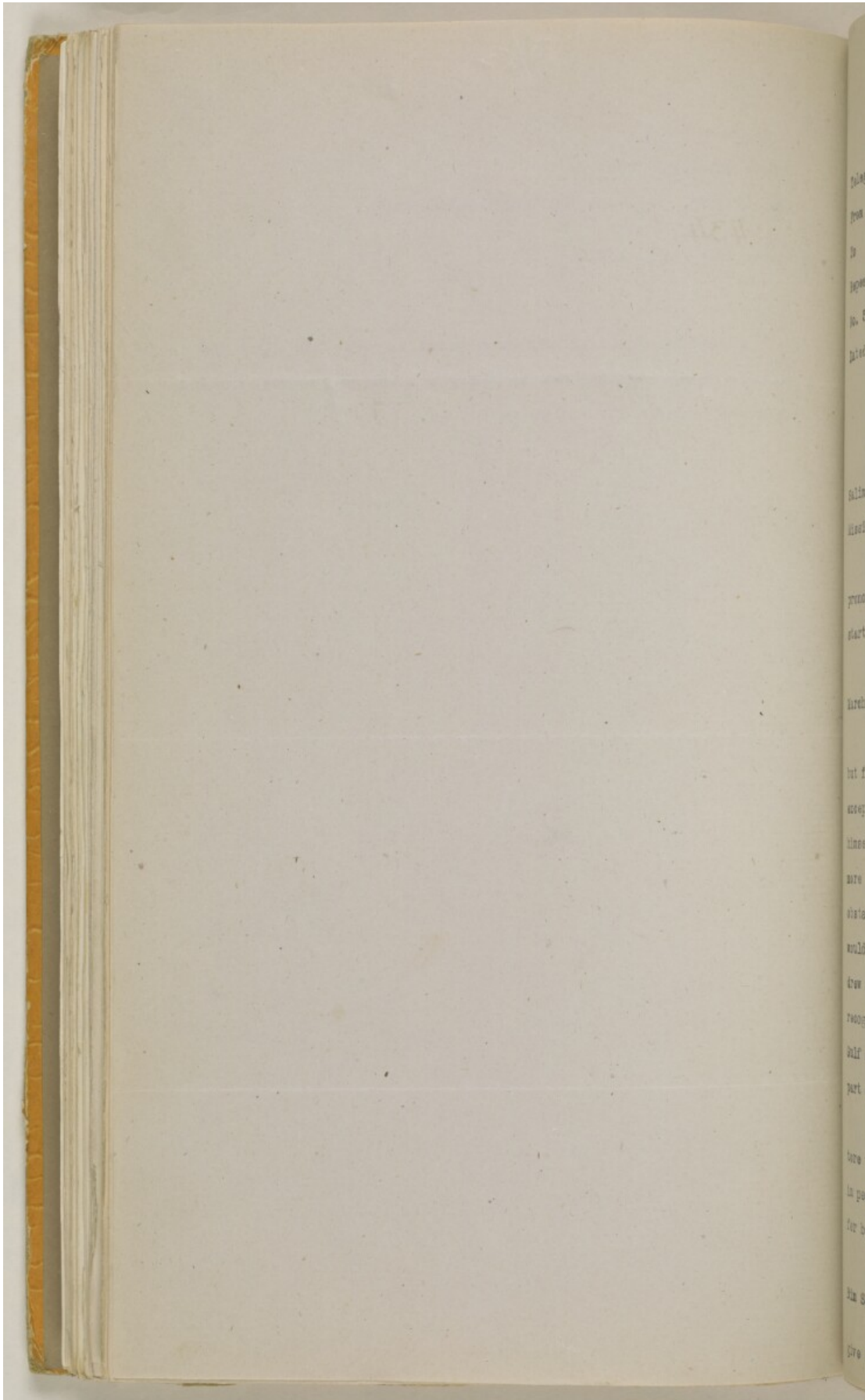
DMT
Captain,
First Assistant Resident,
(In the absence of the Political Resident, Persian Gulf)













53/52 & 53/57

٩٩

Telegram R.

From Political, Kuwait.

To Baghdad.

Repeated Cairo, Bushire and Bahrain.

No. 51/C

Dated 12th received 13th March 1921.

Messengers from Kuwait to Nejd who notified Salim's death returned evening of March 10th with letters from Missions and from Bin Sa'ud to Subah and Sheikh Khazal.

Mission met Bin Sa'ud at Hafar al Akk (usually pronounced "ach"), 115 miles north of Riyadh on March 2nd and started back for Hasa March 5th.

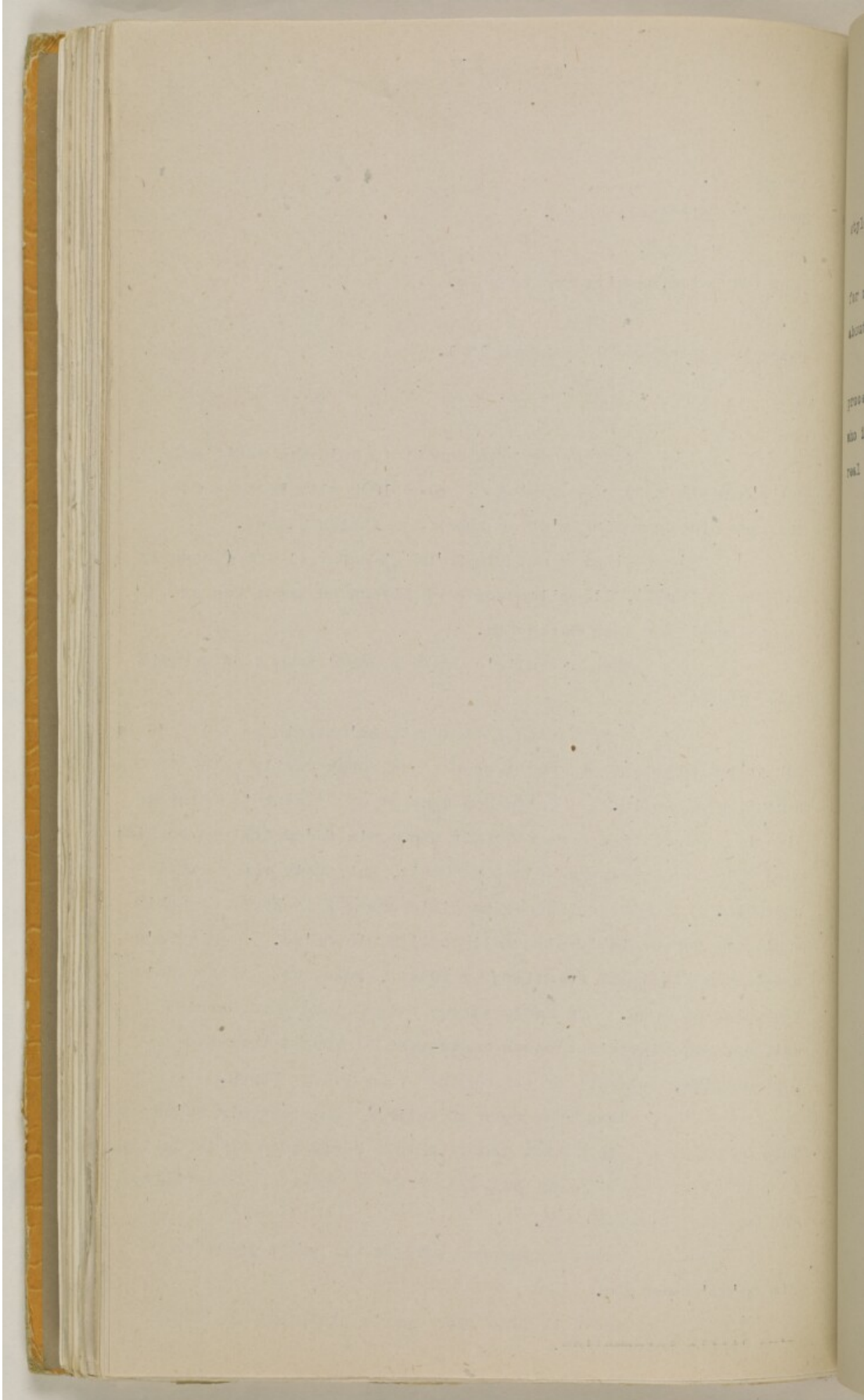
News of Salim's death reached them from Bahrain March 4th.

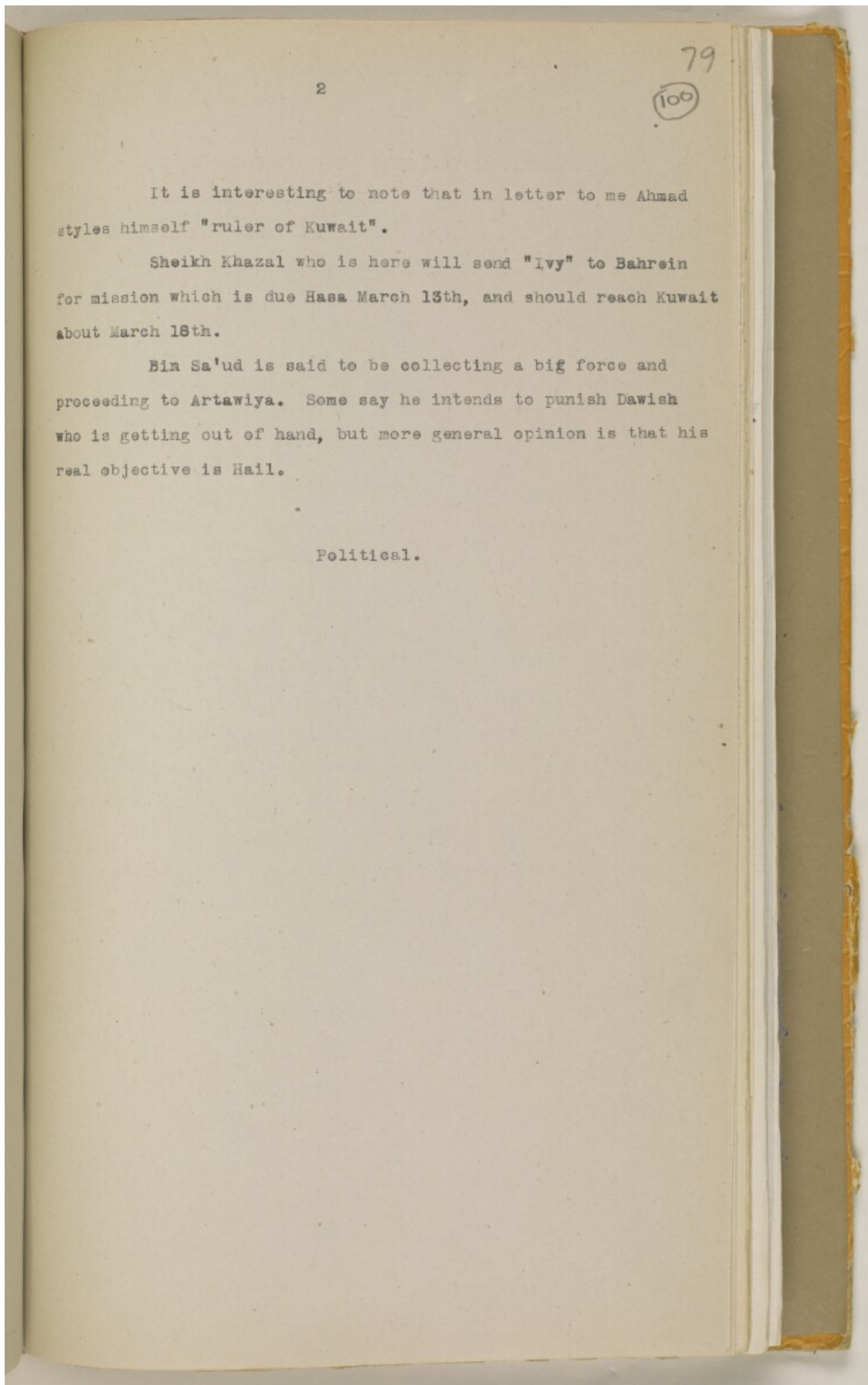
Before news arrived Bin Sa'ud said he felt nothing but friendship towards Kuwait people and Subah family with exception of Salim. Salim had brought all recent troubles on himself by declaring war on Muta'ir etc. Bin Sa'ud desired nothing more than peace between Nejd and Kuwait, but Salim was a great obstacle. He thought peace possible however if Ahmed al Jabir would act for Salim in all dealings with Bin Sa'ud. Bin Sa'ud drew document giving frontier for Kuwait, which he said he would recognize at once. In Maqta stream which flows into Persian Gulf seventy five miles south south-east of Kuwait ~~from~~ forms part of line, but what it was further west is not known.

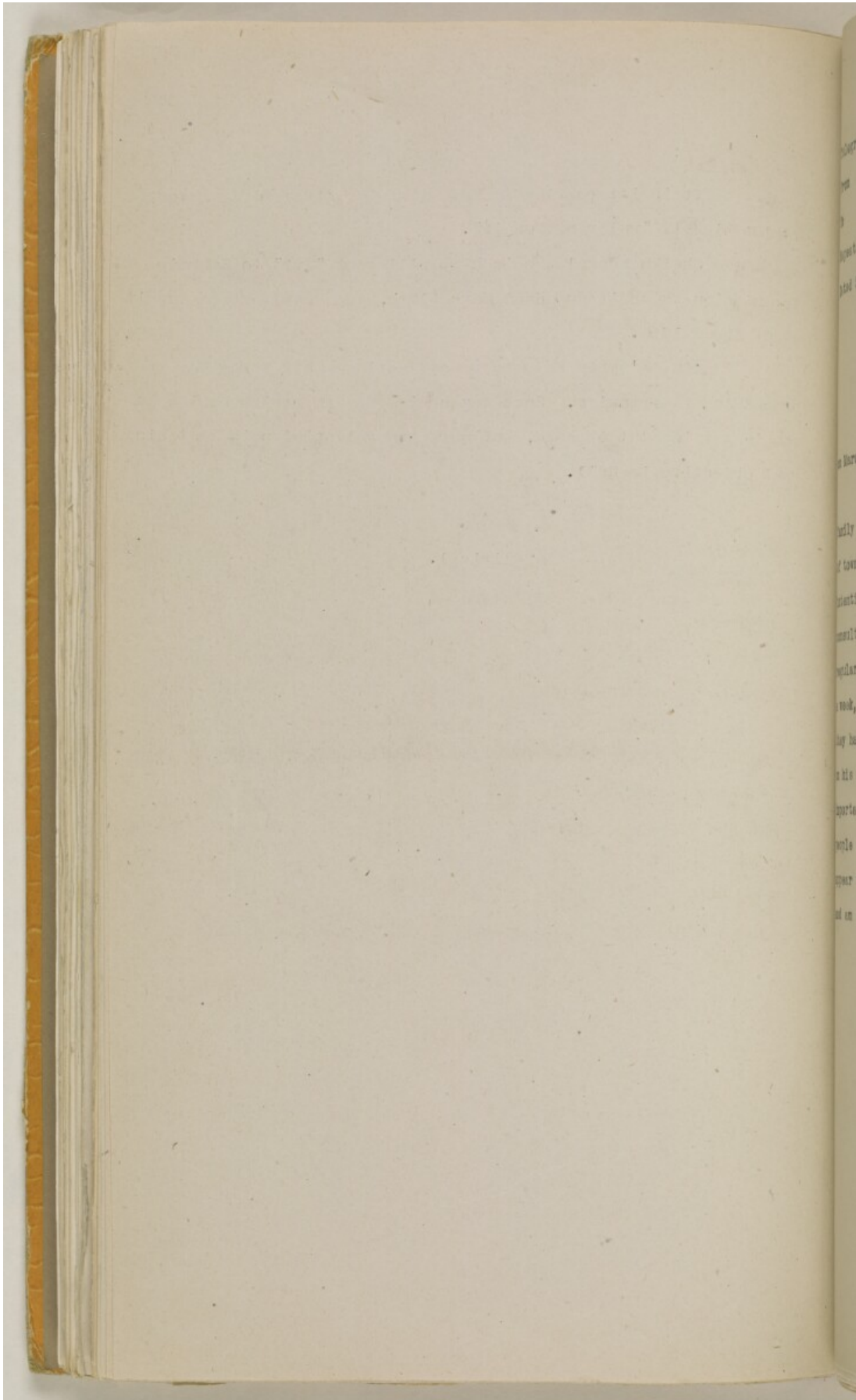
Then came news of Salim's death and Bin Sa'ud tore up paper and said that two upon this basis once again united in perfect freindship and that there was no longer any necessity for boundary between them.

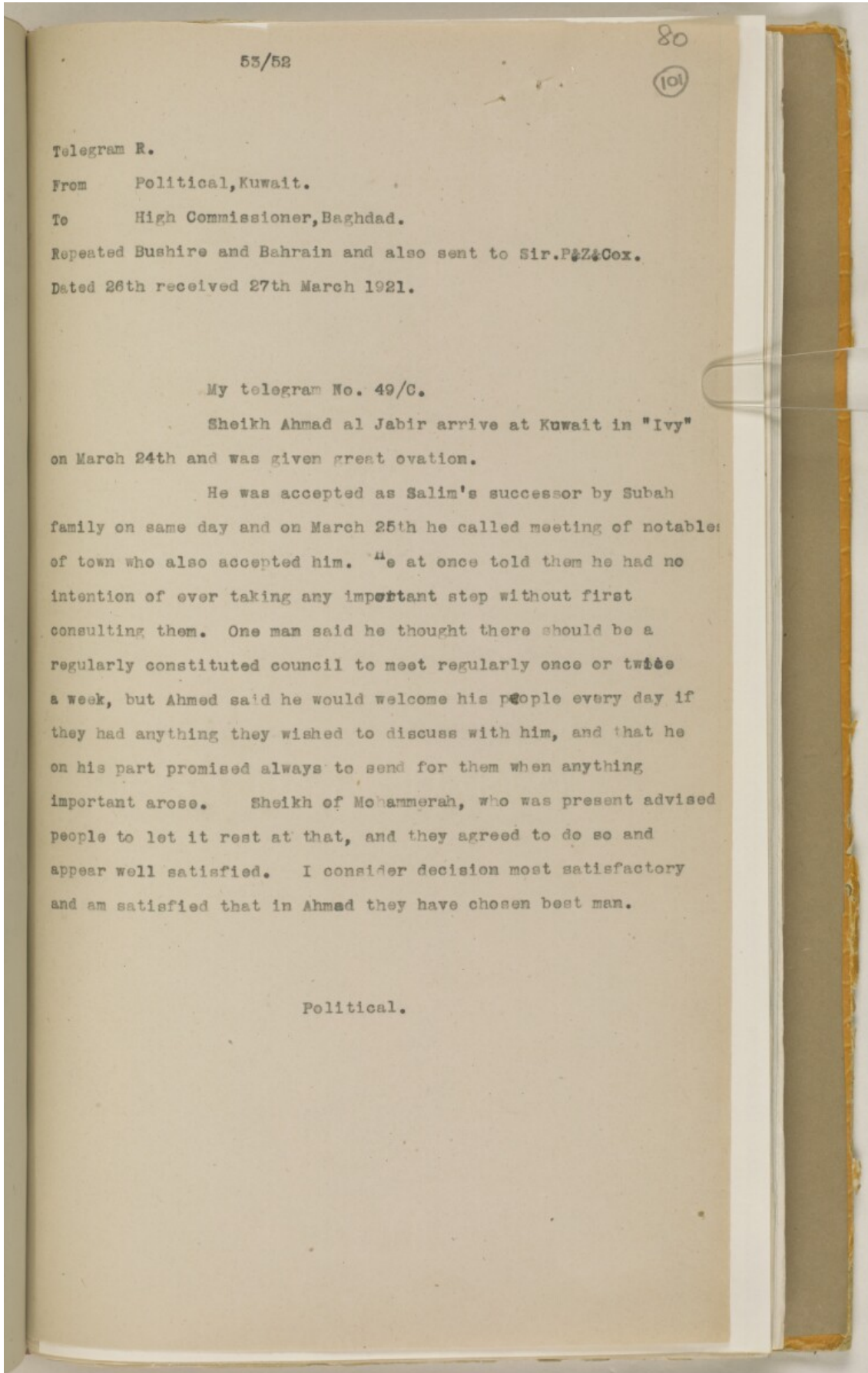
Ahmad agreed and said he was as it might be Bin Sa'ud's son etc.

Above is from Messenger's statement as letters give little information.









Telegram R.

From Political, Kuwait.

To High Commissioner, Baghdad.

Repeated Bushire and Bahrain and also sent to Sir. P. & Z. Cox.

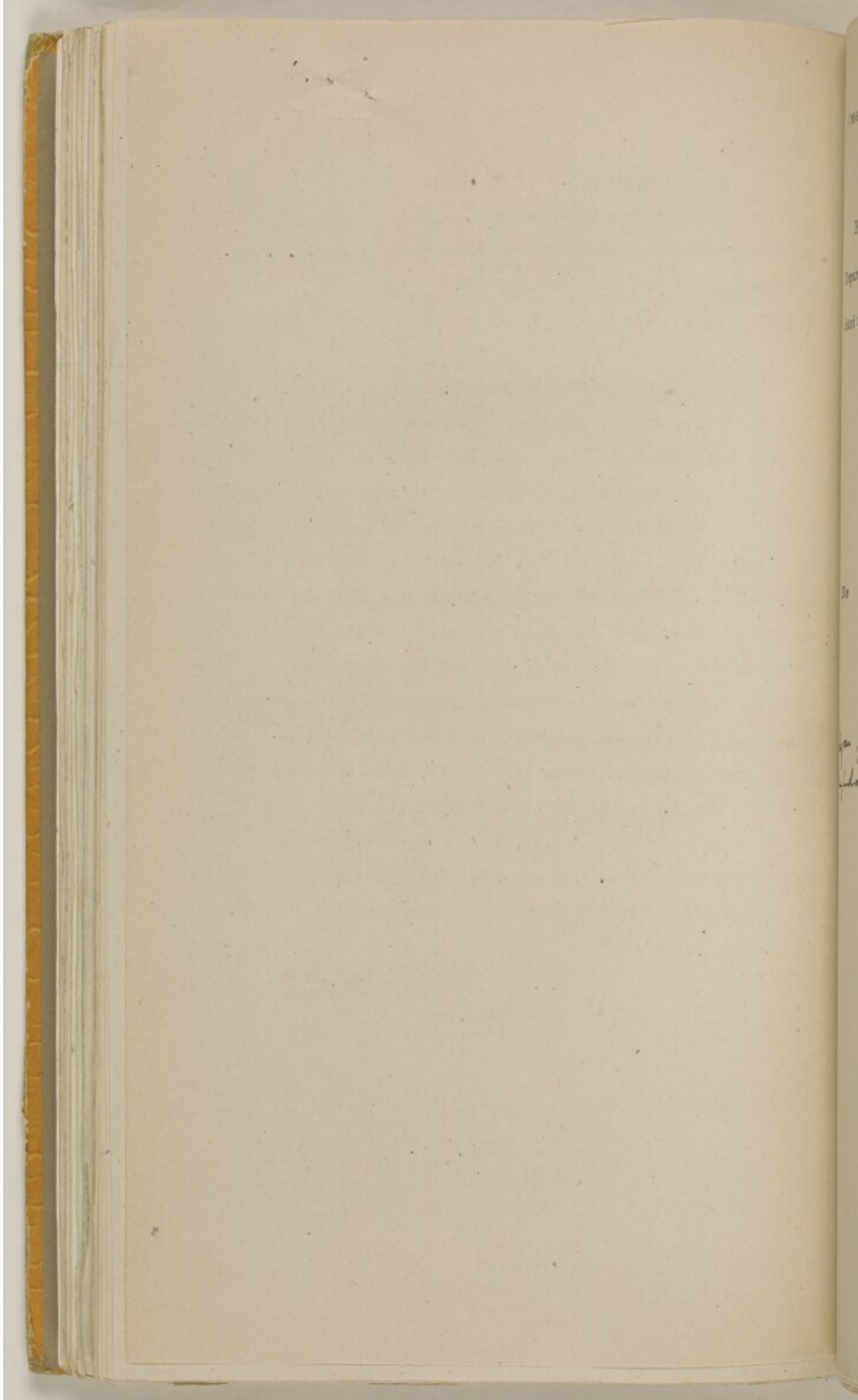
Dated 26th received 27th March 1921.

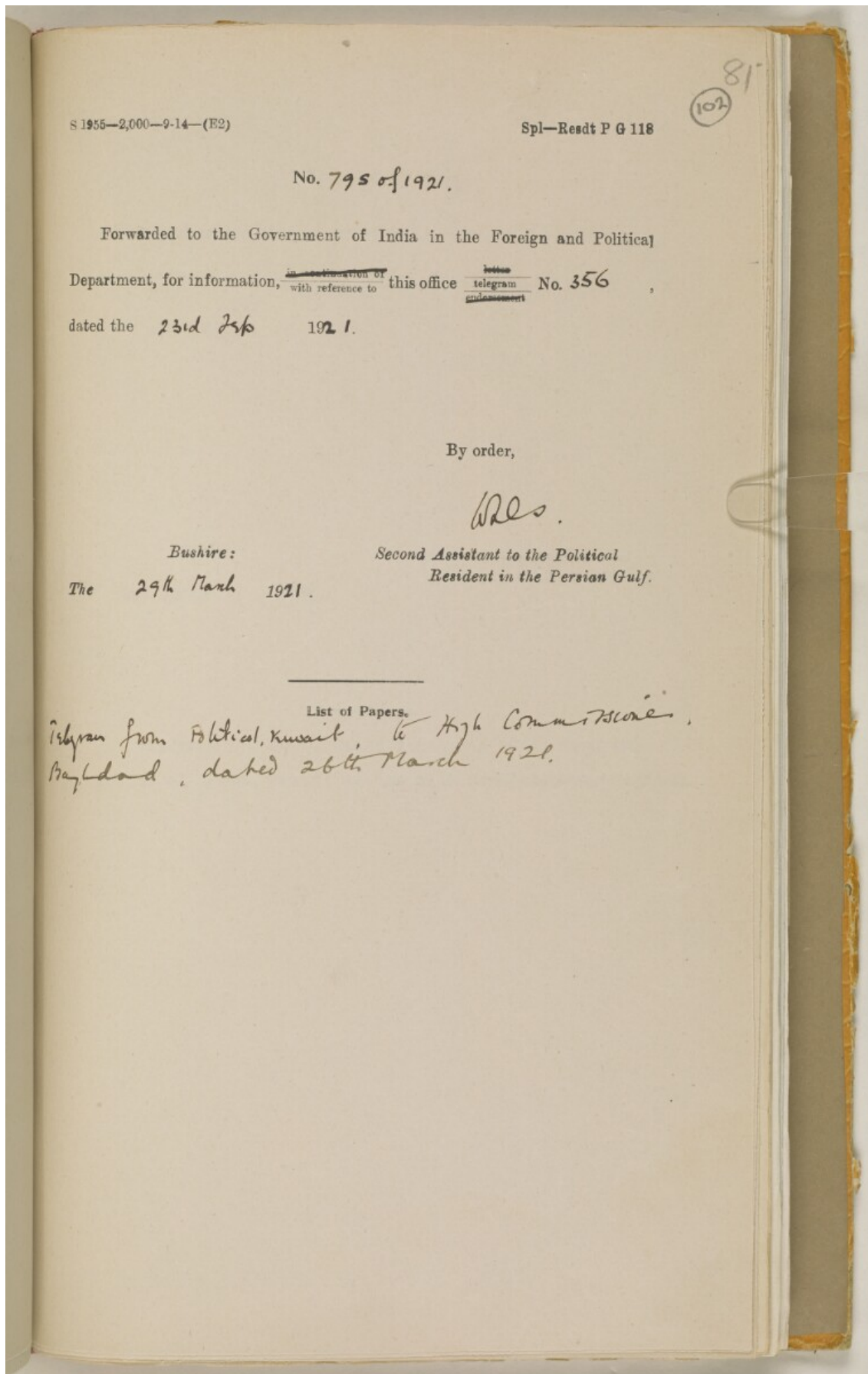
My telegram No. 49/C.

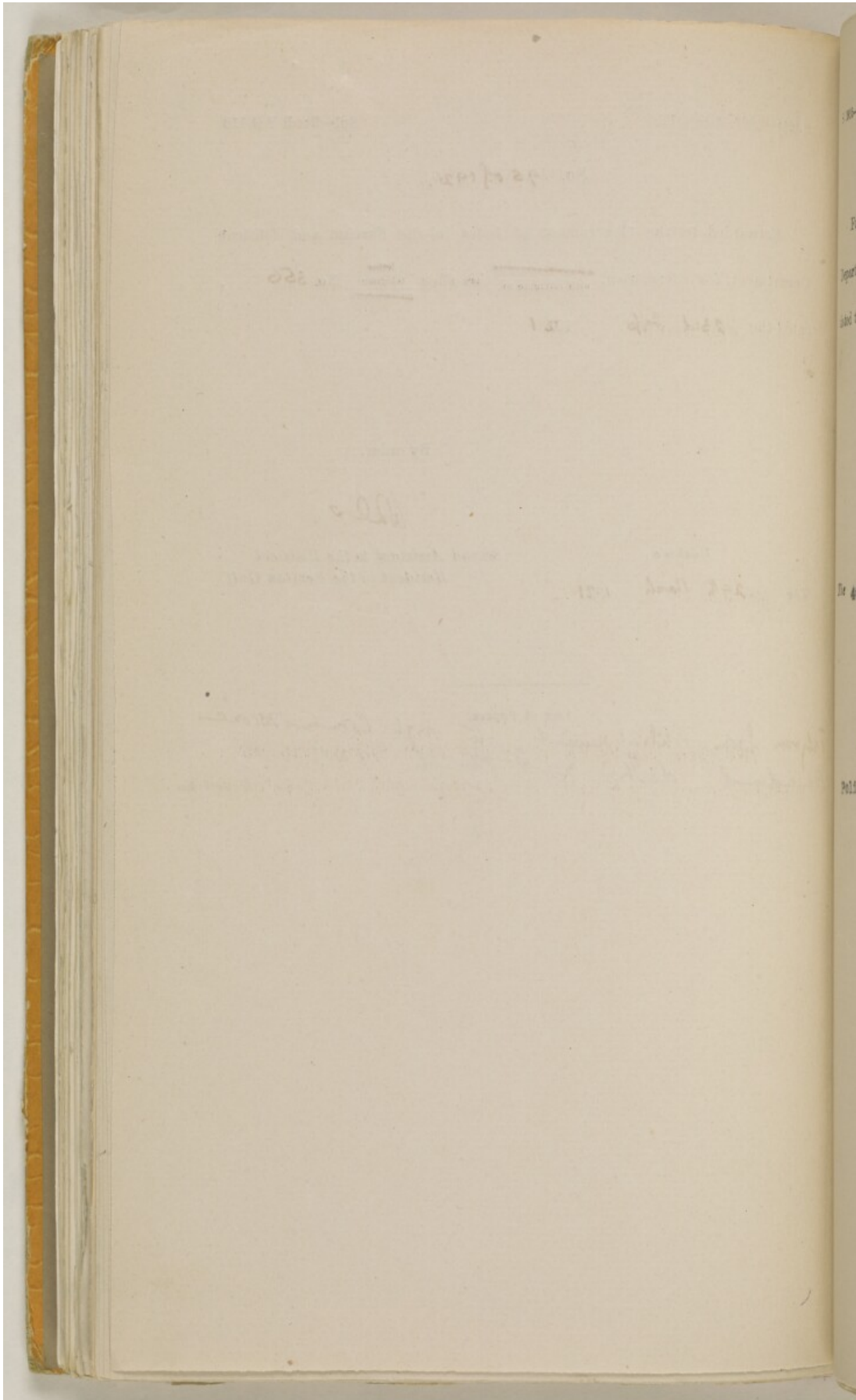
Sheikh Ahmad al Jabir arrive at Kuwait in "Ivy" on March 24th and was given great ovation.

He was accepted as Salim's successor by Subah family on same day and on March 25th he called meeting of notable of town who also accepted him. He at once told them he had no intention of ever taking any important step without first consulting them. One man said he thought there should be a regularly constituted council to meet regularly once or twice a week, but Ahmed said he would welcome his people every day if they had anything they wished to discuss with him, and that he on his part promised always to send for them when anything important arose. Sheikh of Mohammerah, who was present advised people to let it rest at that, and they agreed to do so and appear well satisfied. I consider decision most satisfactory and am satisfied that in Ahmad they have chosen best man.

Political.









S 1955-2,000-9-14-(E2)

Spl-Resdt P G 118

No. 81-S of 1921.

Forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political
Department, for information, ^{in continuation of} ~~with reference to~~ this office ^{letter} ~~telegram~~ No. 79-S
^{endorsement}
dated the 29th March 1921

By order,

Wes

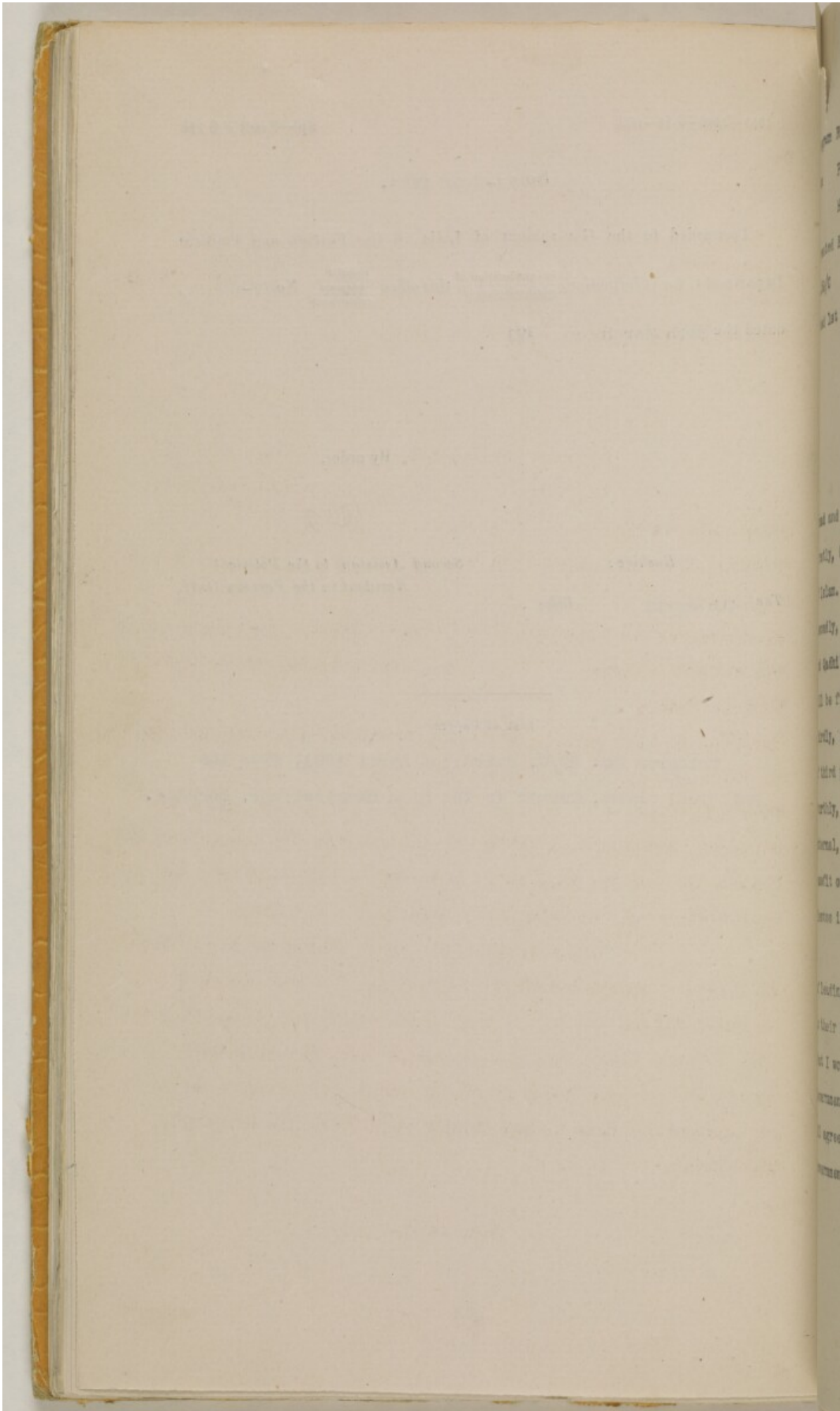
Bushire:

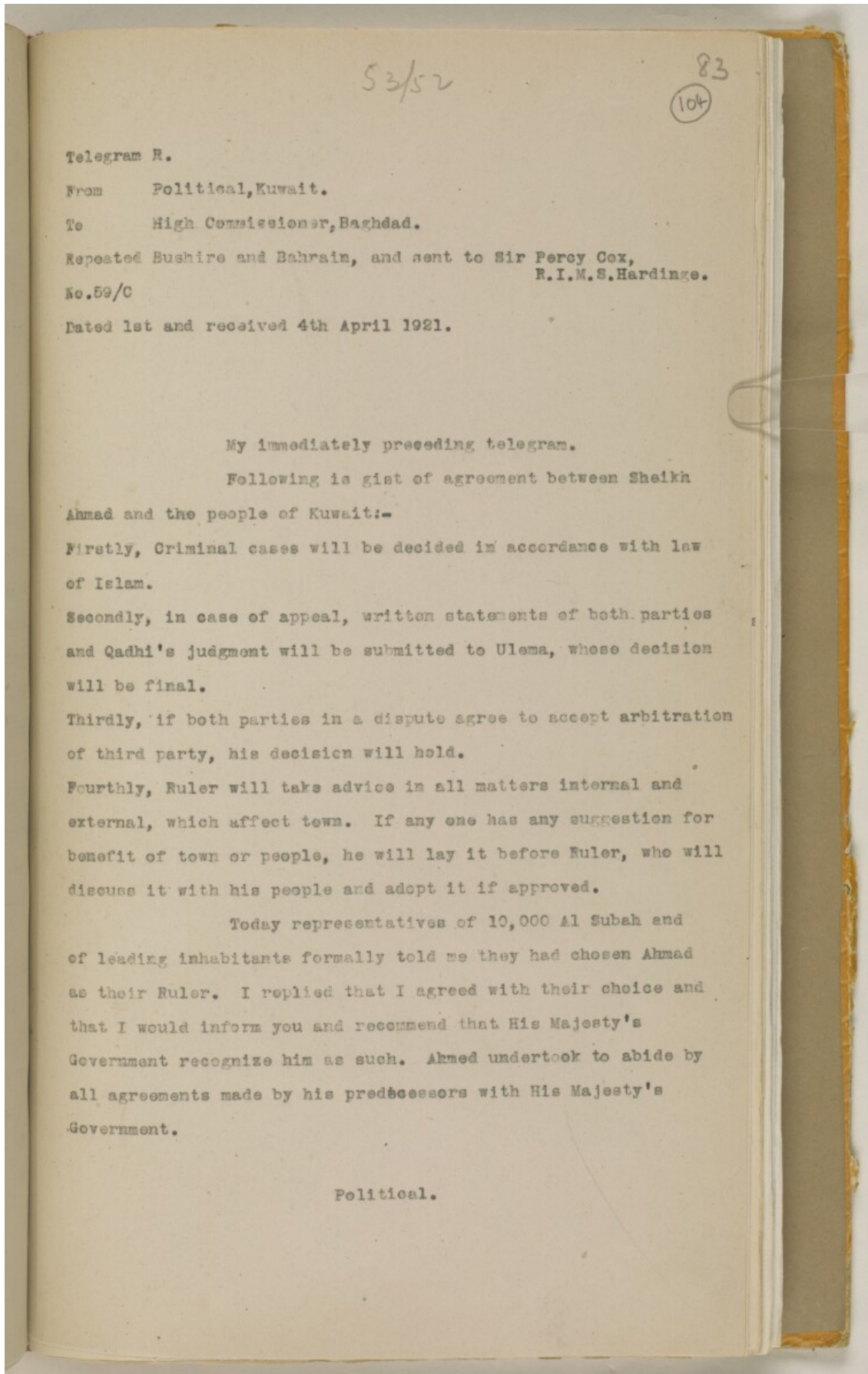
Second Assistant to the Political
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

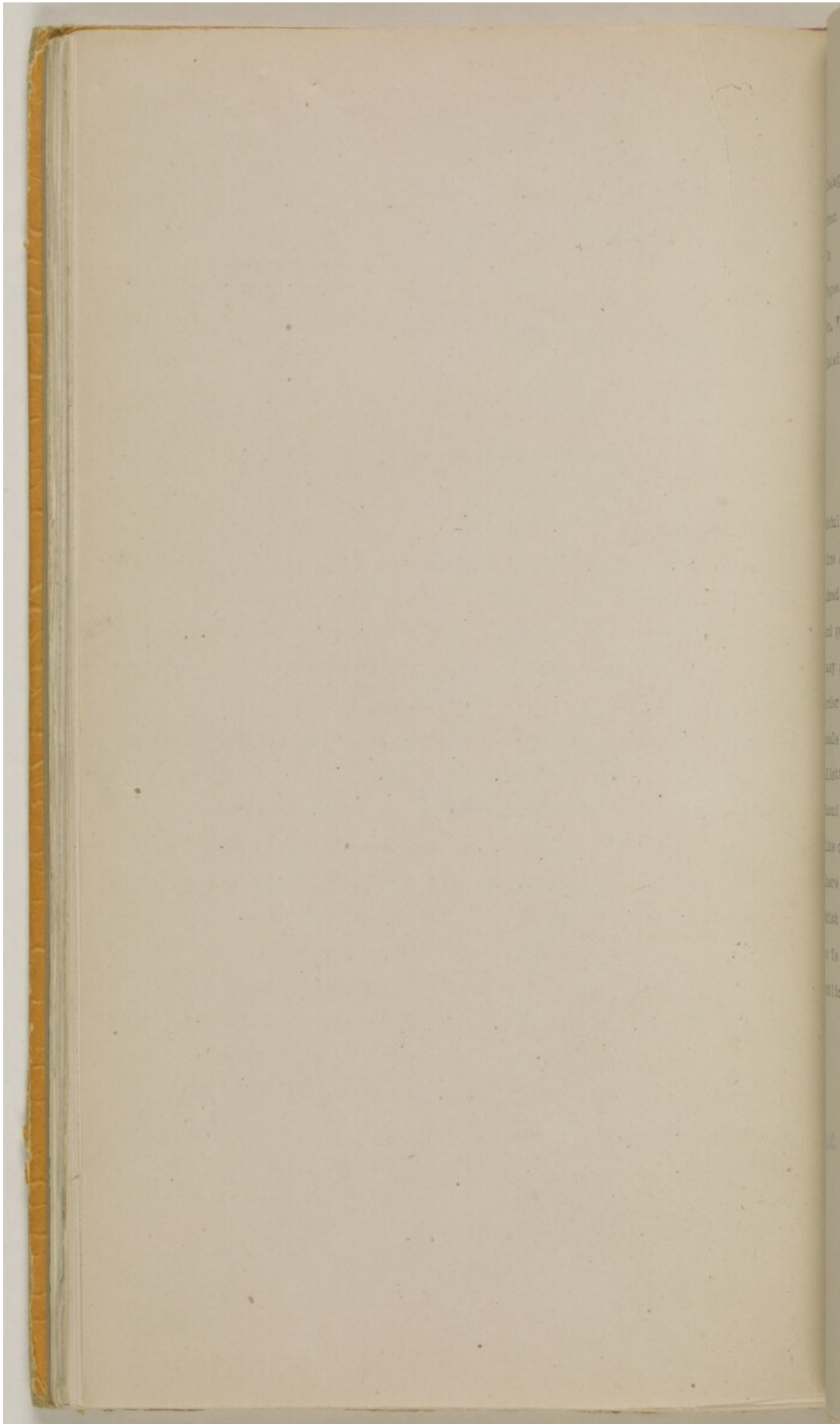
The 4th April 1921

List of Papers.

Telegram No. 59/C, dated 1st April 1921, from the
Political Agent, Kuwait to the High Commissioner, Baghdad.









Telegram R.

From Political; Kuwait.

To High Commissioner, Baghdad.

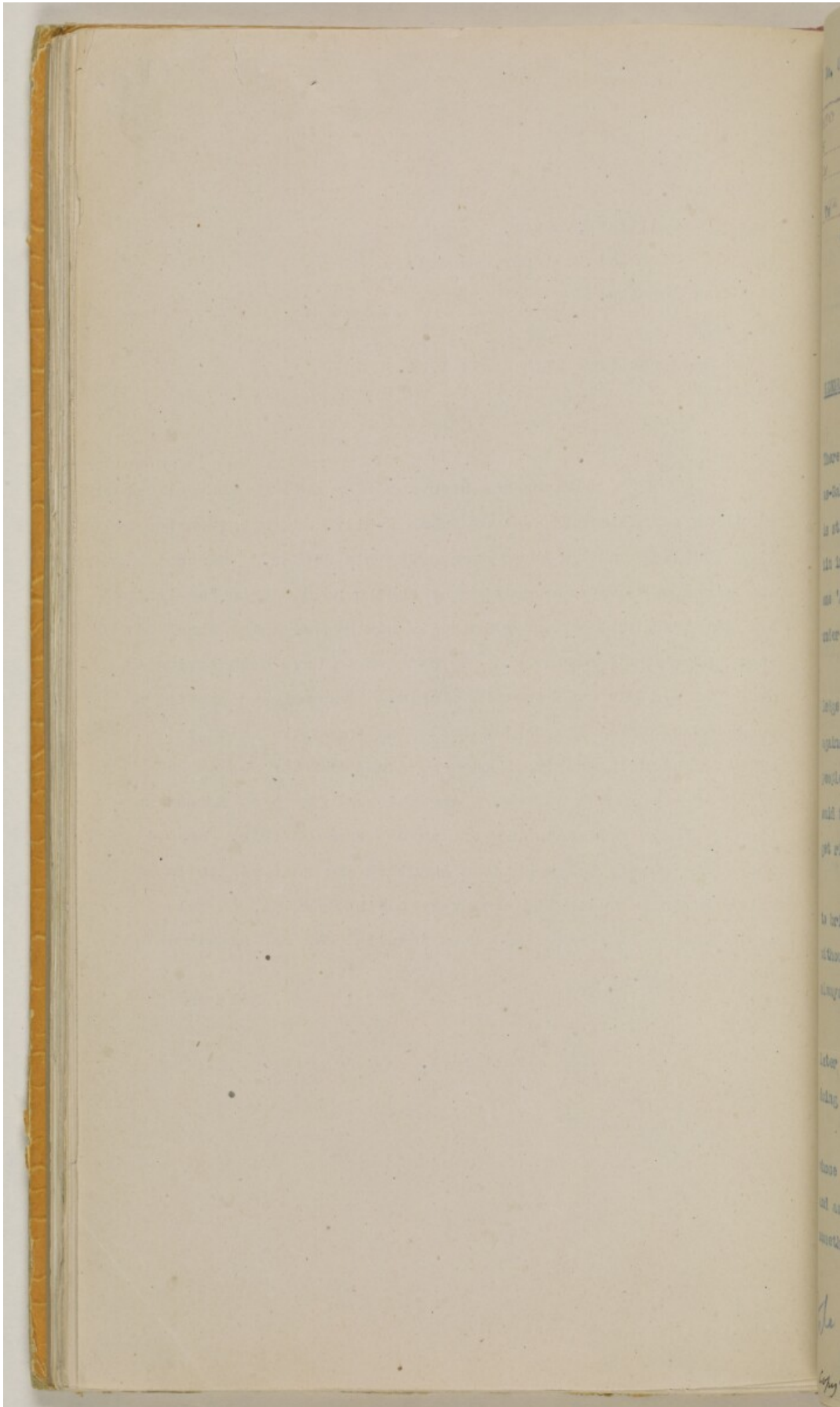
Repeated Bushire.

No. 72/C

Dated 26th received 27th April 1921.

There has been a rather serious quarrel between Abdullah as Salim and rest of Subah family. As I reported at time Abdullah had hopes of succeeding his father. Since Ahmed's return and recognition as Sheikh he has been "assisting" and got good deal of power into his own hands, which Ahmed with his easy going nature allowed. He appears to have been trying to order in his own name instead of his. Recently he drafted a scale of salaries for family including Ahmed, in which he allotted himself nearly as much as Ahmed and far more than Hamad or any of the others. Ahmed is said to have agreed as line of least resistance, but I am not sure of this. Anyhow there was stormy scene between Abdullah and rest of family at which Jabir as Subah did some very plain speaking, formal as is his custom, and since then Abdullah has not appeared in public at all.

Political.





85 (106)

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 80-C. Political Agency, Kuwait.

13th May 1921.

53/52

4/20/21

RESIDENCY
335
1-6-21

To

The Political Secretary to H.E. the High Commissioner,
BAGHDAD.

MEMORANDUM. P. 84

Reference my telegram No. 72-C, dated 26th April 1921.

There is still no improvement in the relations between 'Abdullah as-Salim and Shaikh Ahmad. The former is still in retirement, but is still actively intriguing against Ahmad and trying to discredit him in every way possible, chiefly through the instrumentality of one 'Abdul 'Aziz as-Salim, who has acquired a big say in things under Shaikh Ahmad's regime.

This man is a born intriguer, and it is common knowledge in Kuwait that he is working in 'Abdullah's interests against Ahmad. Ahmad has been warned against him by numerous people, both members of the Subah family and merchants, and is said to realise what he is doing, but for some reason does not get rid of him.

Several attempts have been made by the leading people to bring about a reconciliation between 'Abdullah and Ahmad, but without result, the fault being entirely 'Abdullah's, who is always talking about his "rights".

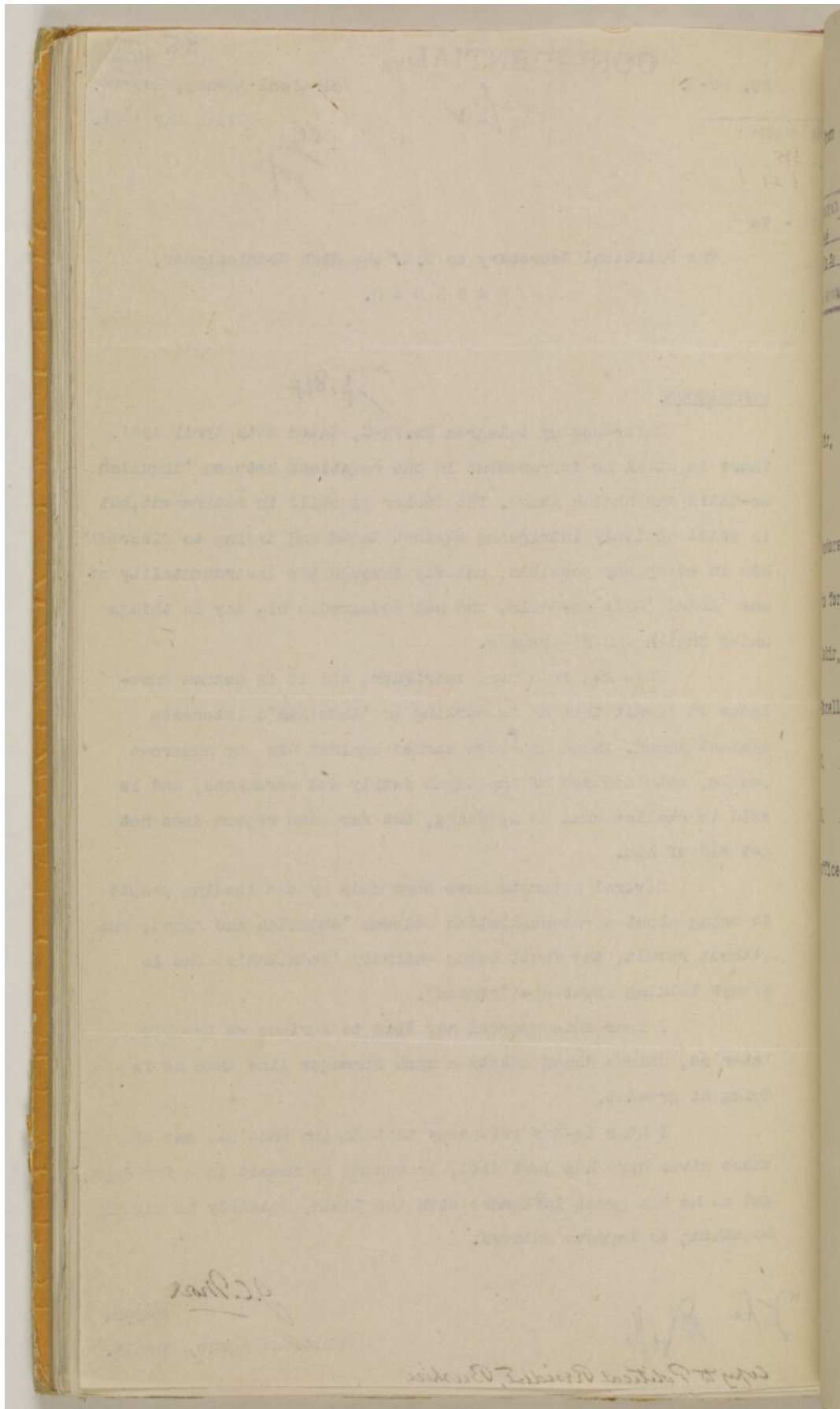
I fear this quarrel may lead to serious trouble later on, unless Ahmad adopts a much stronger line than he is doing at present.

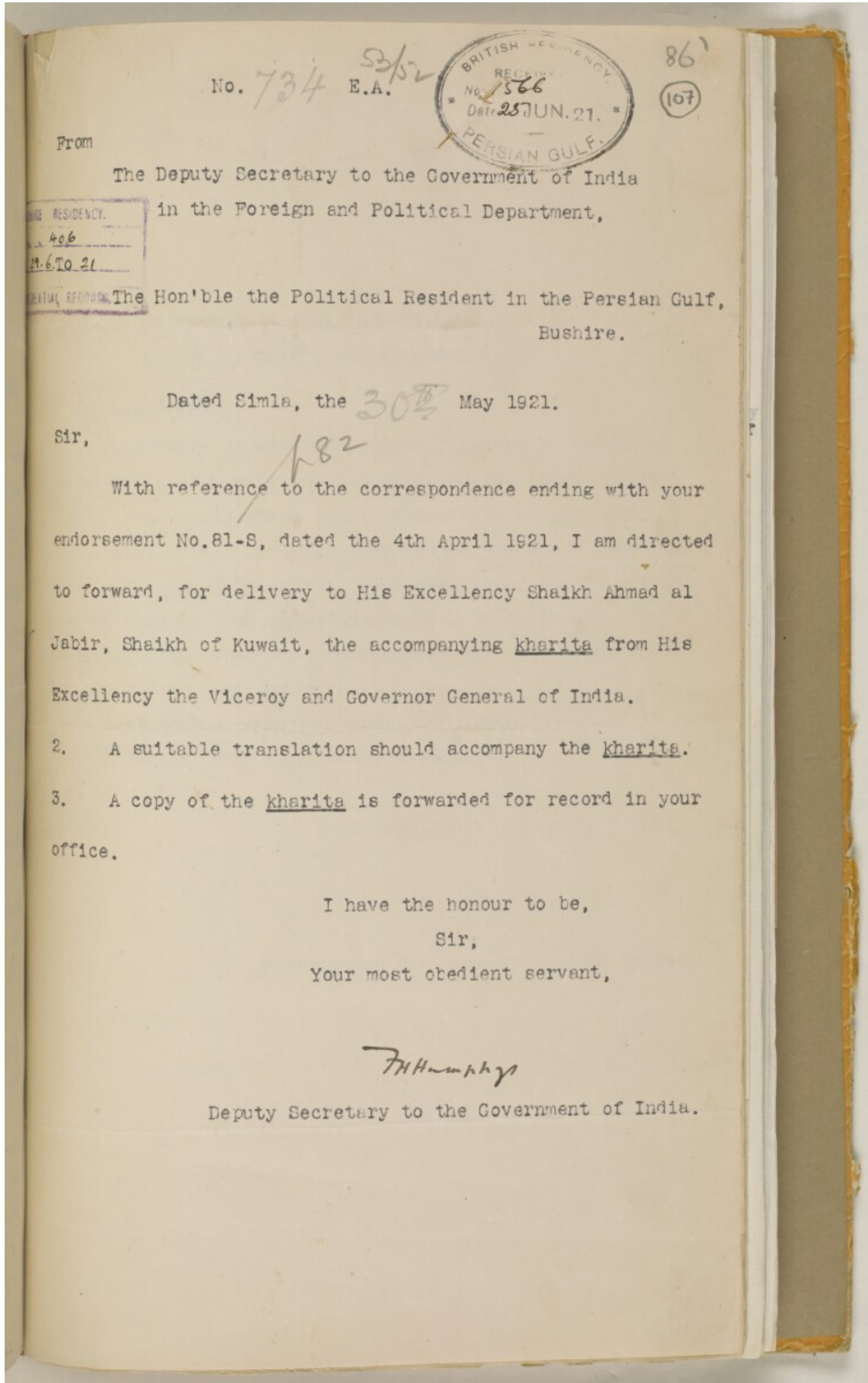
I hear to-day privately that Shaikh Khaz'al, one of whose wives here has just died, is coming to Kuwait in a few days, and as he has great influence with the Subah, possibly he may do something to improve matters.

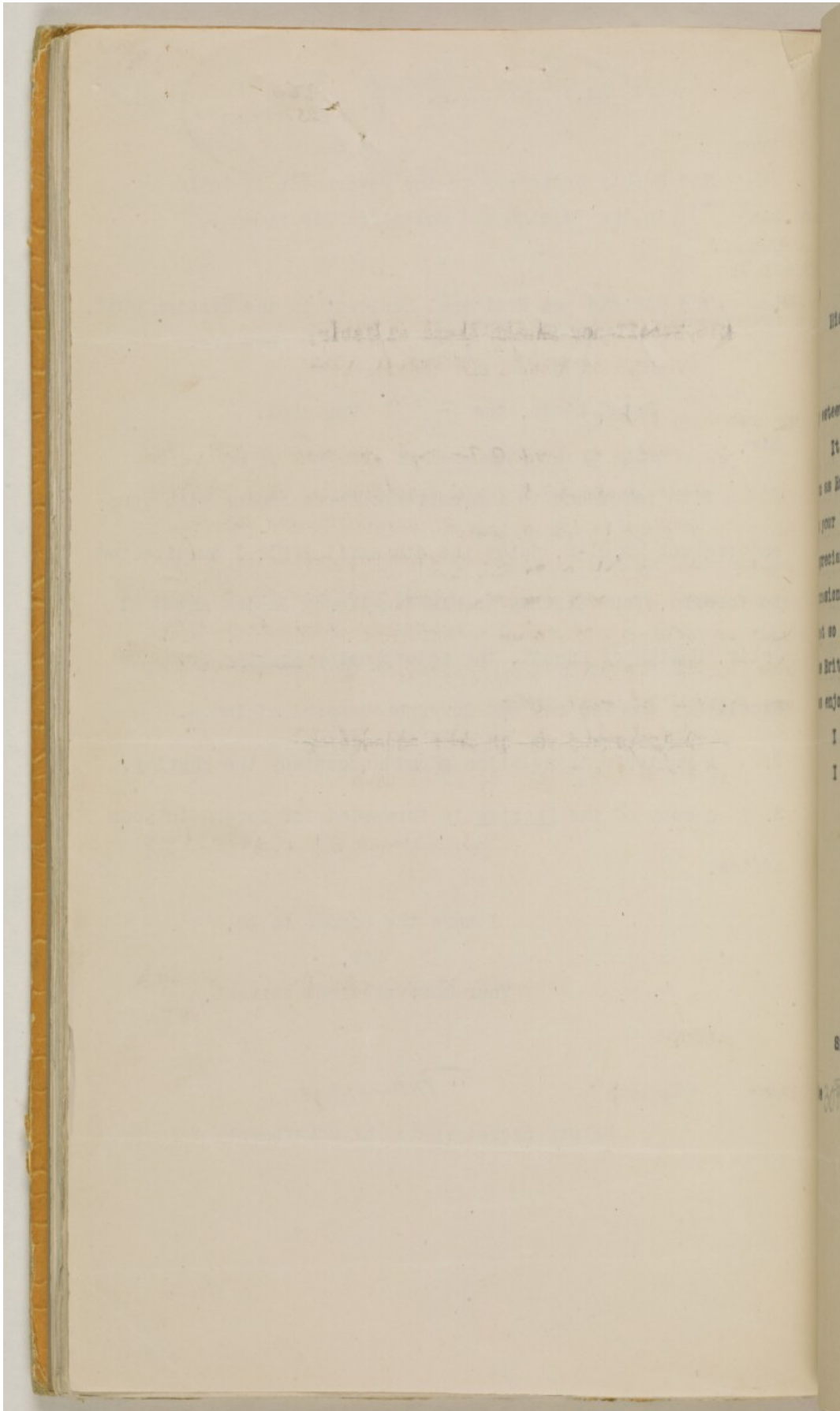
J.C. Moore
Major,
Political Agent, Kuwait.

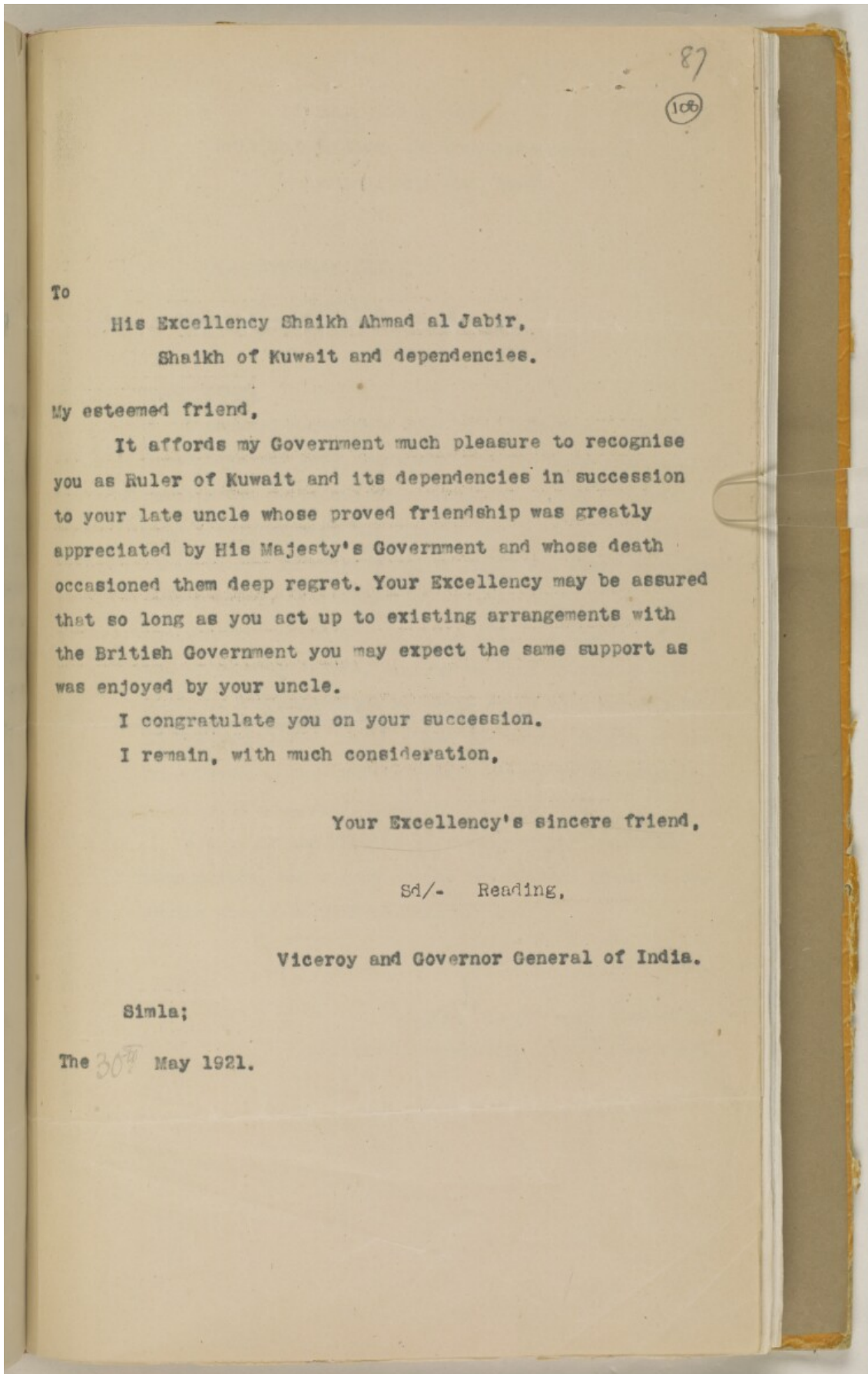
File 81/6

Copy to Political Resident, Bushire









To

His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad al Jabir,
Shaikh of Kuwait and dependencies.

My esteemed friend,

It affords my Government much pleasure to recognise you as Ruler of Kuwait and its dependencies in succession to your late uncle whose proved friendship was greatly appreciated by His Majesty's Government and whose death occasioned them deep regret. Your Excellency may be assured that so long as you act up to existing arrangements with the British Government you may expect the same support as was enjoyed by your uncle.

I congratulate you on your succession.

I remain, with much consideration,

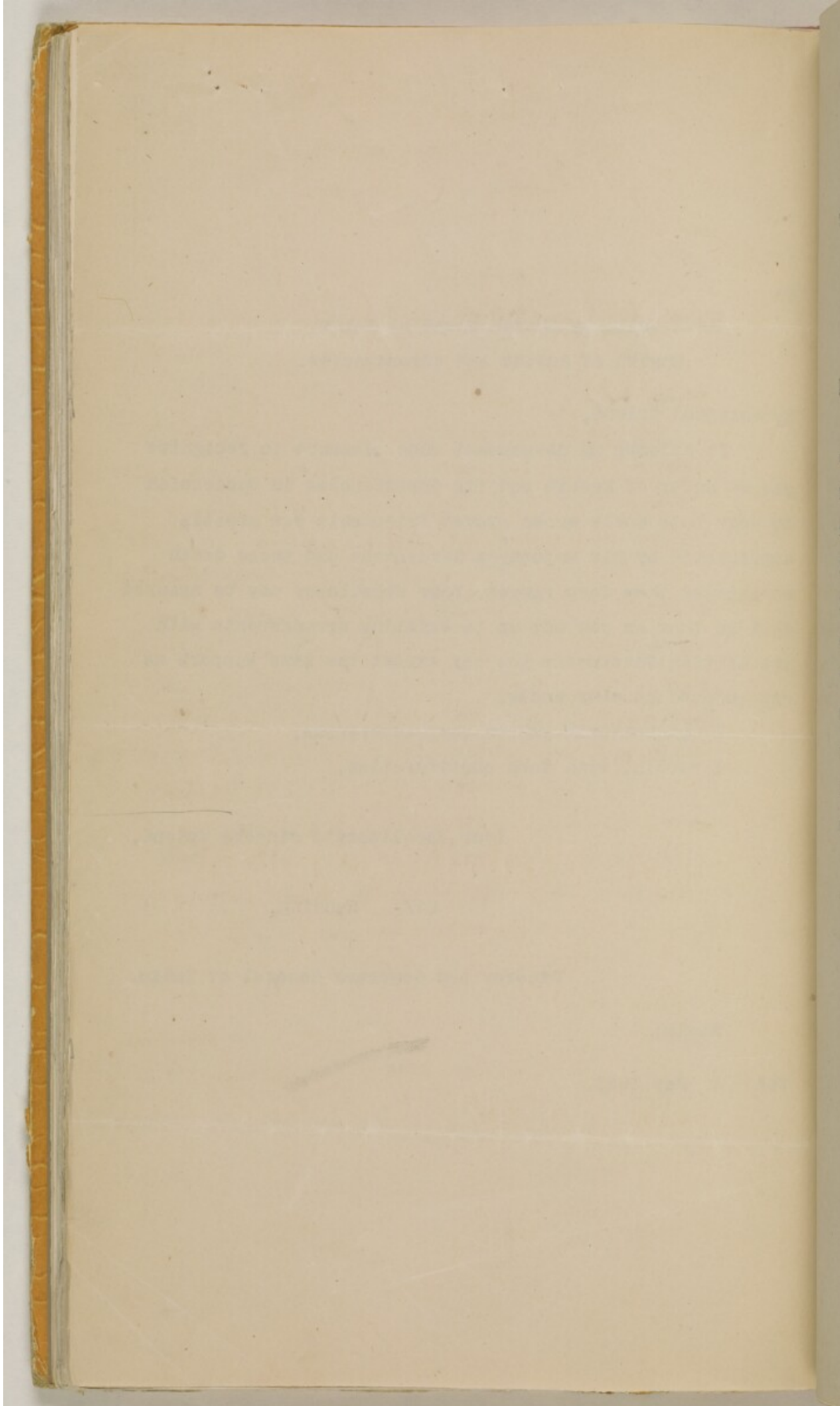
Your Excellency's sincere friend,

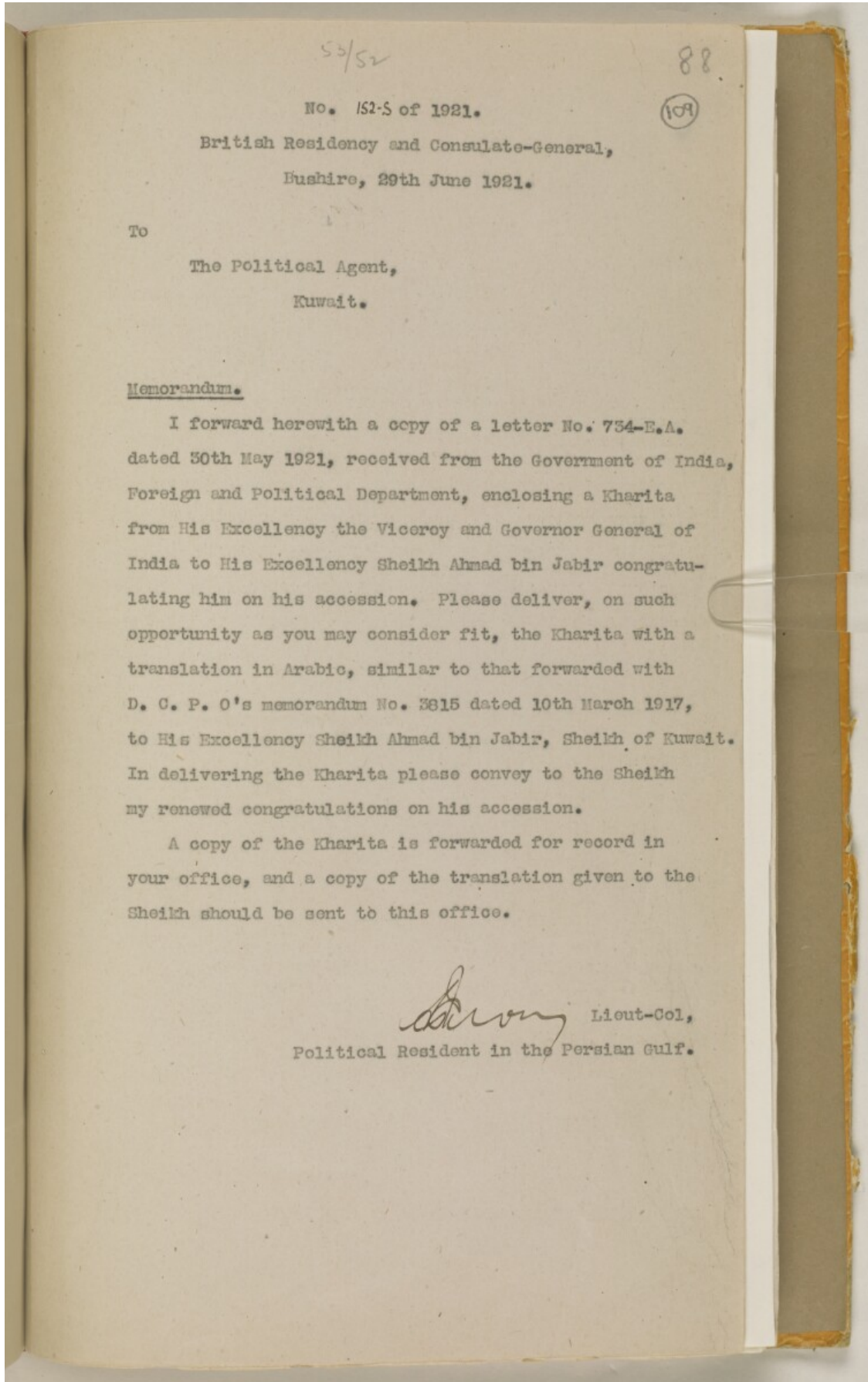
Sd/- Reading,

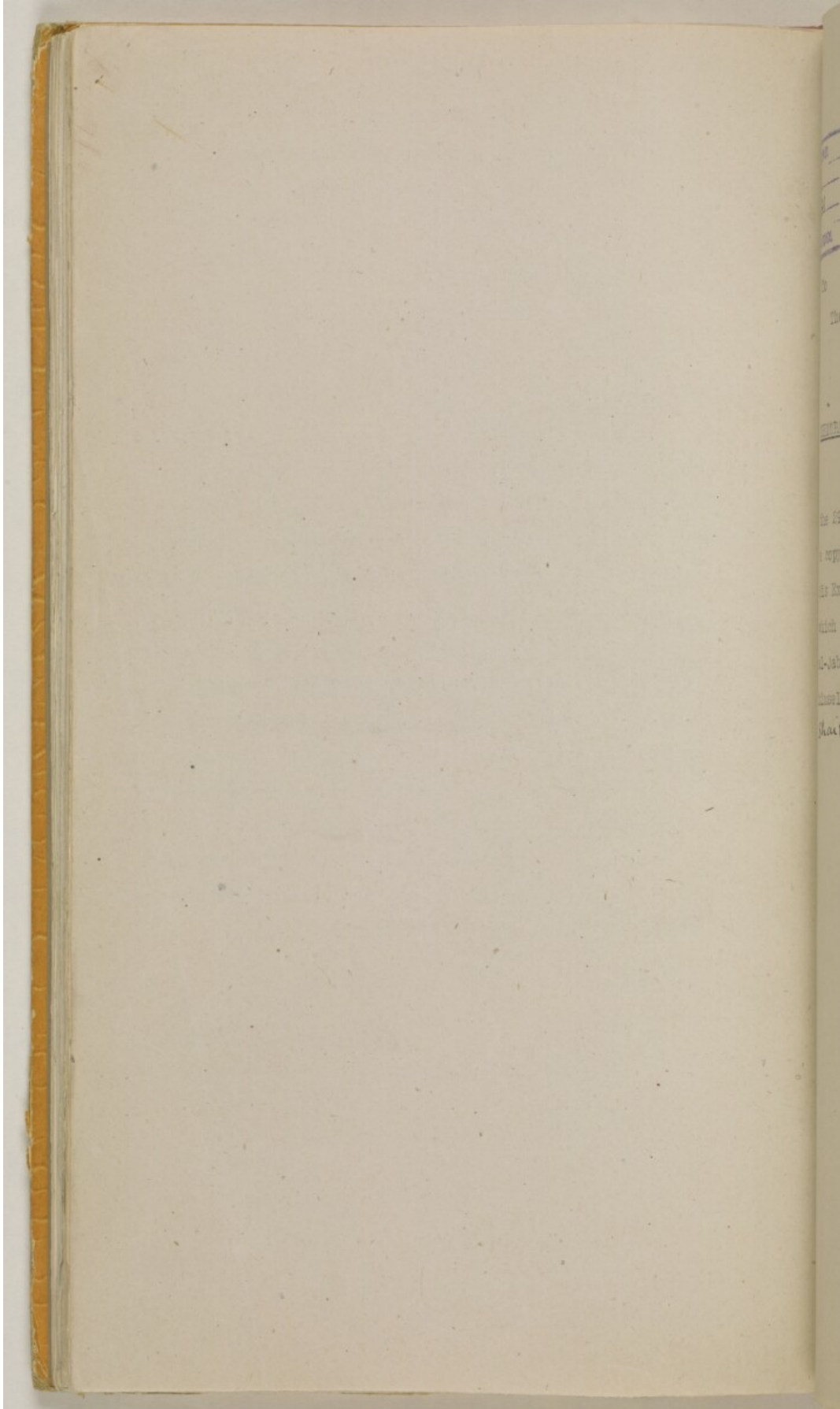
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

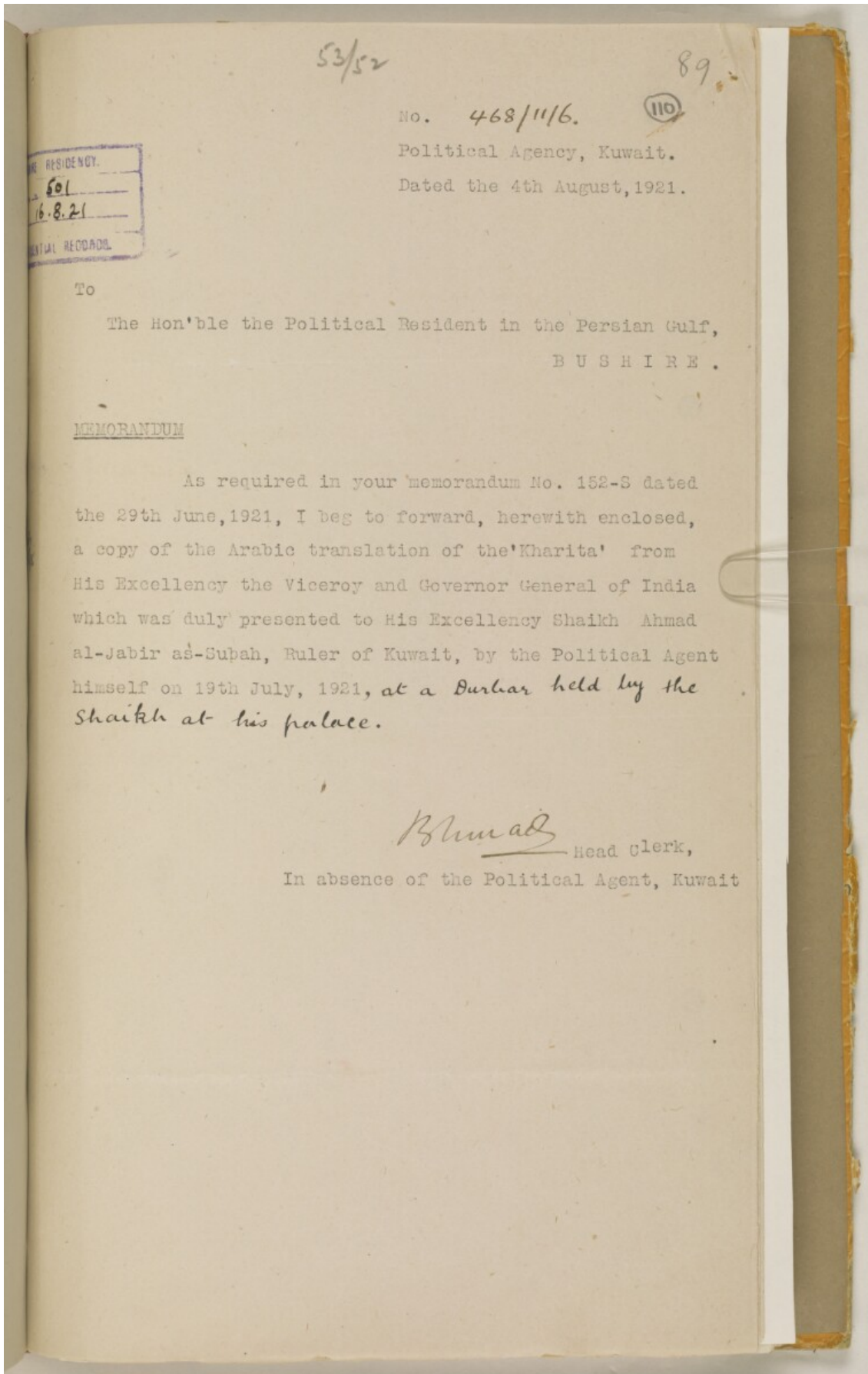
Simla;

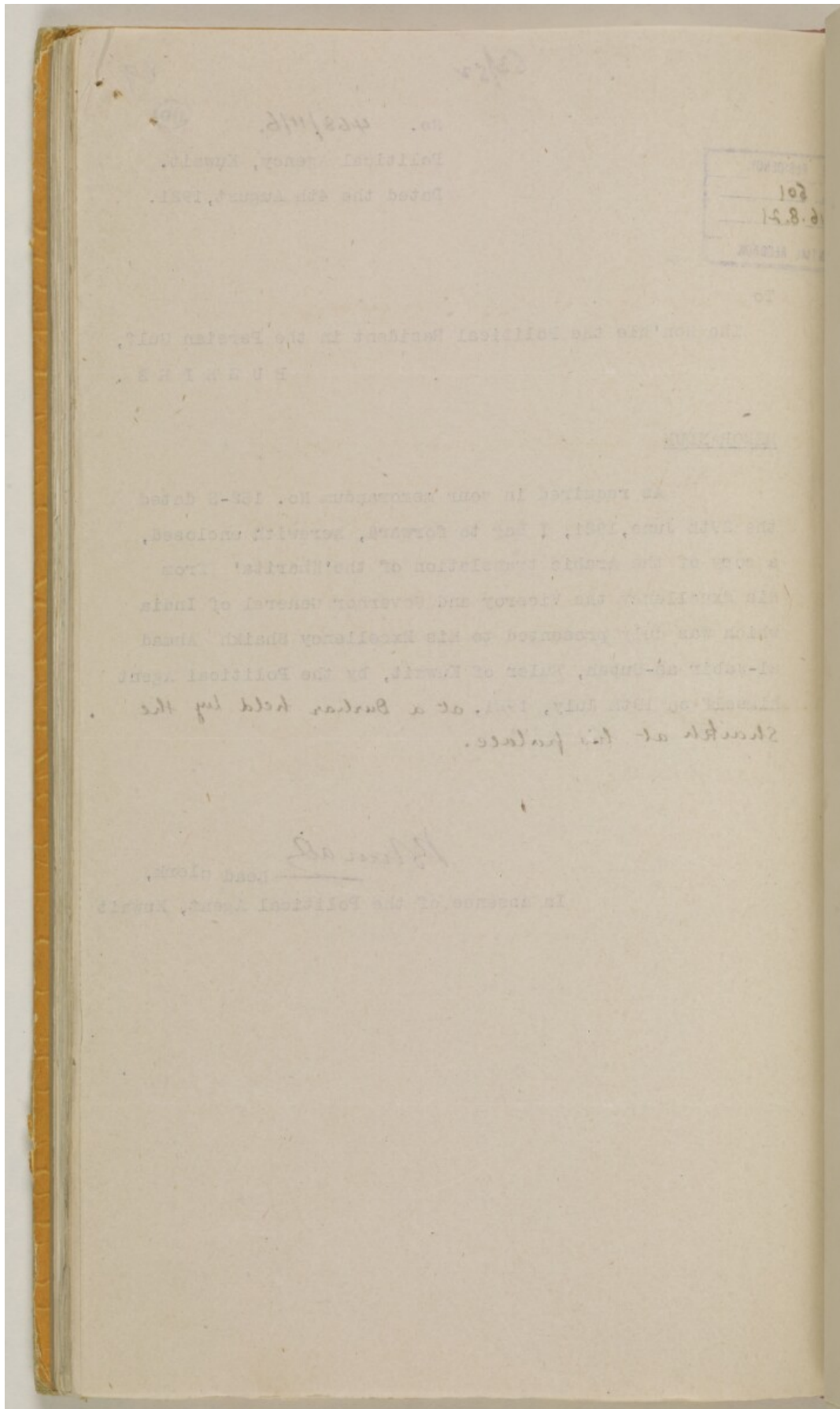
The 30th May 1921.

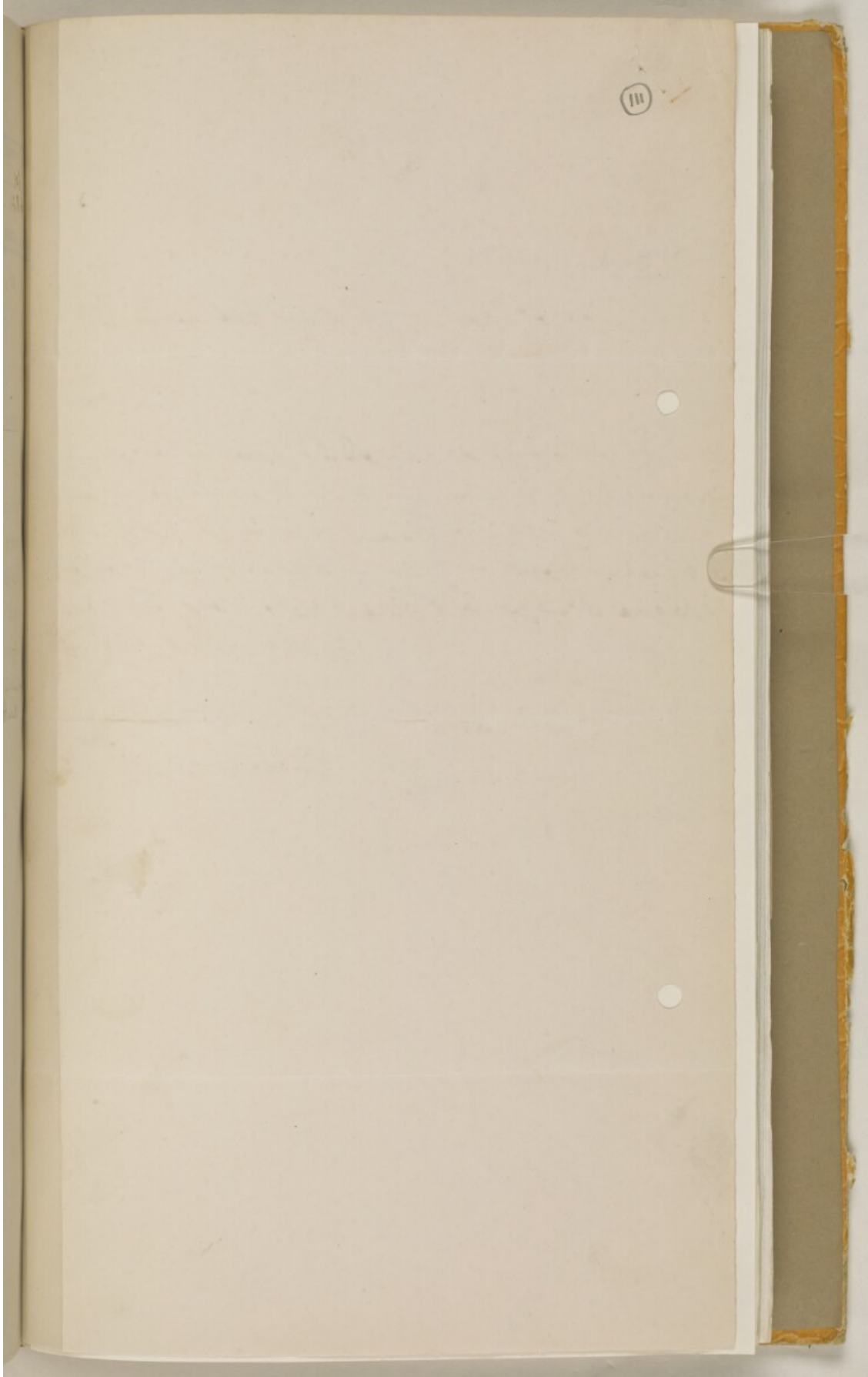














الافتح صاحب السعادة الشيخ احمد الجابر شيخ الكويت وتوابعه

صديق المكرم

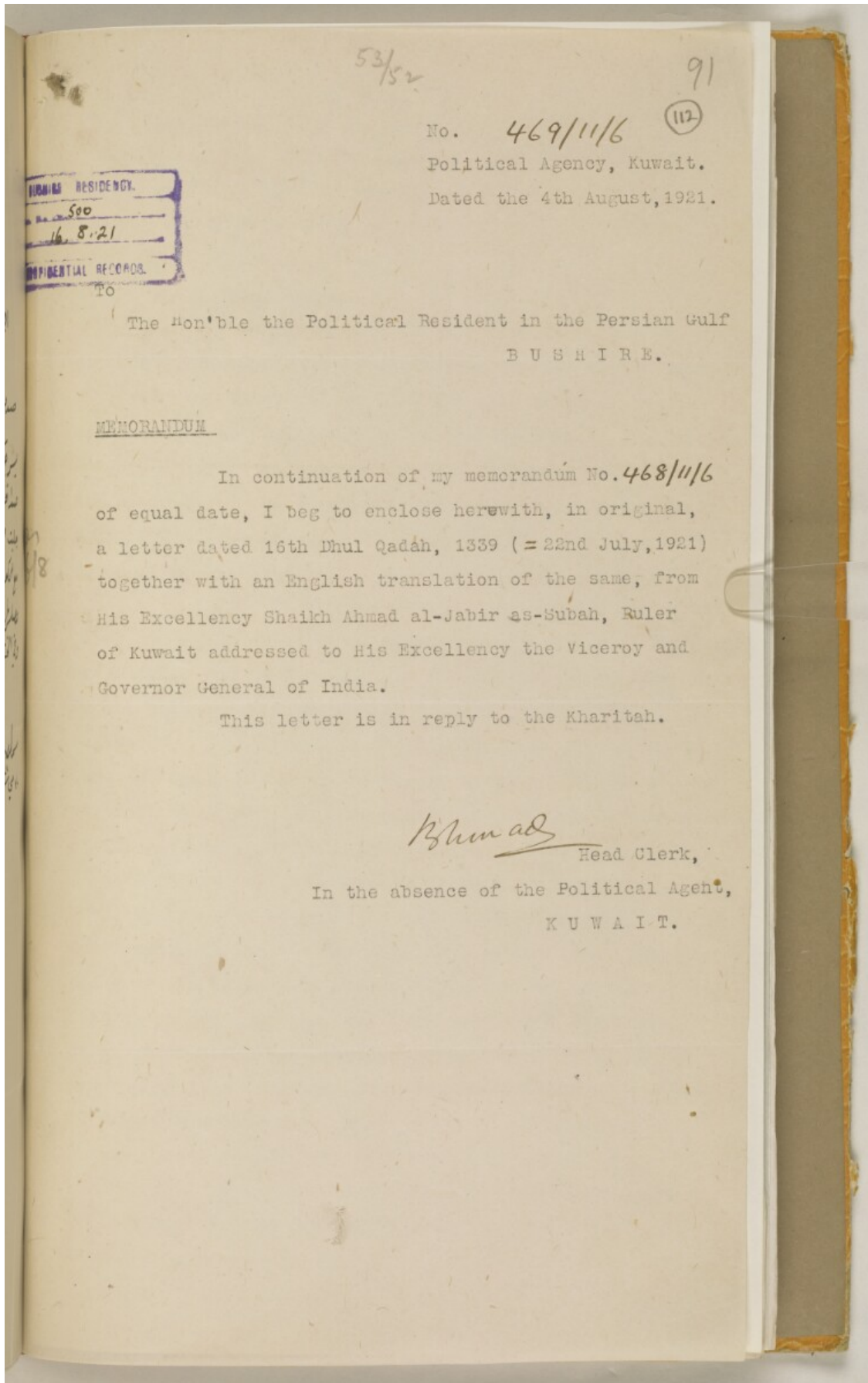
يسر حكومتنا بمدة التقديركم هاكماللكويت وتوابعه خلف المرحوم عمكم الذي
صدقته المبرهنة لحكومة جلالة الملك انت لابغاية المرام والذي وفاته
جلت راع مزيد الاسف . واكد سعادتكم بانكم ما دمتم على الحالة المحاطة
مع الحكومة البريطانية المفضلة فانكم انشاء الله تحصلون المساعدة كالتي
حصلتم عمكم المرحوم . واقدم سعادتكم فائق الترخيب على هذه الخلافة
وفي الختام لذلك بمزيد الاهتمام .

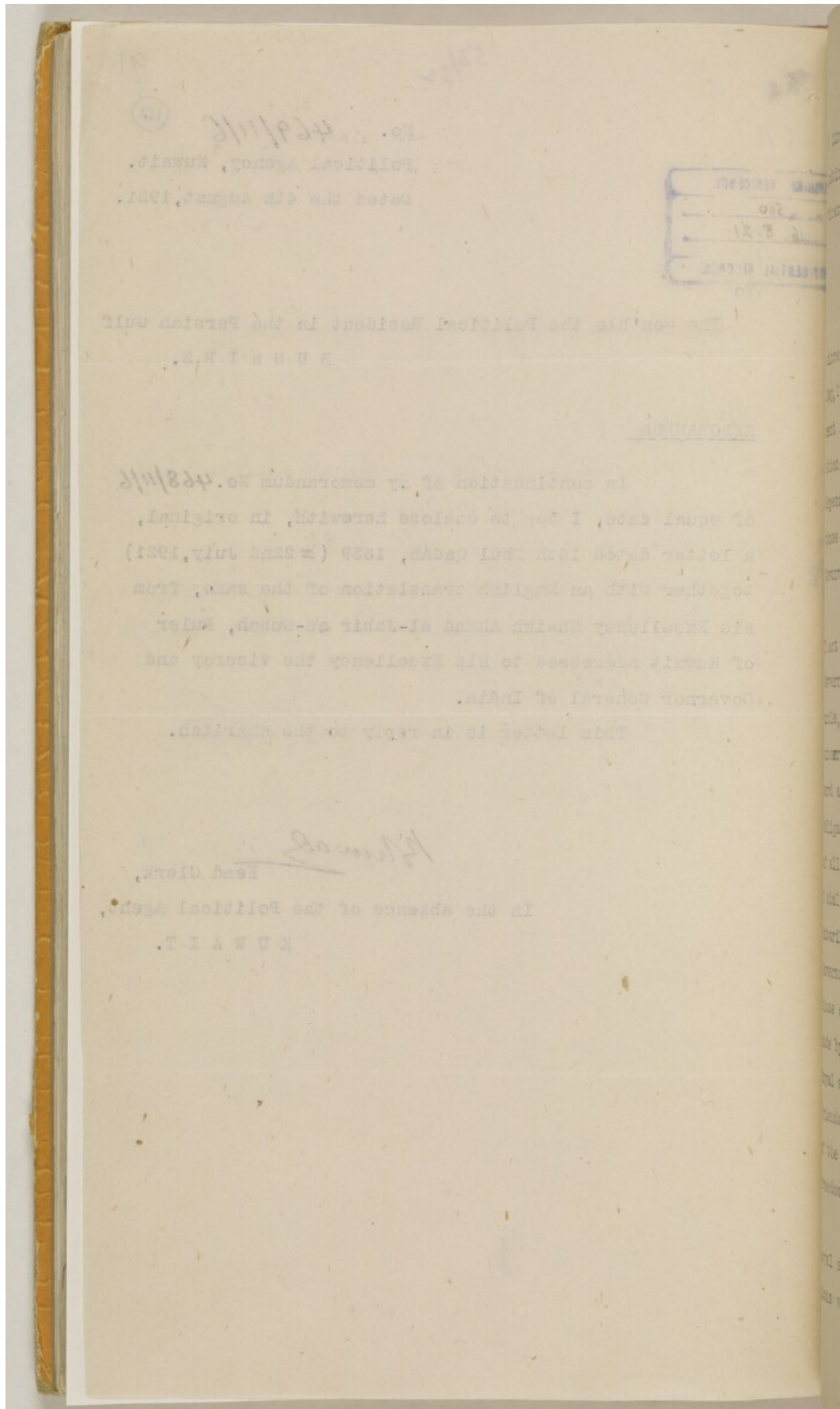
المحب المخلص سعادتكم

سلكه
٢٠ مي ١٤٣٢ هـ الموافق ٢٢ رمضان ١٤٣٢ هـ

امضاء . اللورد ريدن

نائب جلالة الملك وحاكم الهند العام







92
(113)
Translation of a letter dated 16th Dhul-Qadah, 1339
(22nd July, 1921) from His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad al-
Jabir as-Subah, Ruler of Kuwait, to His Excellency the
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

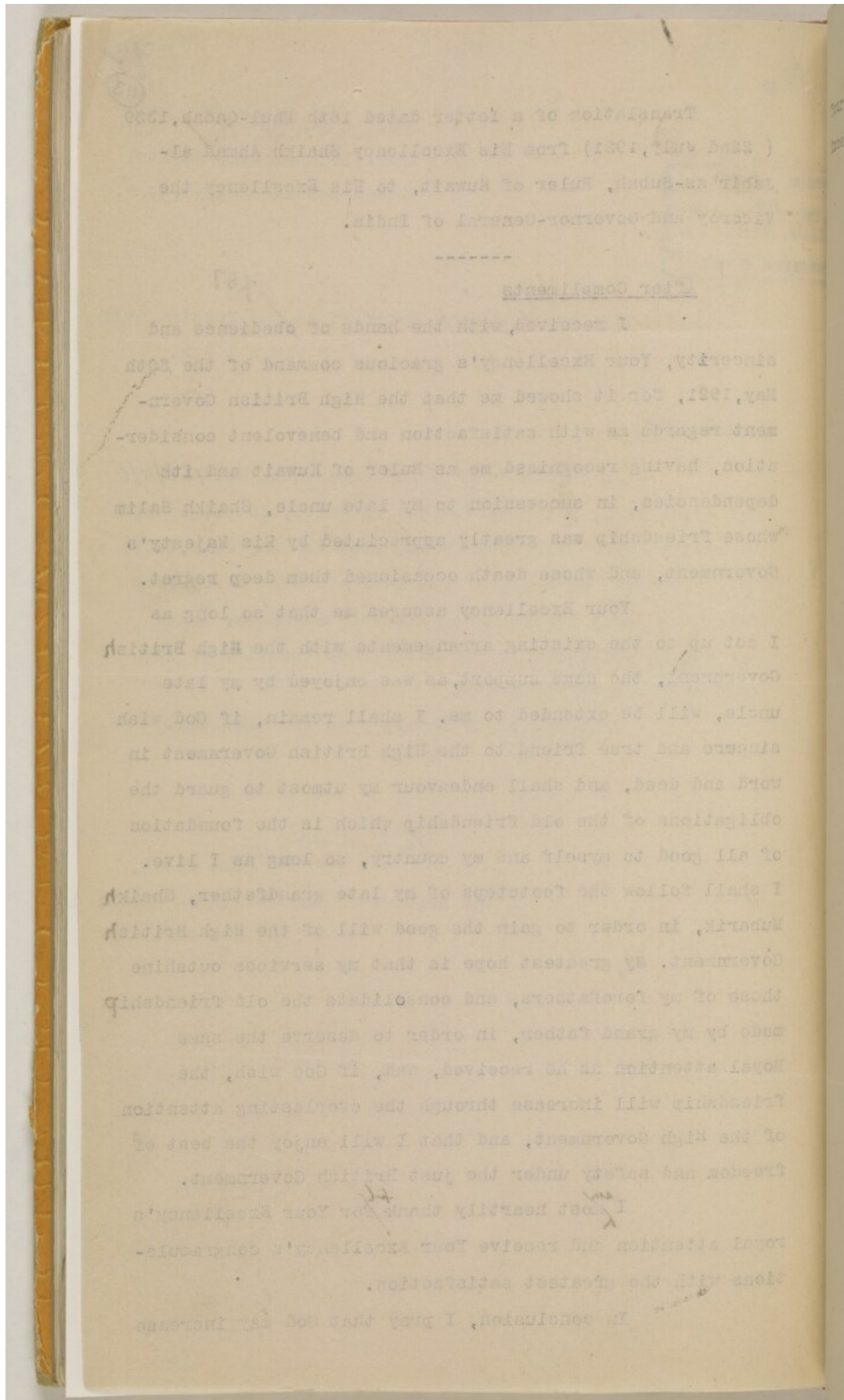
After Compliments 187

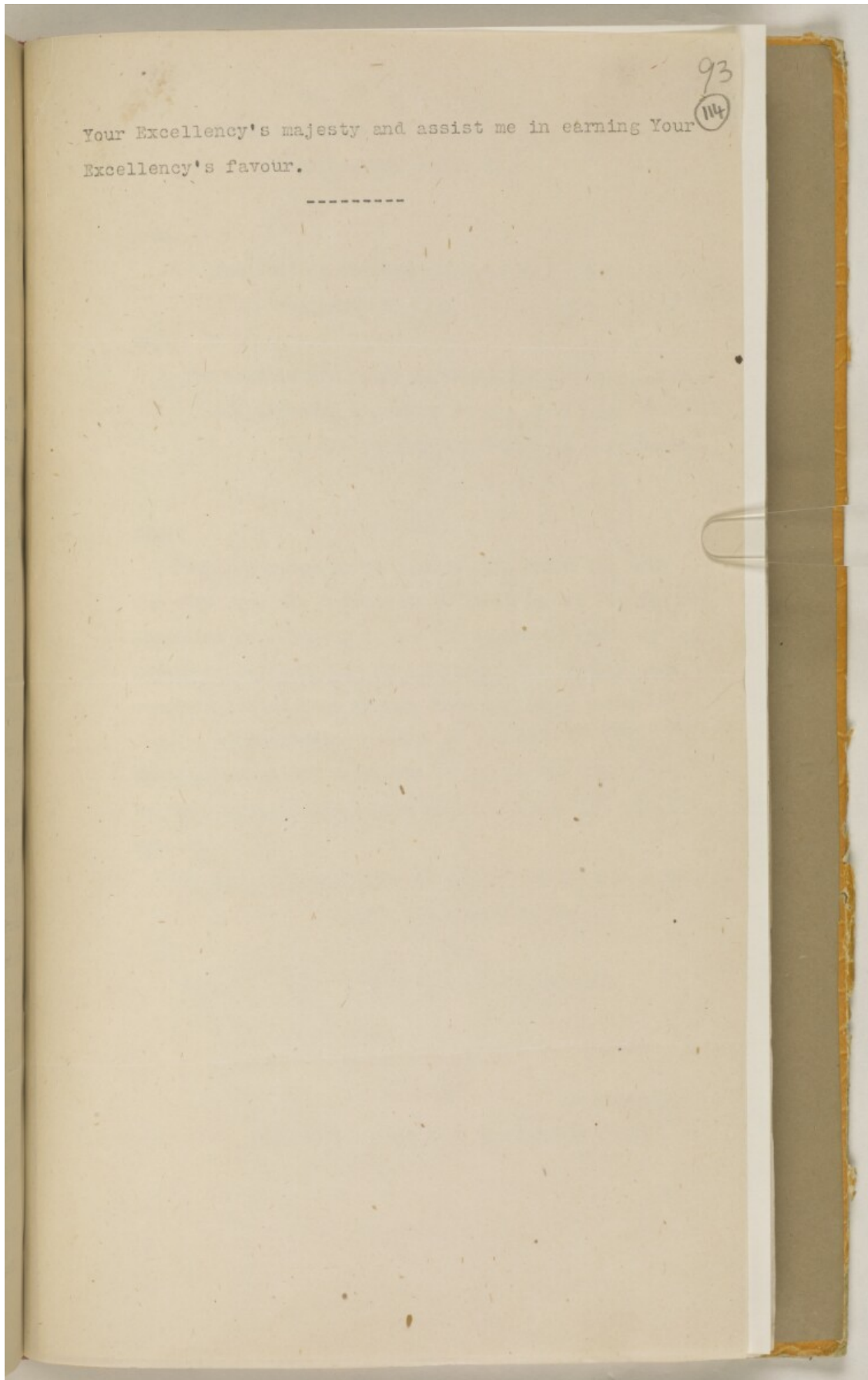
I received, with the hands of obedience and
sincerity, Your Excellency's gracious command of the 30th
May, 1921, for it showed me that the High British Govern-
ment regards me with satisfaction and benevolent consider-
ation, having recognised me as Ruler of Kuwait and its
dependencies, in succession to my late uncle, Shaikh Salim
whose friendship was greatly appreciated by His Majesty's
Government, and whose death occasioned them deep regret.

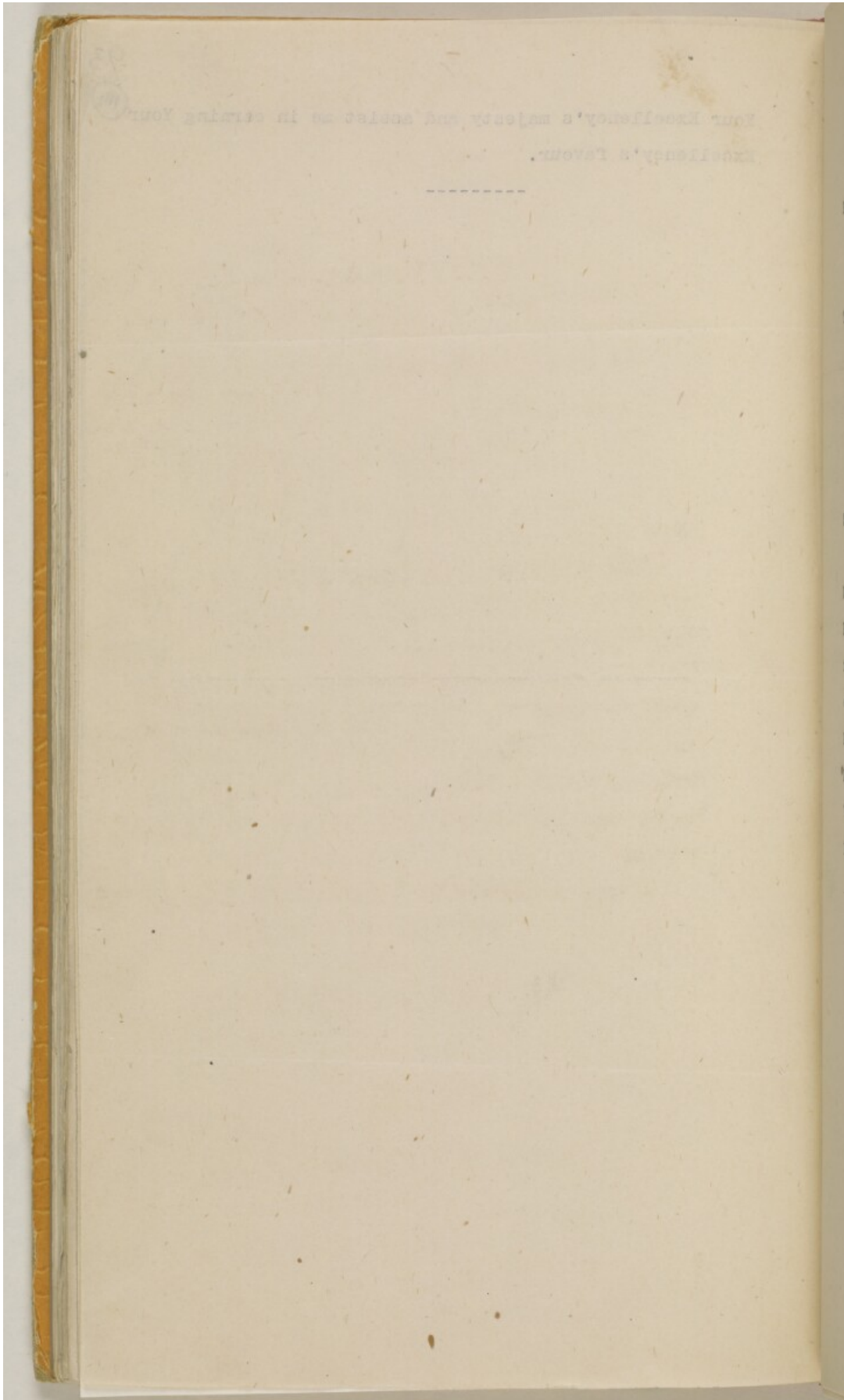
Your Excellency assures me that so long as
I act up to the existing arrangements with the High British
Government, the same support, as was enjoyed by my late
uncle, will be extended to me. I shall remain, if God wish
sincere and true friend to the High British Government in
word and deed, and shall endeavour my utmost to guard the
obligations of the old friendship which is the foundation
of all good to myself and my country, so long as I live.
I shall follow the footsteps of my late grandfather, Shaikh
Mubarik, in order to gain the good will of the High British
Government. My greatest hope is that my services outshine
those of my forefathers, and consolidate the old friendship
made by my grand father, in order to deserve the same
Royal attention as he received, and, if God wish, the
friendship will increase through the everlasting attention
of the High Government, and that I will enjoy the best of
freedom and safety under the just British Government.

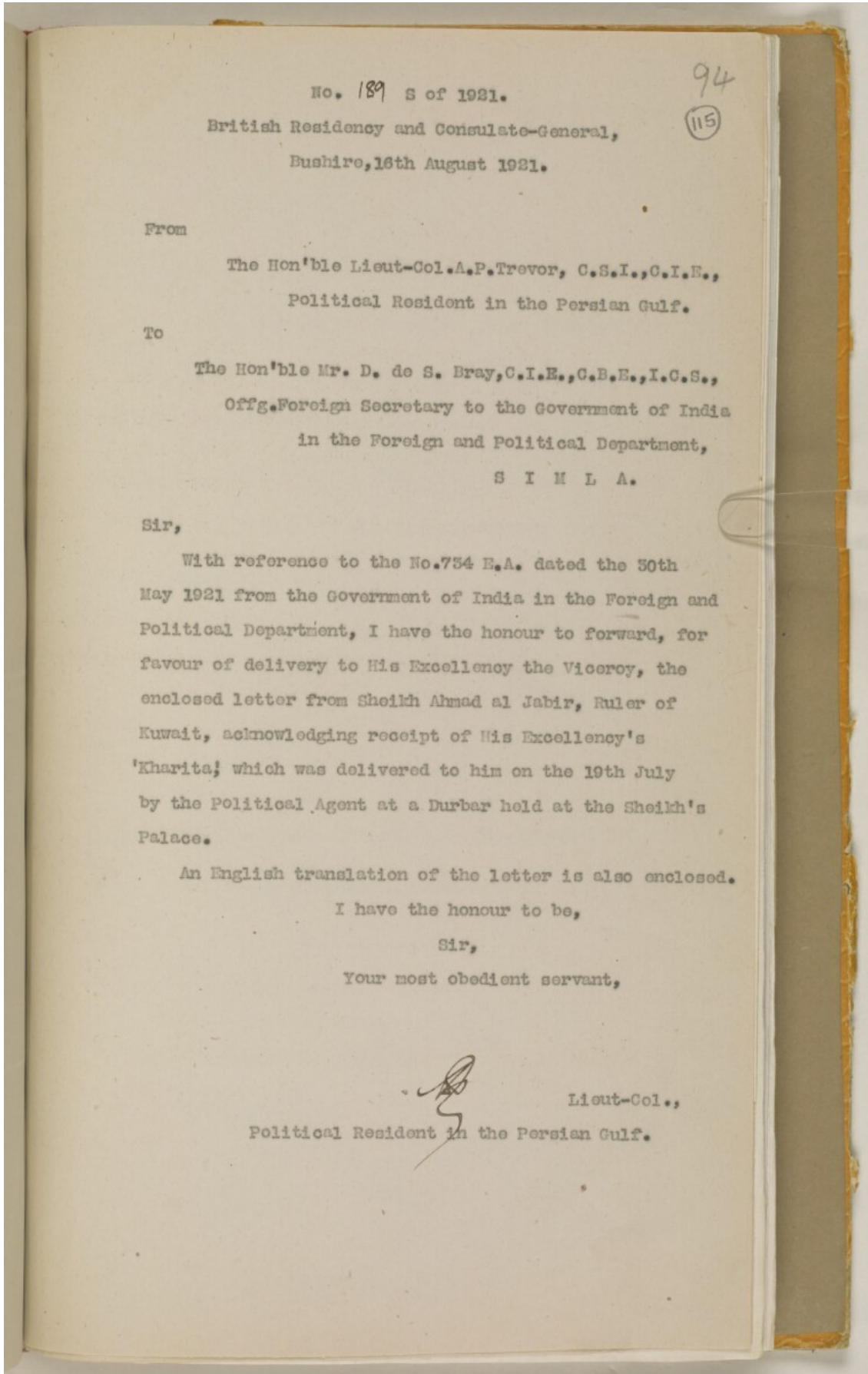
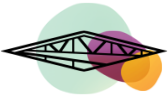
I ^{am} most heartily thank ^{ful} for Your Excellency's
royal attention and receive Your Excellency's congratula-
tions with the greatest satisfaction.

In conclusion, I pray that God may increase









No. 189 S of 1921.

British Residency and Consulate-General,
Bushire, 16th August 1921.

From

The Hon'ble Lieut-Col. A.P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

The Hon'ble Mr. D. de S. Bray, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.,
Offg. Foreign Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign and Political Department,

S I M L A.

Sir,

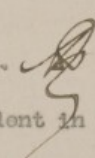
With reference to the No. 754 E.A. dated the 30th
May 1921 from the Government of India in the Foreign and
Political Department, I have the honour to forward, for
favour of delivery to His Excellency the Viceroy, the
enclosed letter from Sheikh Ahmad al Jabir, Ruler of
Kuwait, acknowledging receipt of His Excellency's
'Kharita' which was delivered to him on the 19th July
by the Political Agent at a Durbar held at the Sheikh's
Palace.

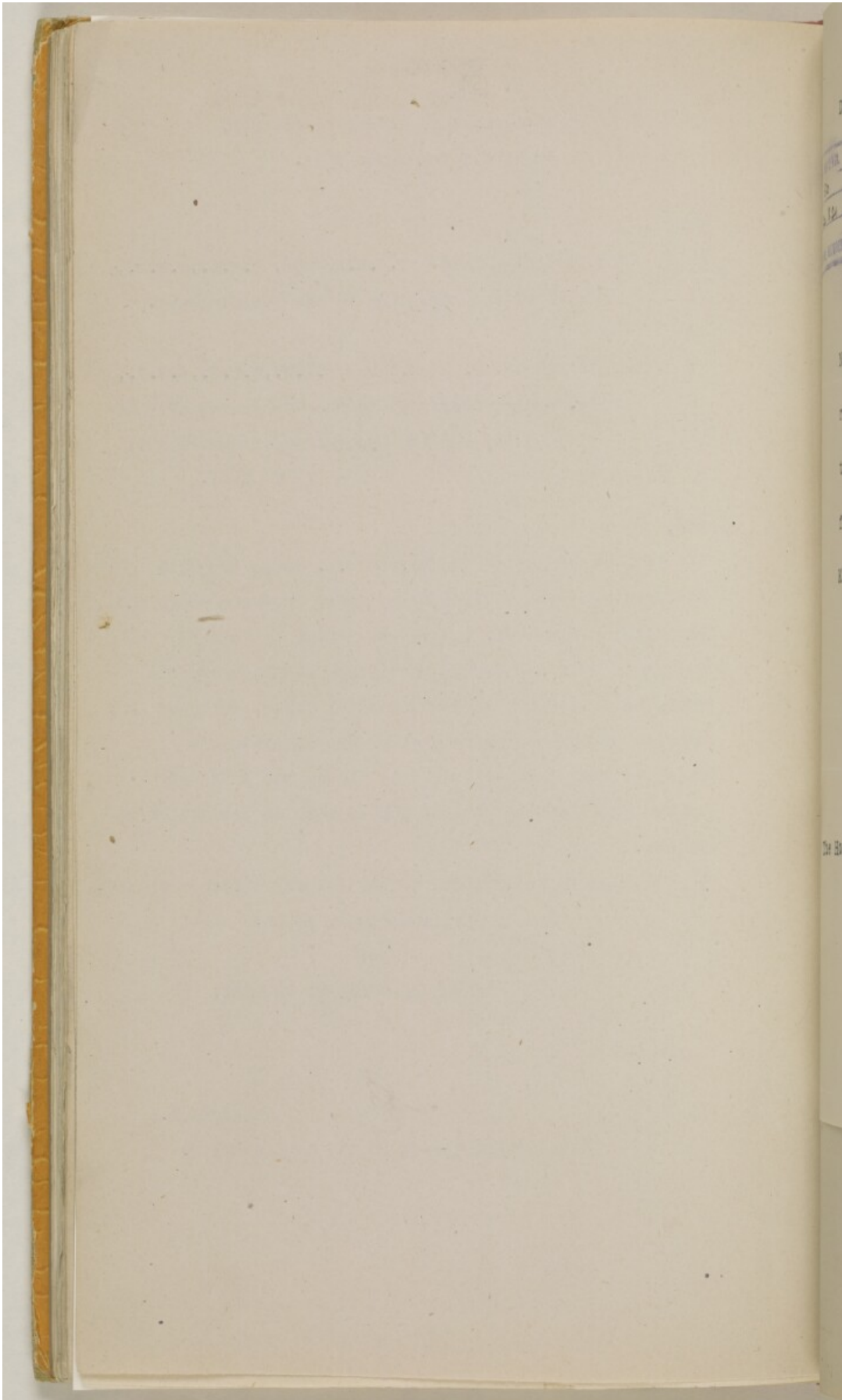
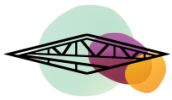
An English translation of the letter is also enclosed.

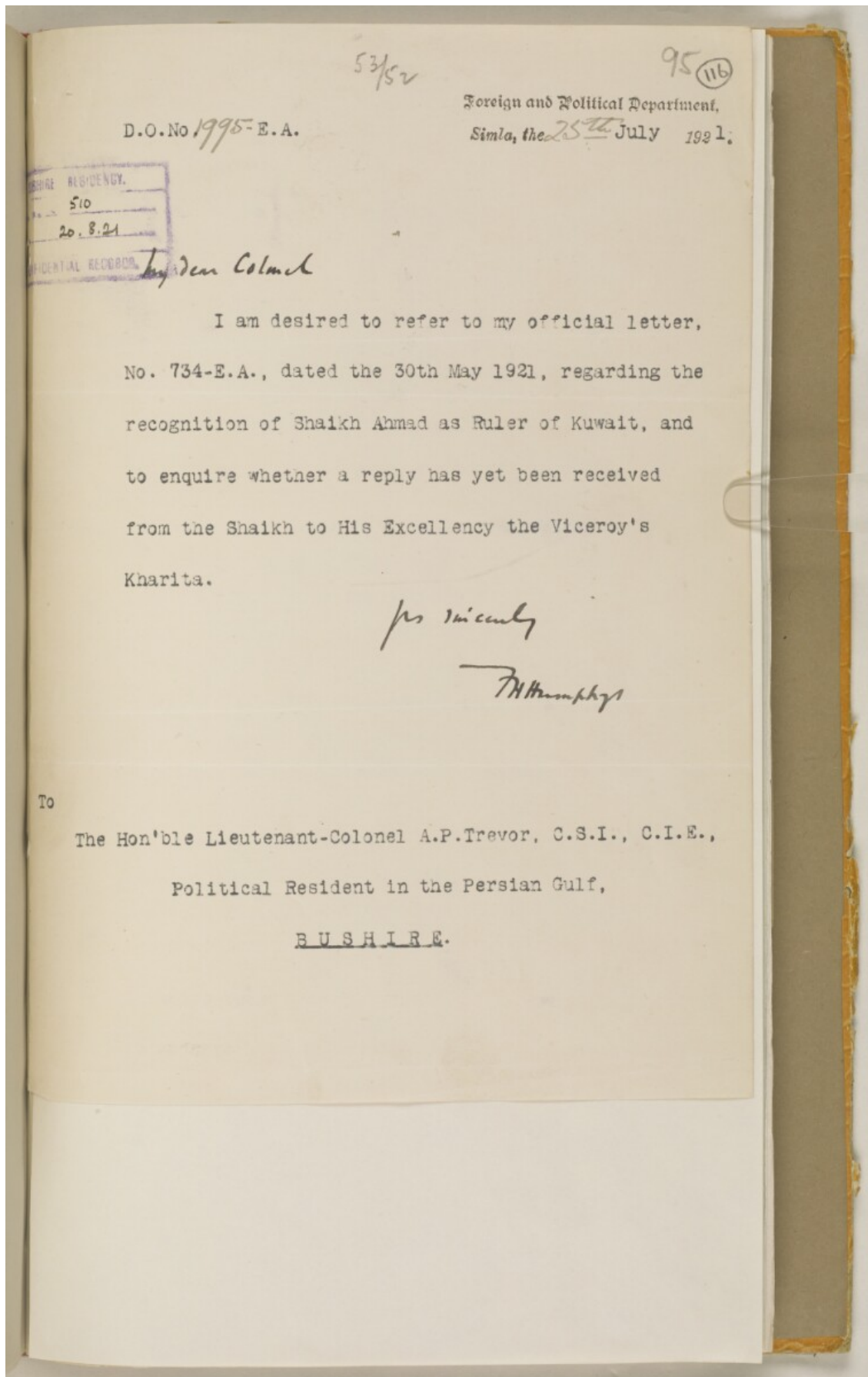
I have the honour to be,

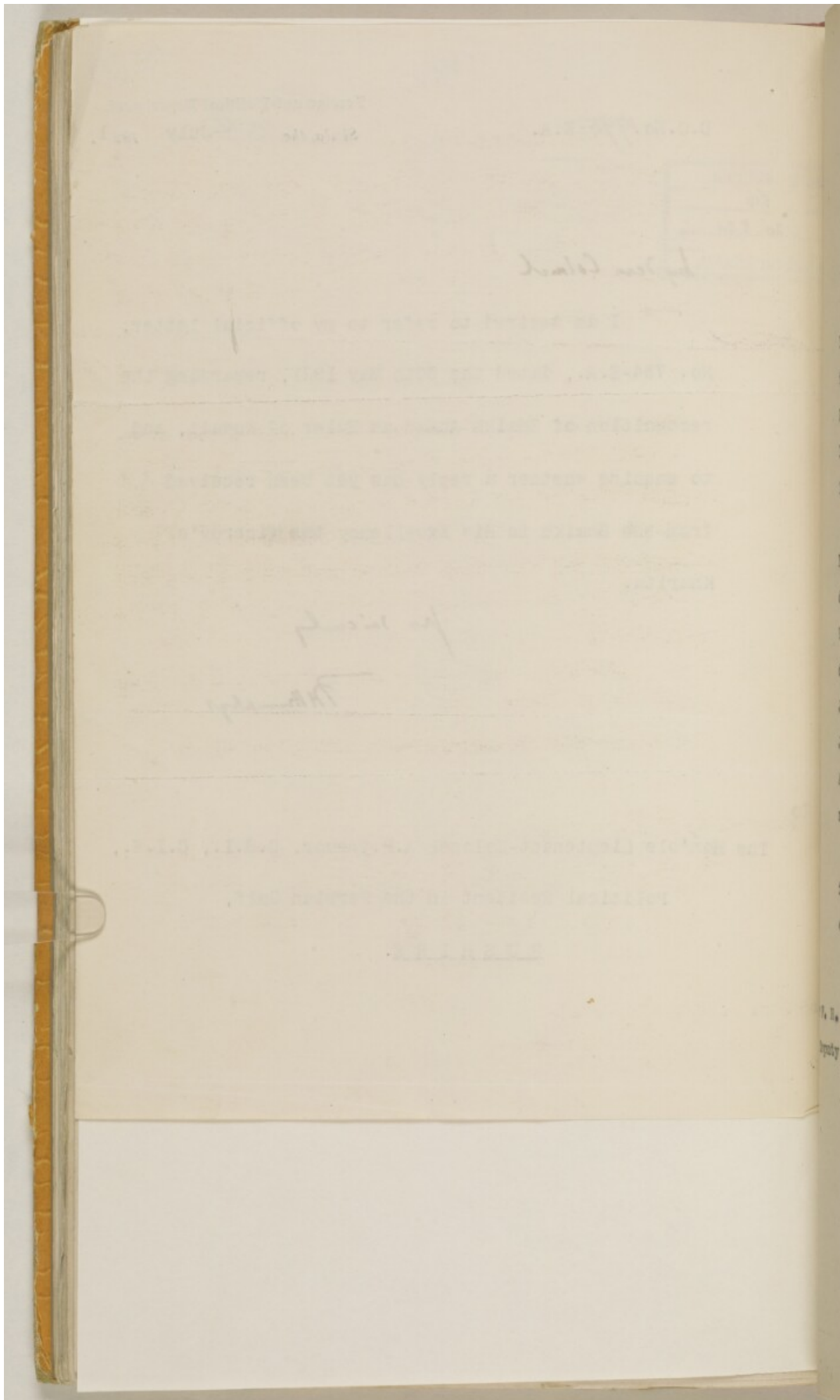
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,


Lieut-Col.,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.









The Residency,

Bushire, 20th August 1921.

96
(117)

With reference to your demi-official letter No. 1995 E.A. dated the 25th July (received 20th August), the reply from the Sheikh of Kuwait to His Excellency the Viceroy's Kharita was forwarded to the Government of India by the last mail under cover of my letter No. 189-S dated the 16th August.

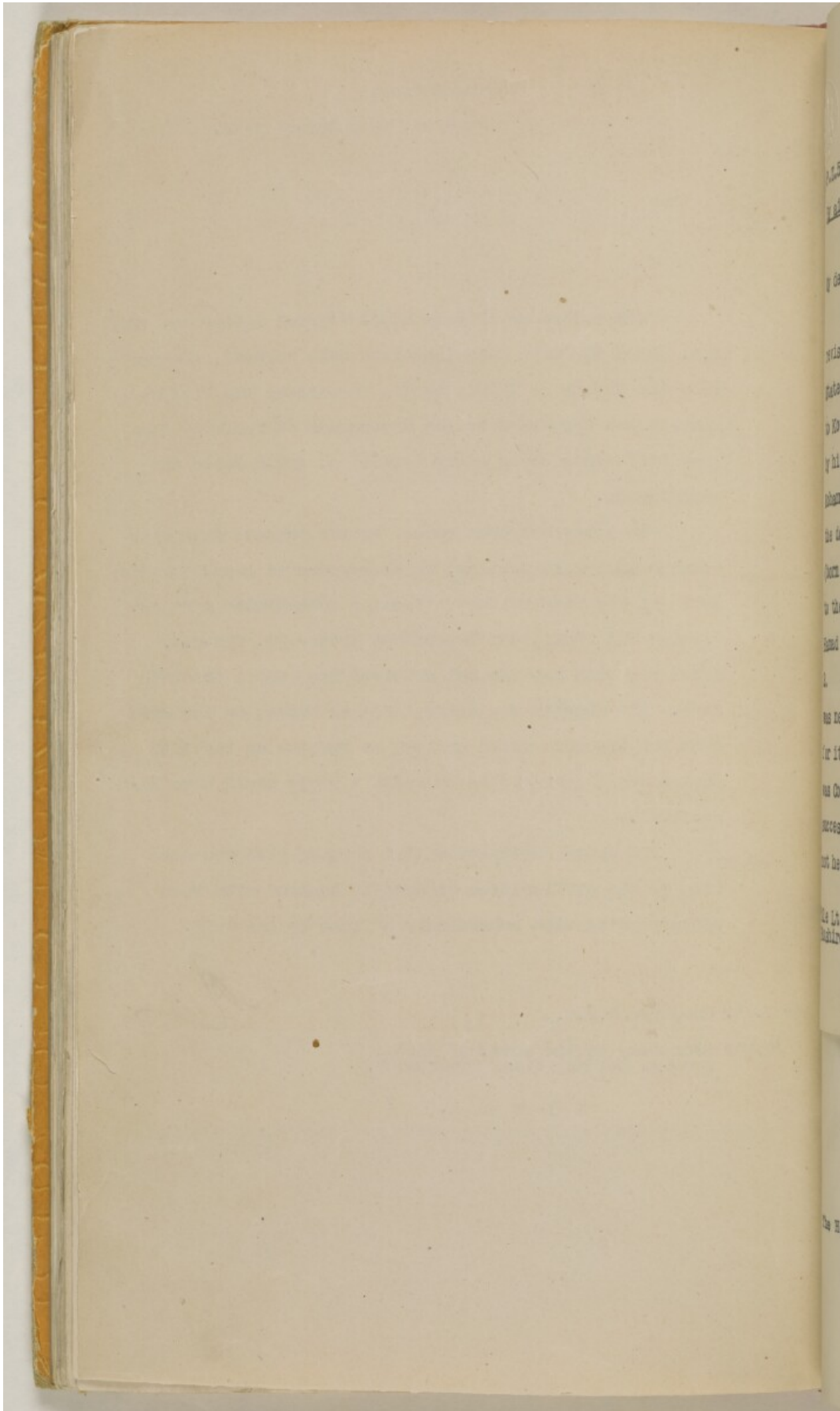
The delay has been caused by the present irregular Persian Gulf mail service, which renders it impossible to deal quickly with matters affecting subordinate offices. Foreign and Political Department letter No. 754-E.A. dated the 30th May was not received here until the 25th June. The Kharita was transmitted to Kuwait on the 29th June but the mail which arrived at Bushire on the 16th August was the first ship by which a reply could have been received.

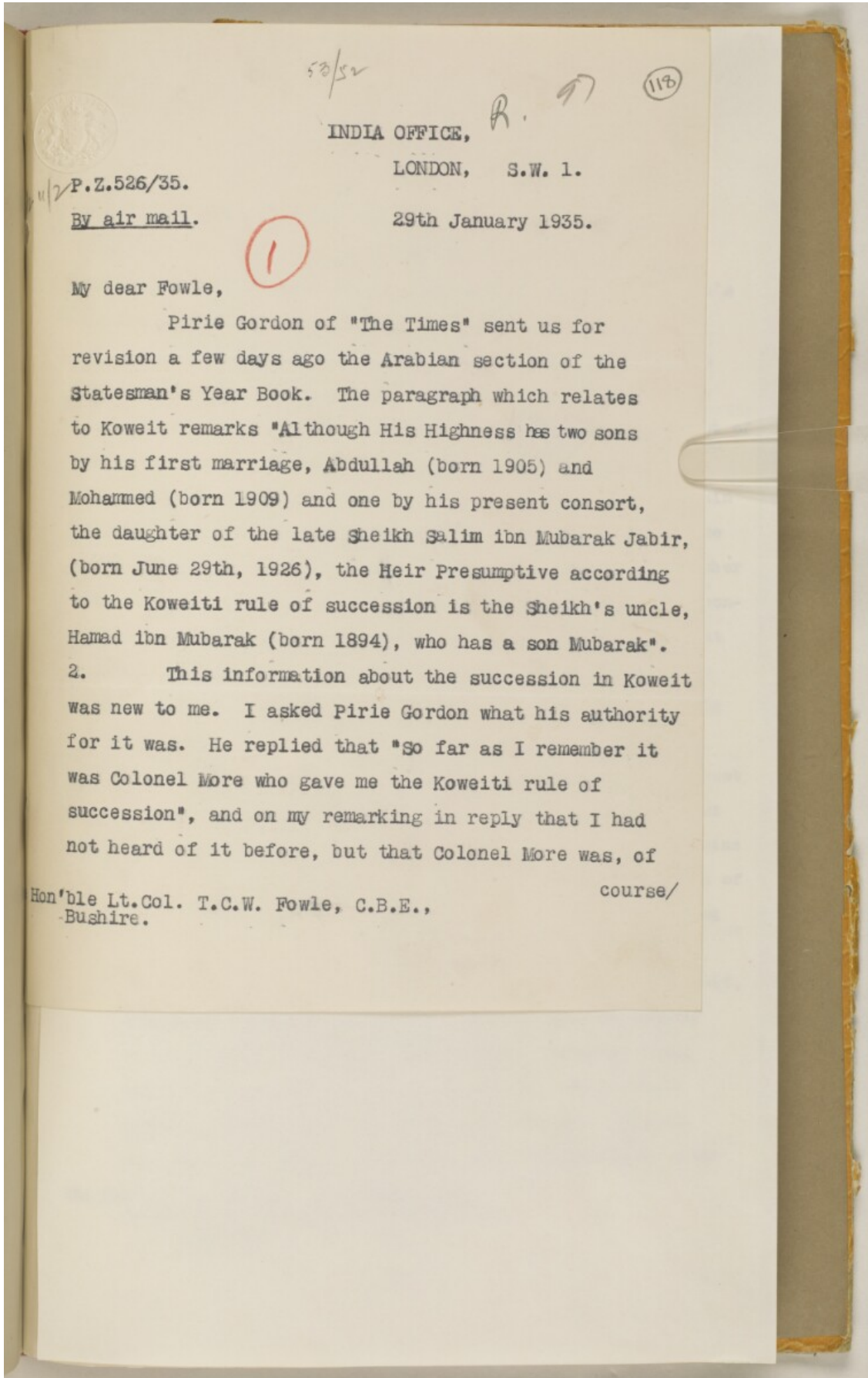
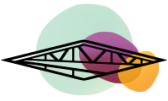
The above explanation will perhaps give you some idea of the difficulties we have to contend with when corresponding with subordinate offices in the Gulf.

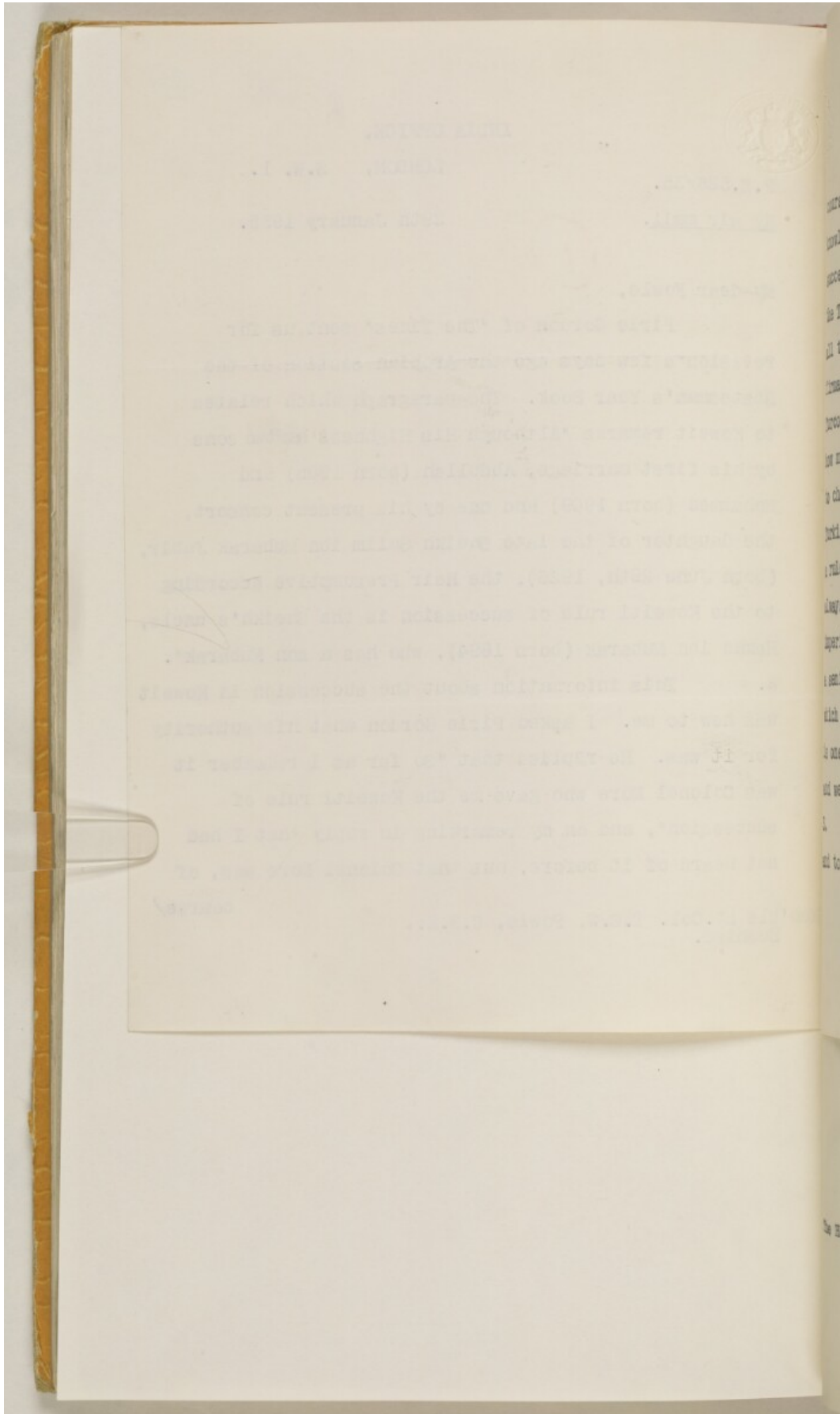
Major F. H. Humphrys C.I.E.,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Foreign and Political Department,

S I M L A.









- 2 -

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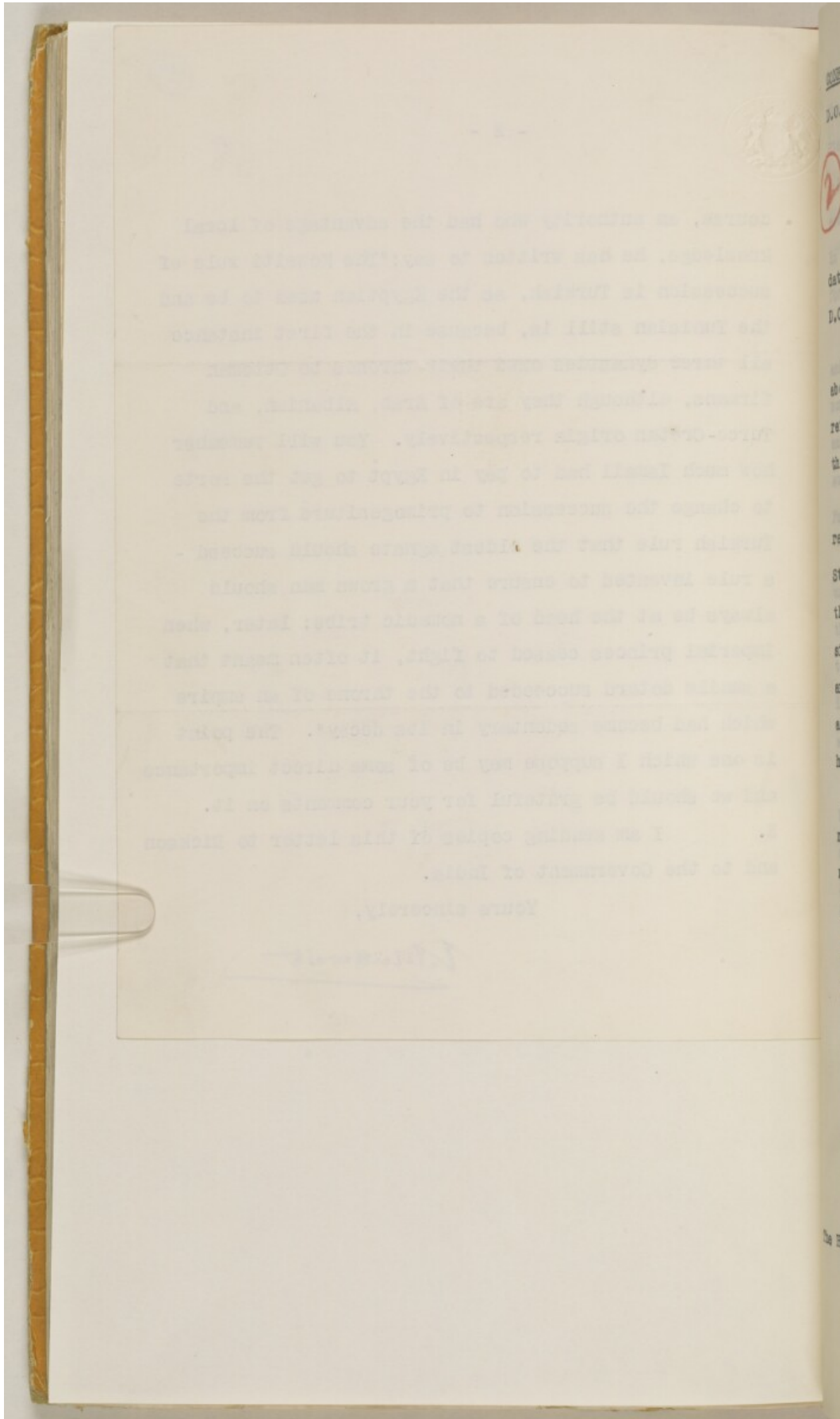
98

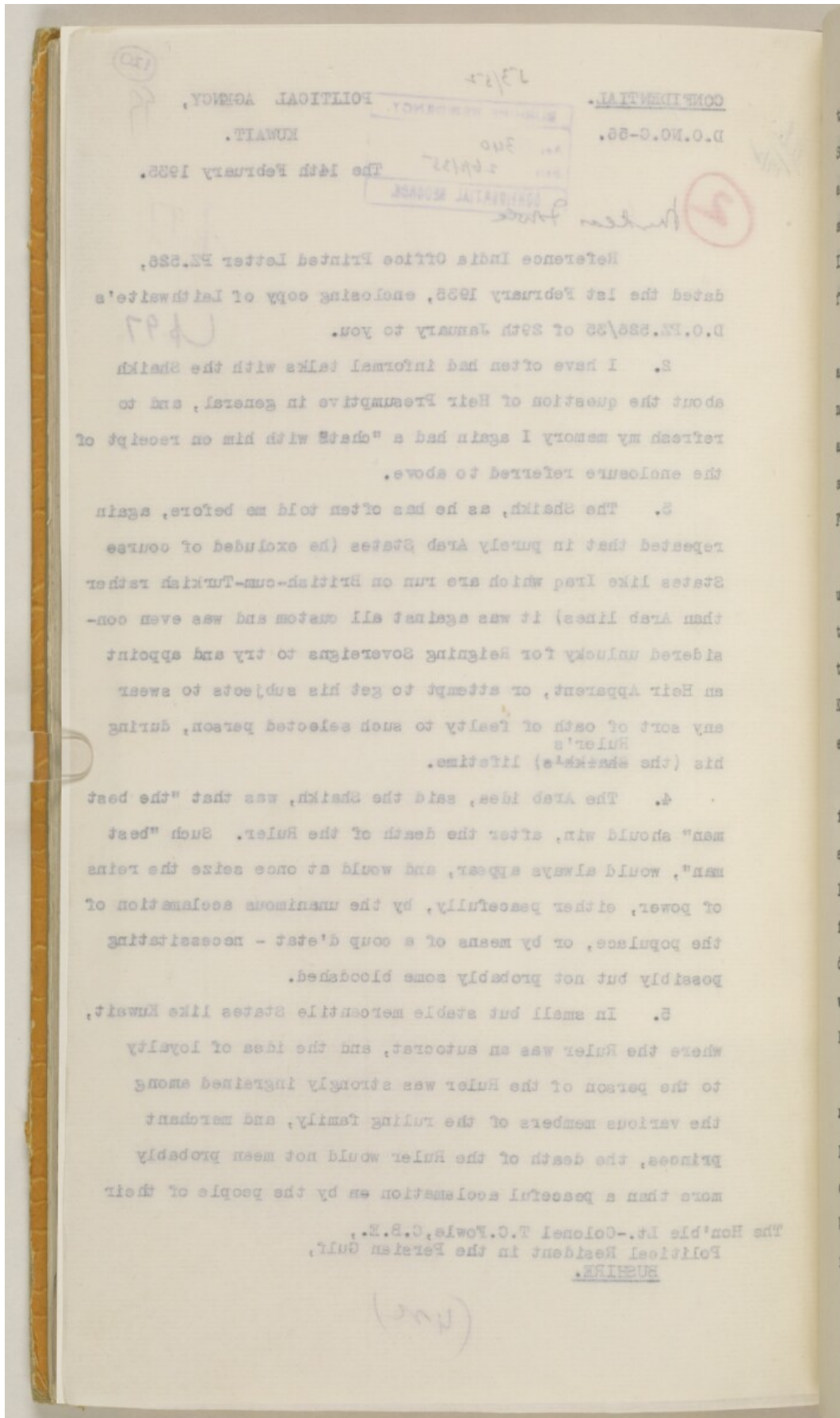
course, an authority who had the advantage of local knowledge, he has written to say: "The Koweiti rule of succession is Turkish, as the Egyptian used to be and the Tunisian still is, because in the first instance all three dynasties owed their thrones to Ottoman firmans, although they are of Arab, Albanian, and Turco-Cretan origin respectively. You will remember how much Ismail had to pay in Egypt to get the Porte to change the succession to primogeniture from the Turkish rule that the eldest agnate should succeed - a rule invented to ensure that a grown man should always be at the head of a nomadic tribe: later, when imperial princes ceased to fight, it often meant that a senile dotard succeeded to the throne of an empire which had become sedentary in its decay". The point is one which I suppose may be of some direct importance and we should be grateful for your comments on it.

3. I am sending copies of this letter to Dickson and to the Government of India.

Yours sincerely,

L. J. Laithe







- 2 -

their new selected Shaikh. In larger and less civilized States like Saudiyeh, there will almost invariably be a proper "bust up" on the death of the sovereign, until such time as the next "strong man" appears and "makes good!" In other words revolution and chaos will be the order for a time.

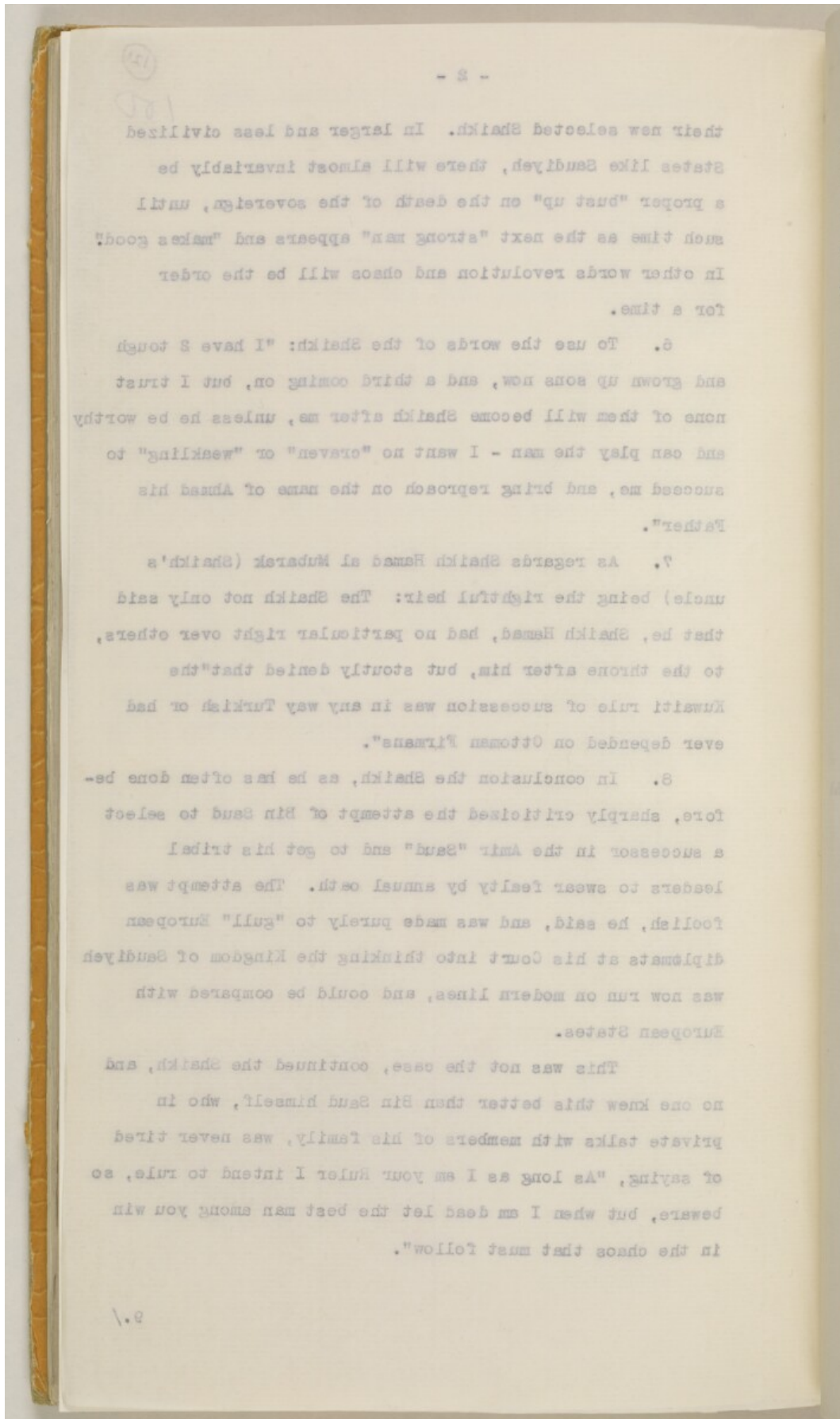
6. To use the words of the Shaikh: "I have 2 tough and grown up sons now, and a third coming on, but I trust none of them will become Shaikh after me, unless he be worthy and can play the man - I want no "craven" or "weakling" to succeed me, and bring reproach on the name of Ahmad his Father".

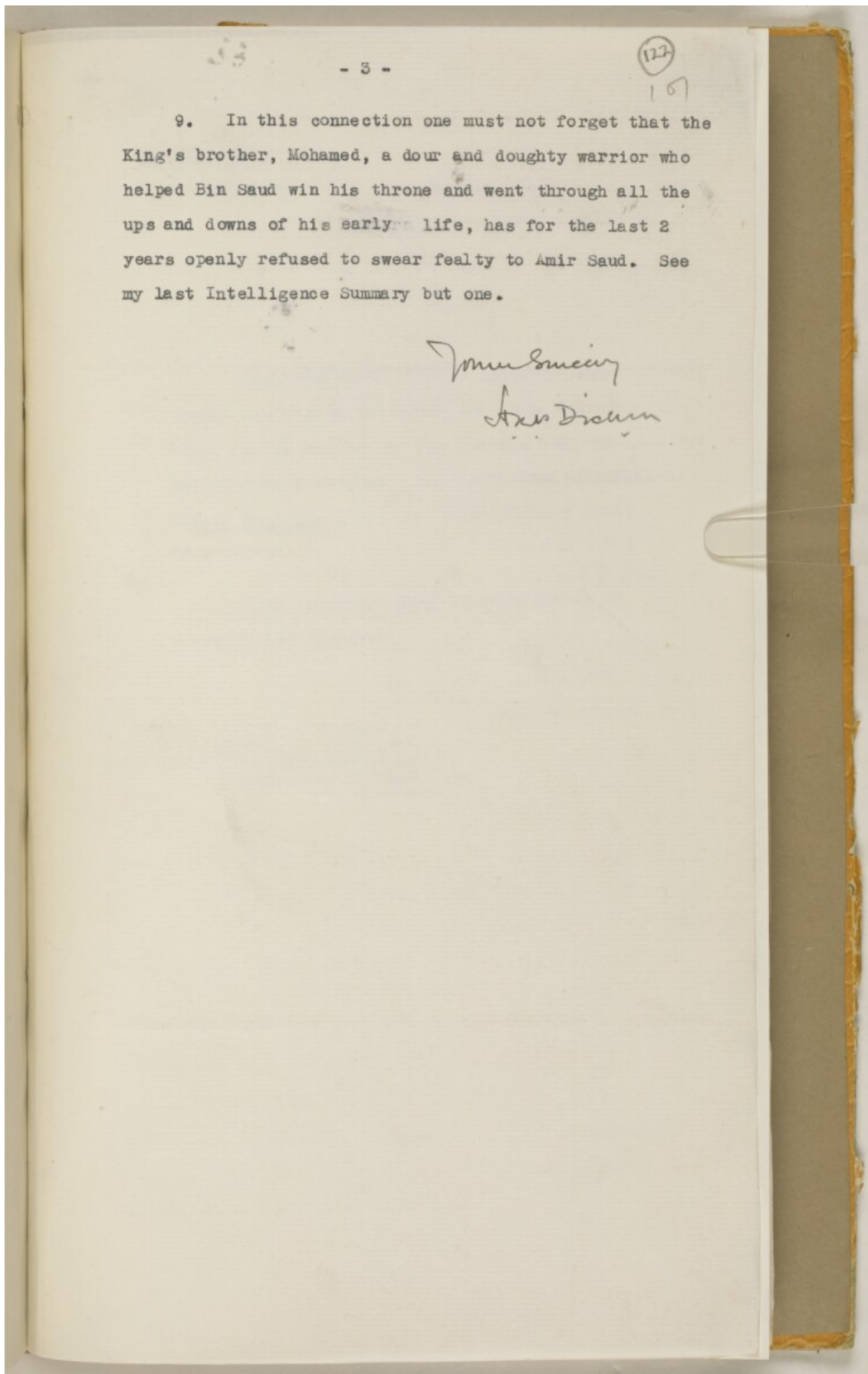
7. As regards Shaikh Hamad al Mubarak (Shaikh's uncle) being the rightful heir: The Shaikh not only said that he, Shaikh Hamad, had no particular right over others, to the throne after him, but stoutly denied that "the Kuwaiti rule of succession was in any way Turkish or had ever depended on Ottoman Firmans".

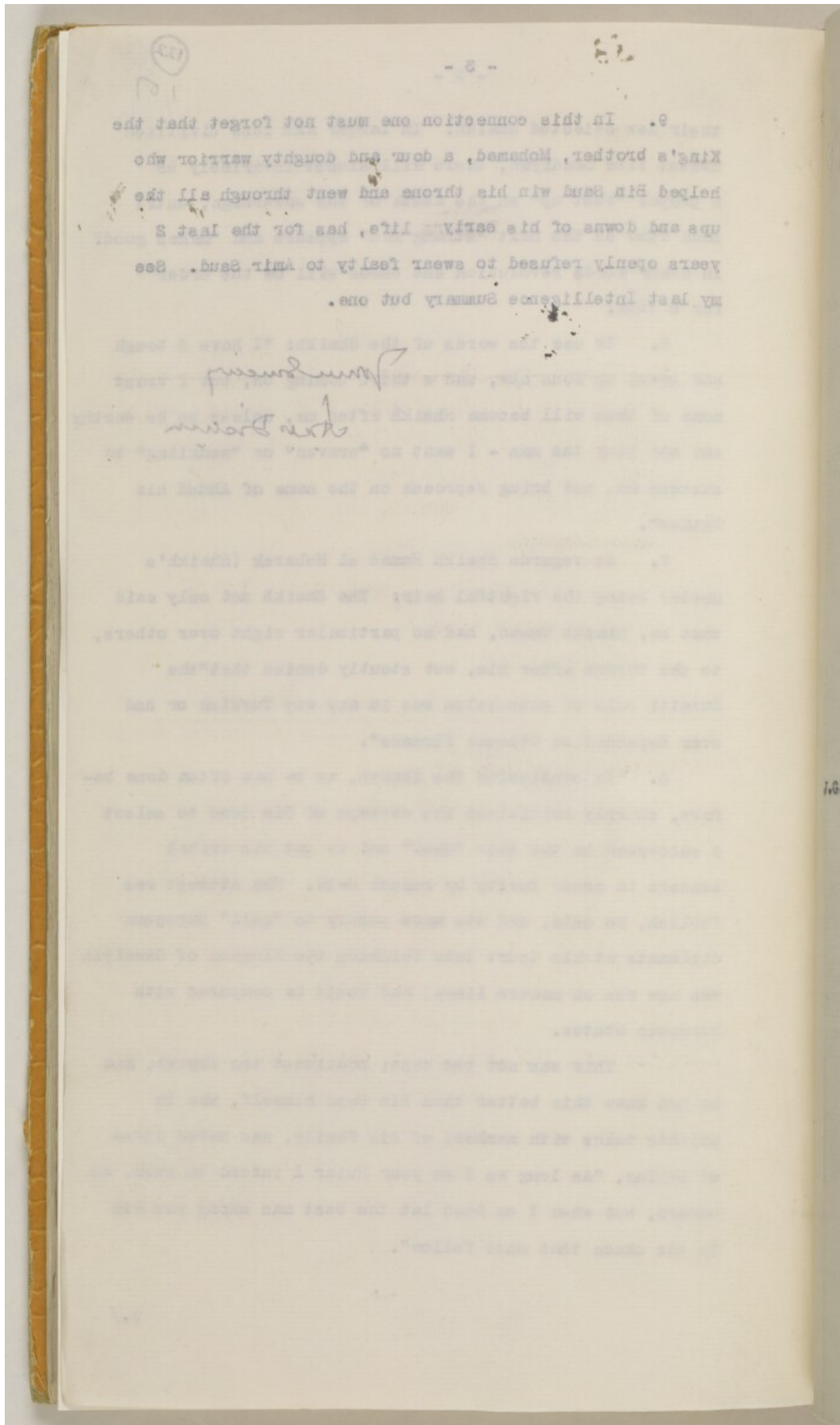
8. In conclusion the Shaikh, as he has often done before, sharply criticized the attempt of Bin Saud to select a successor in the Amir "Saud" and to get his tribal leaders to swear fealty by annual oath. The attempt was foolish, he said, and was made purely to "gull" European diplomats at his Court into thinking the Kingdom of Saudiyeh was now run on modern lines, and could be compared with European States.

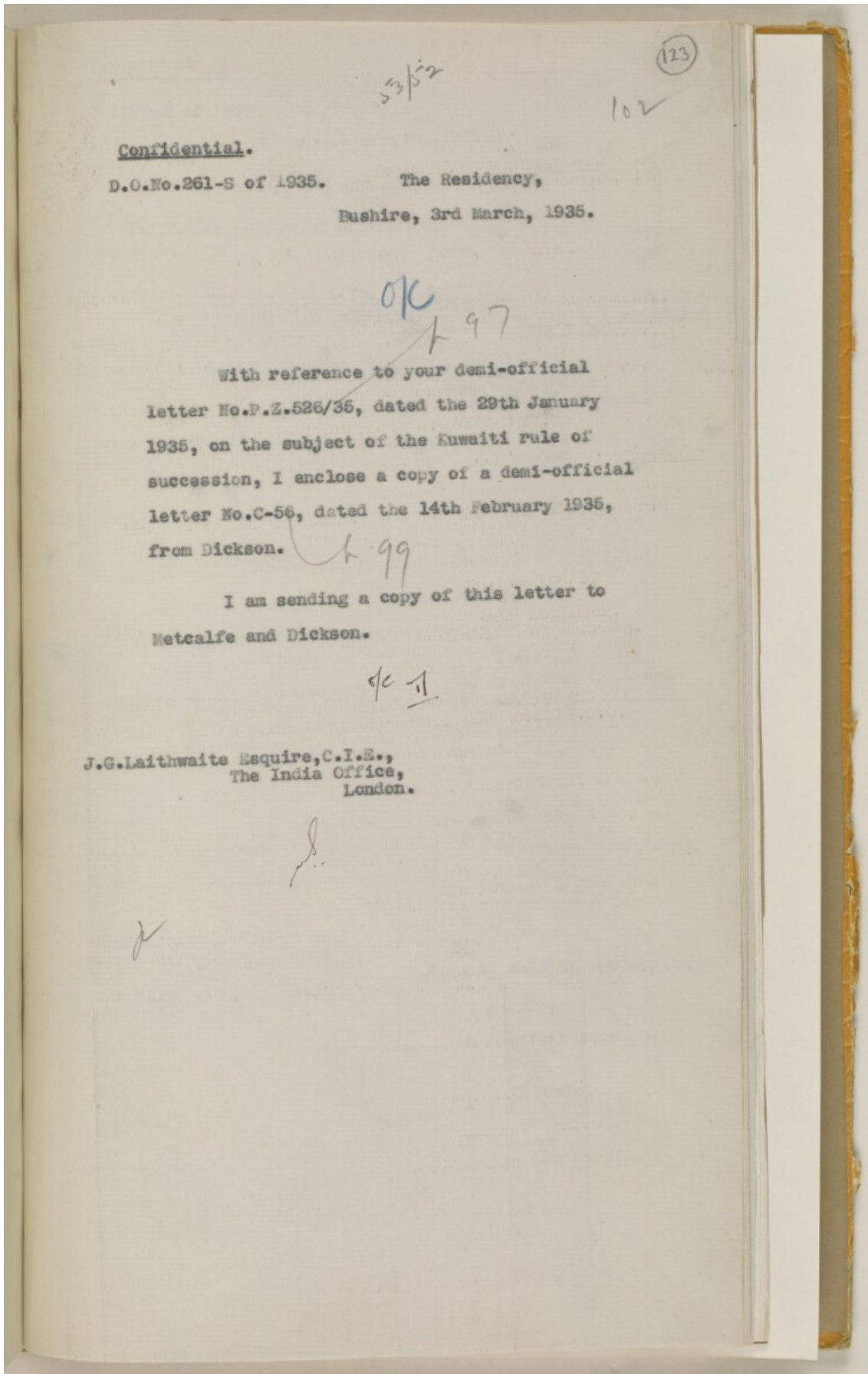
This was not the case, continued the Shaikh, and no one knew this better than Bin Saud himself, who in private talks with members of his family, was never tired of saying, "As long as I am your Ruler I intend to rule, so beware, but when I am dead let the best man among you win in the chaos that must follow".

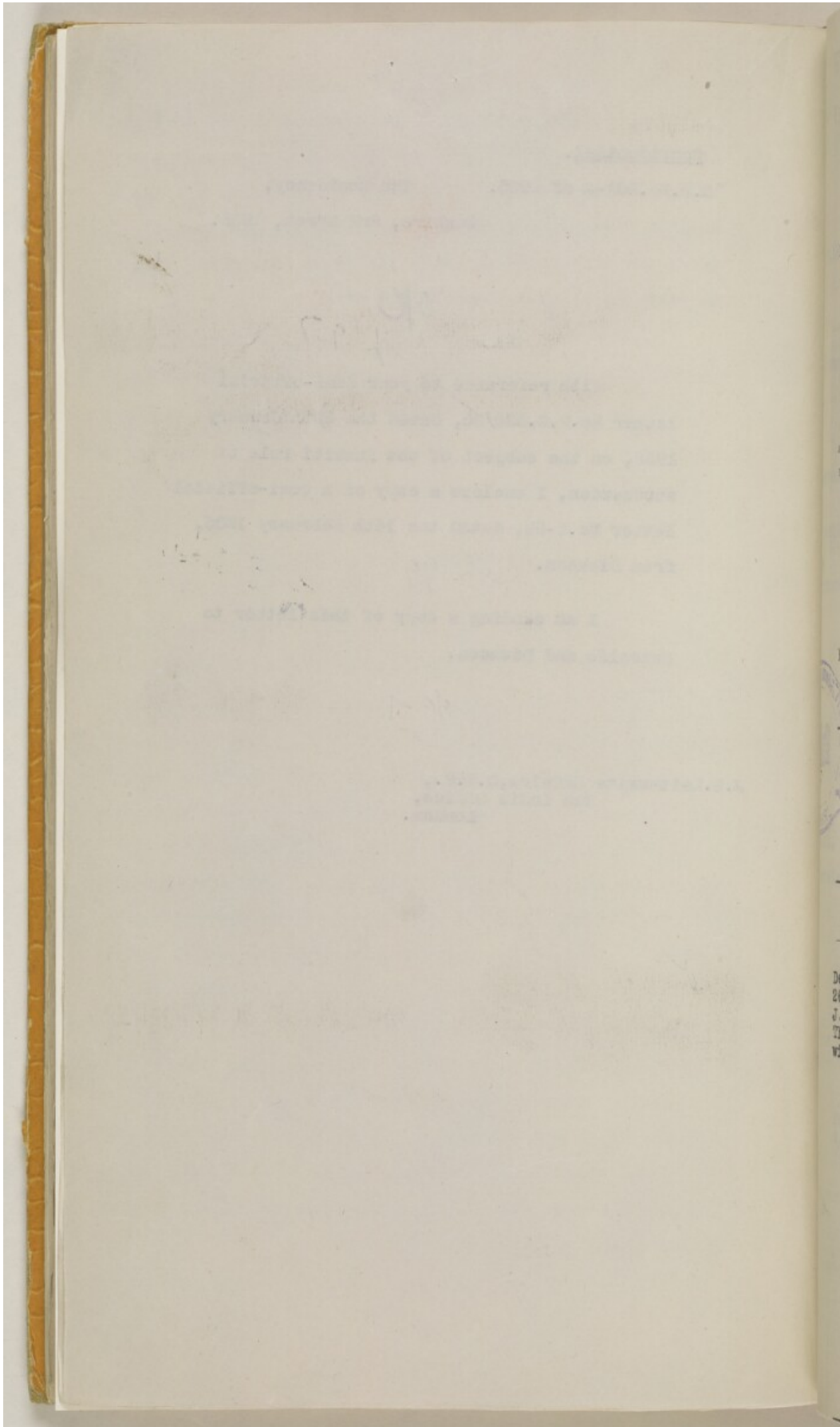
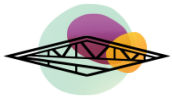
9./













CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 262-S of 1935.

124

103

o/c

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Hon'ble Mr.H.A.F.Metcalf, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O.,
Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,
New Delhi.
2. Lieut.-Colonel H.R.P.Dickson, C.I.E.,
Political Agent,
Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

3-35

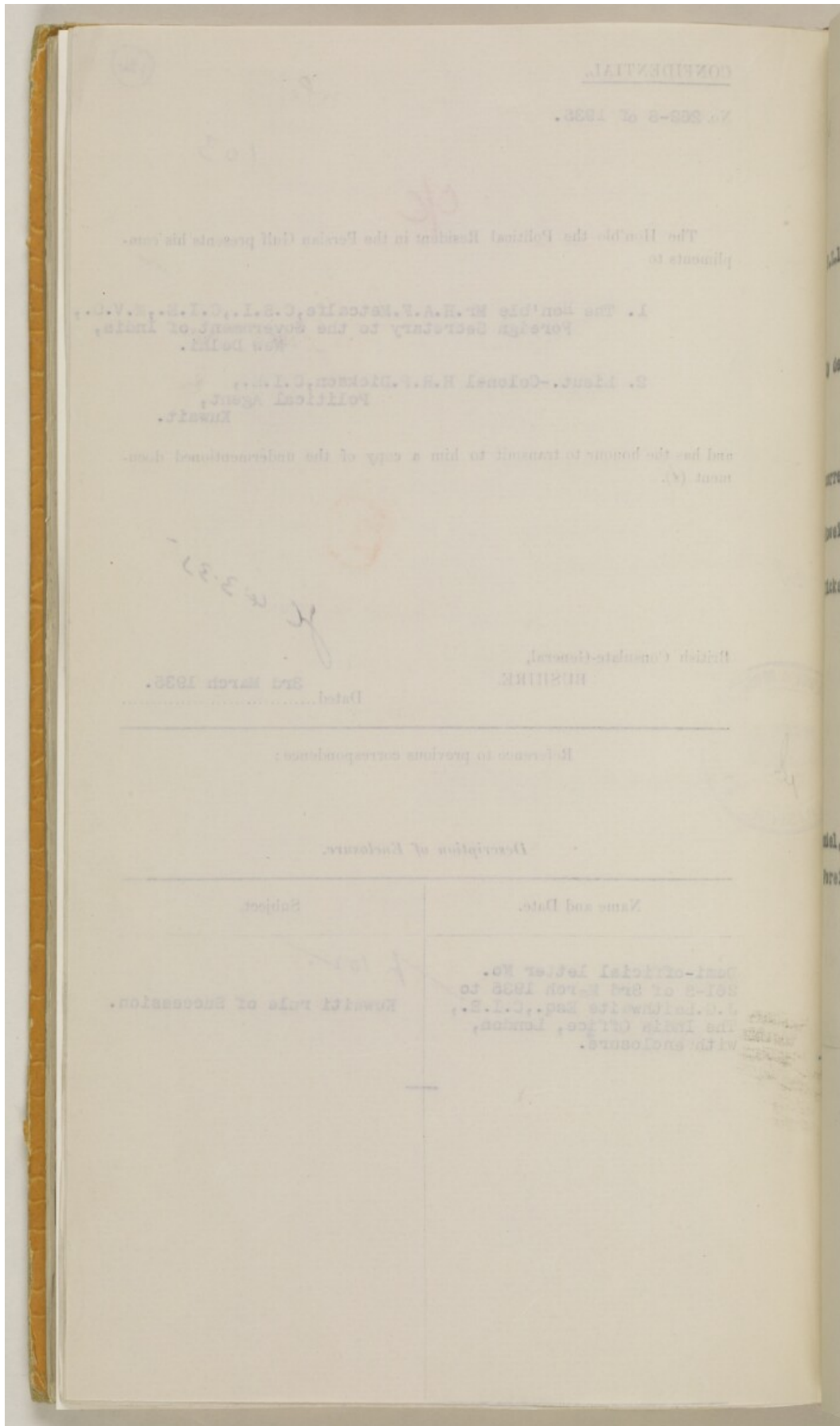
British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

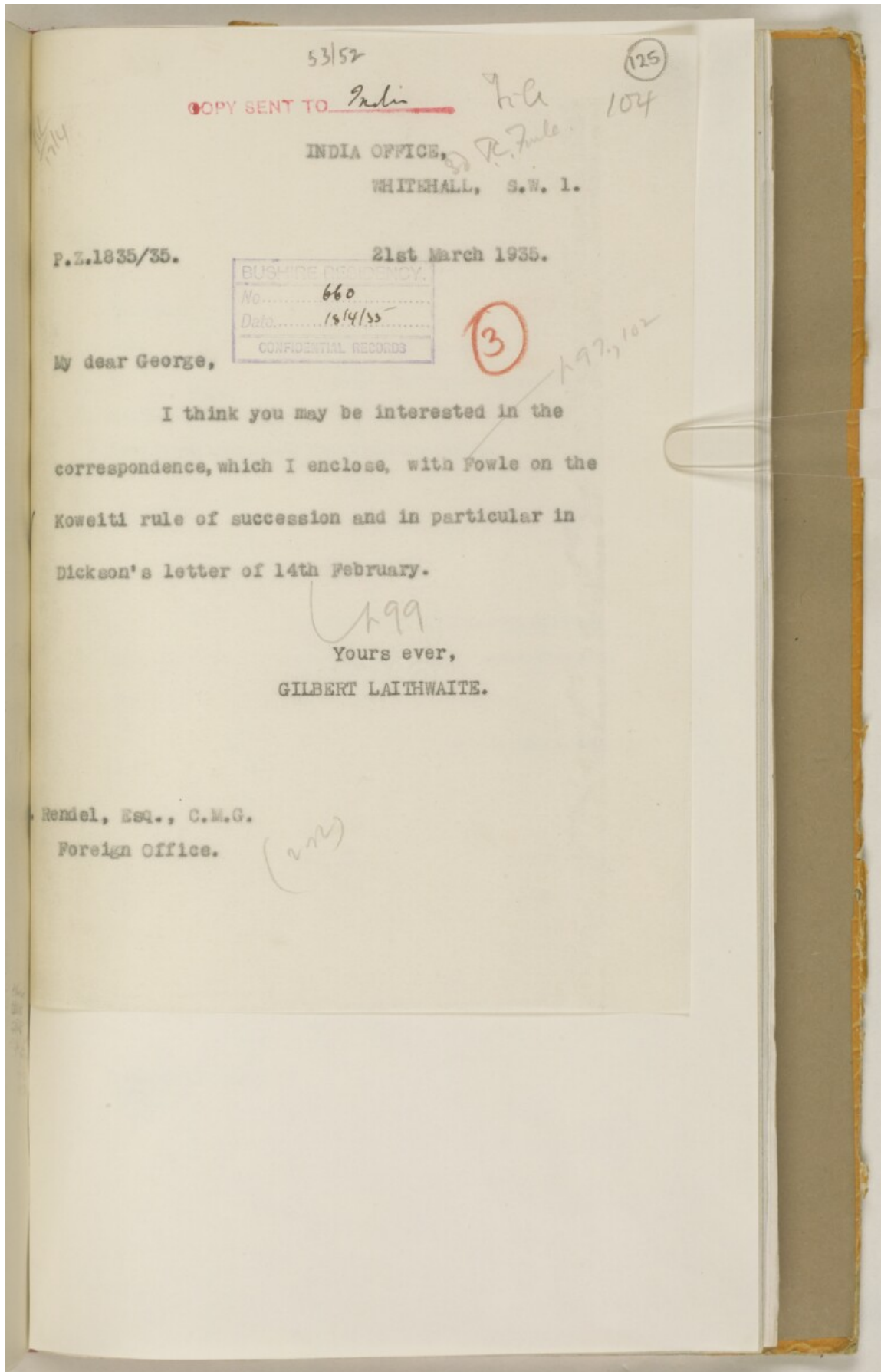
Dated 3rd March 1935.

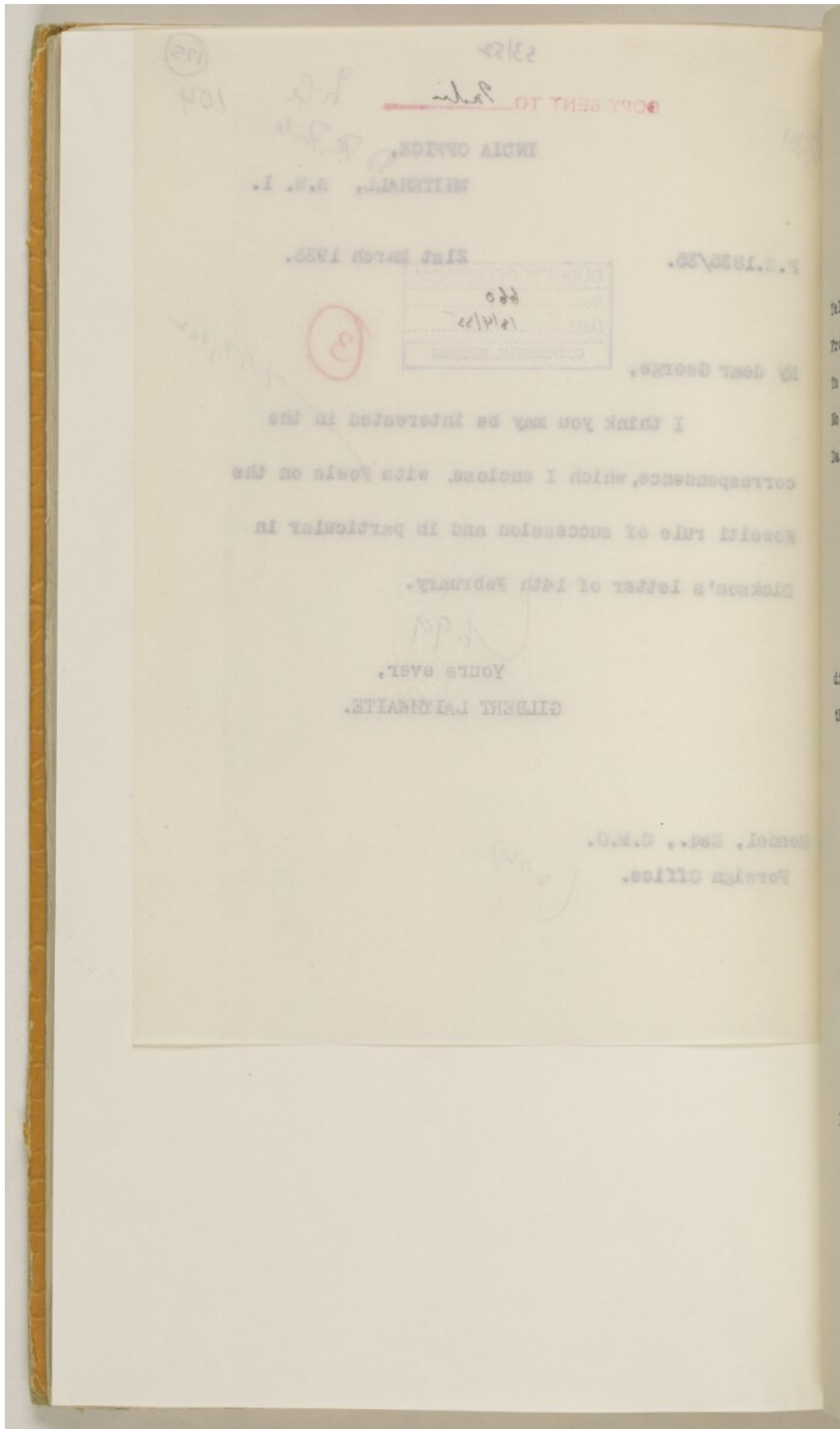
Reference to previous correspondence:

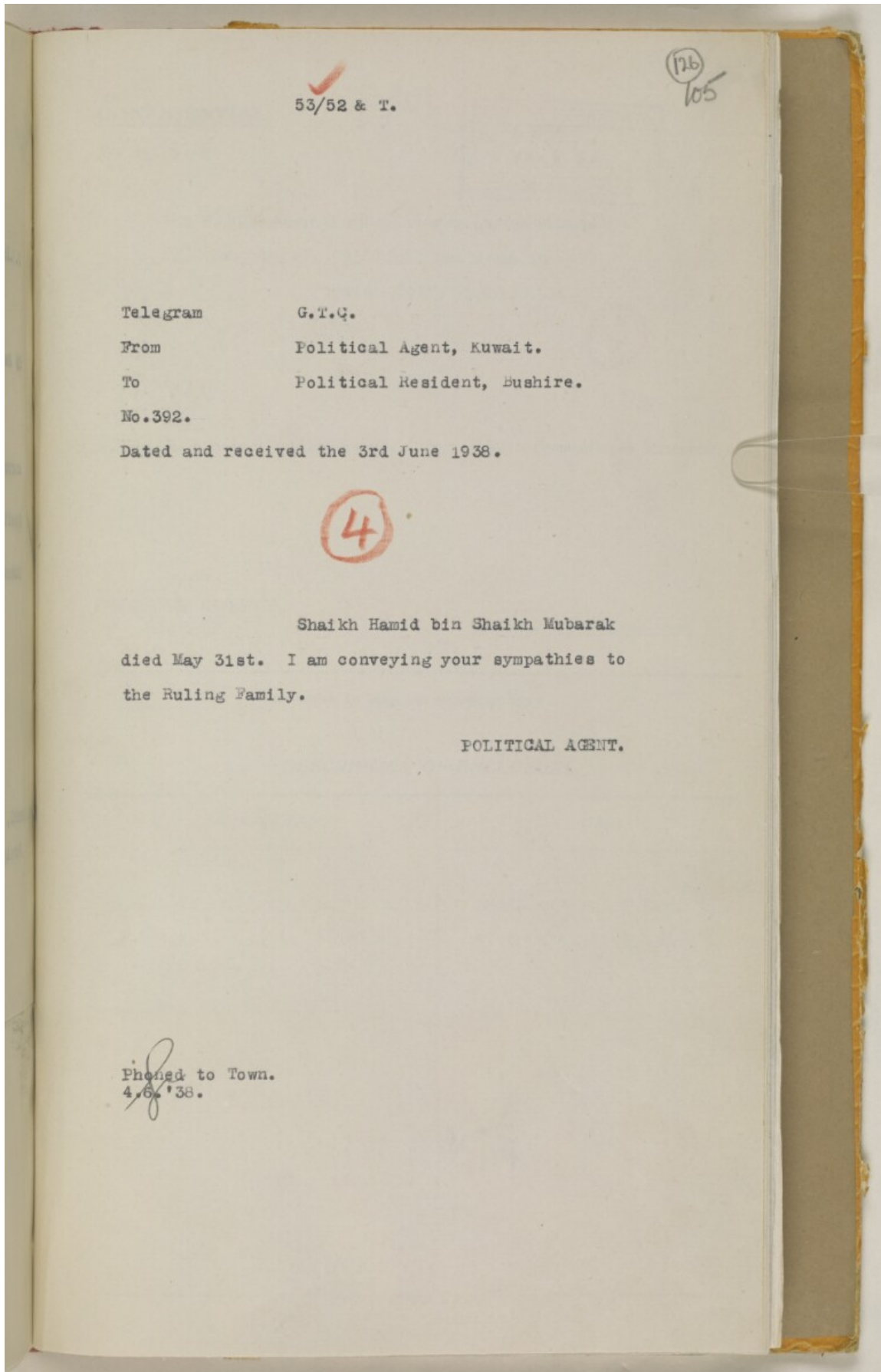
Description of Enclosure.

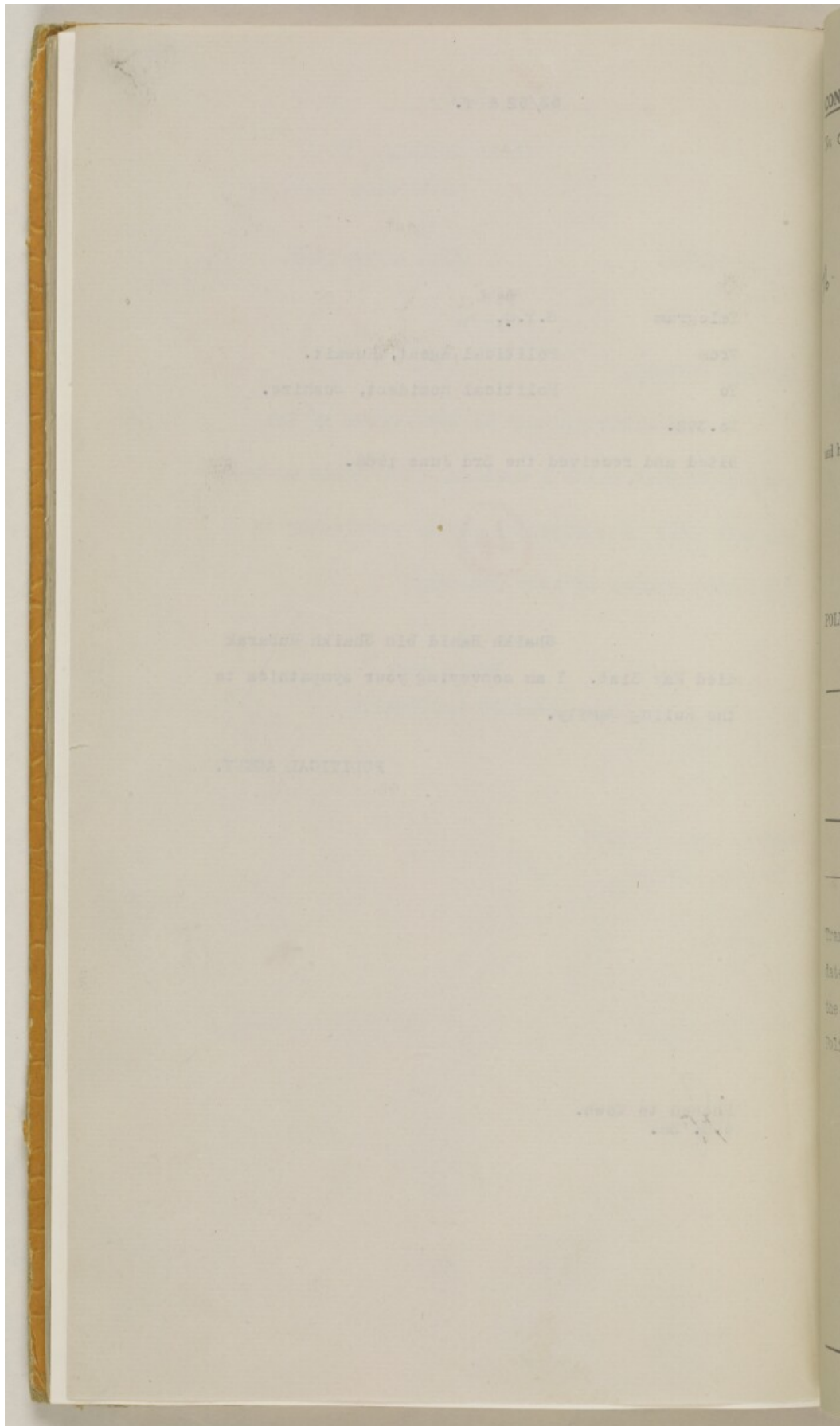
Name and Date.	Subject.
Demi-official letter No. 261-S of 3rd March 1935 to J.G.Laithwaite Esq., C.I.E., The India Office, London, with enclosure.	Kuwaiti rule of Succession.













(127) 106

53/52

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. C-208

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.
No. 634
Date. 12.6.38
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

The Political Agent at Kuwait presents his compliments to
The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

(5)

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document(s).

POLITICAL AGENCY,
KUWAIT.

Dated the 10th June 1938

Reference to previous correspondence :

DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Translation of a letter No. nil. dated 7th June 1938, from H.H. the Ruler of Kuwait, to the Political Agent, Kuwait.	Death of Shaikh Hamad Al-Mubarak Al-Subah.

Political Agency



CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6-208

100

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

100-634

100-634

The Political Agent at Kuwait presents his compliments to
The Hon. Mr. the Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf, Muscat.

2

and has the honor to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document(s).

POLITICAL AGENCY,
KUWAIT.

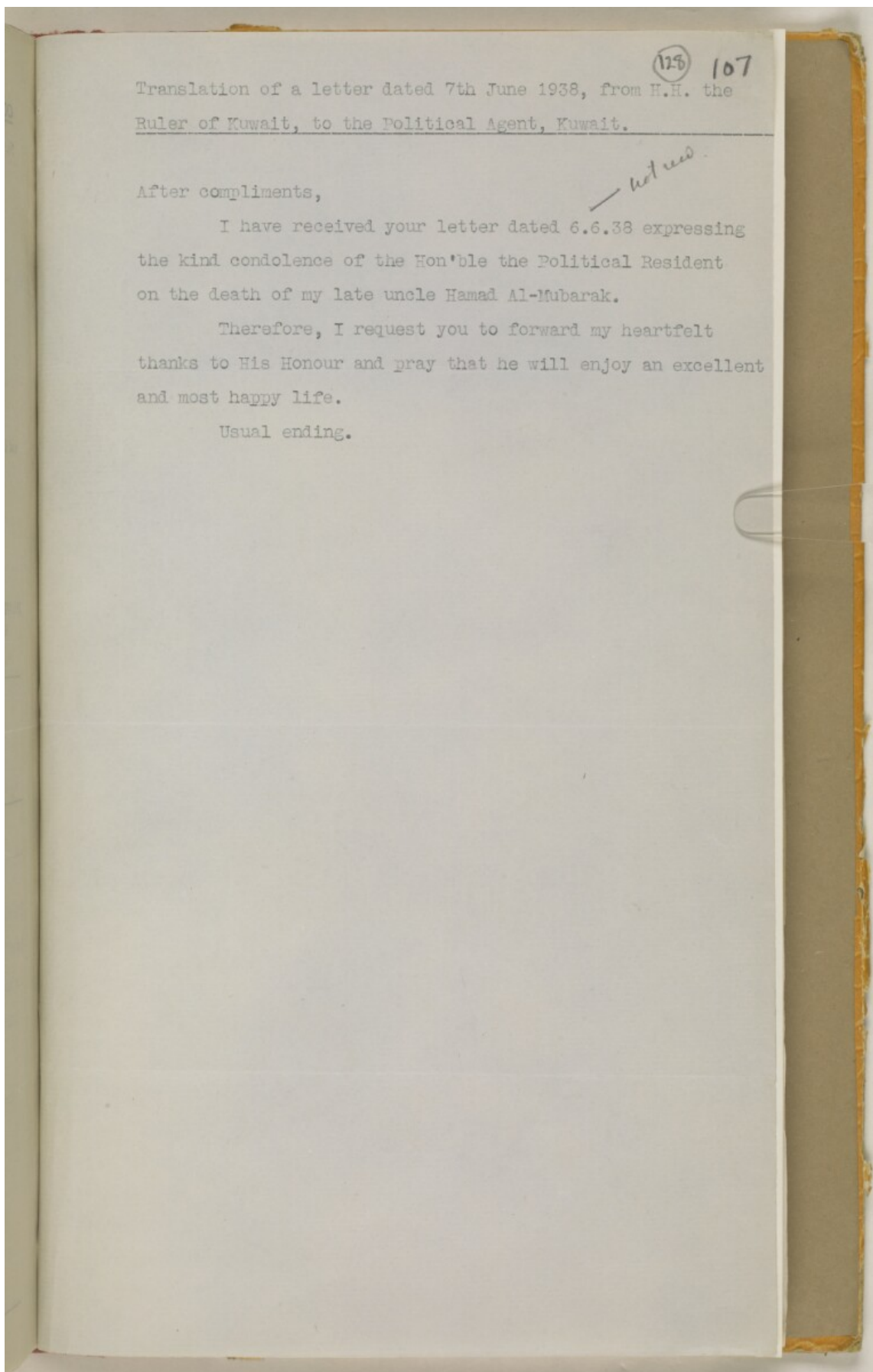
Dated the 14th June 1935

Reference to previous correspondence:

DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Translation of a letter No. 211, dated 7th June 1935, from H.E. the Officer of Kuwait, to the Political Agent, Kuwait.	Death of Shaikh Nasser Al-Fahd Al-Sabah.

100



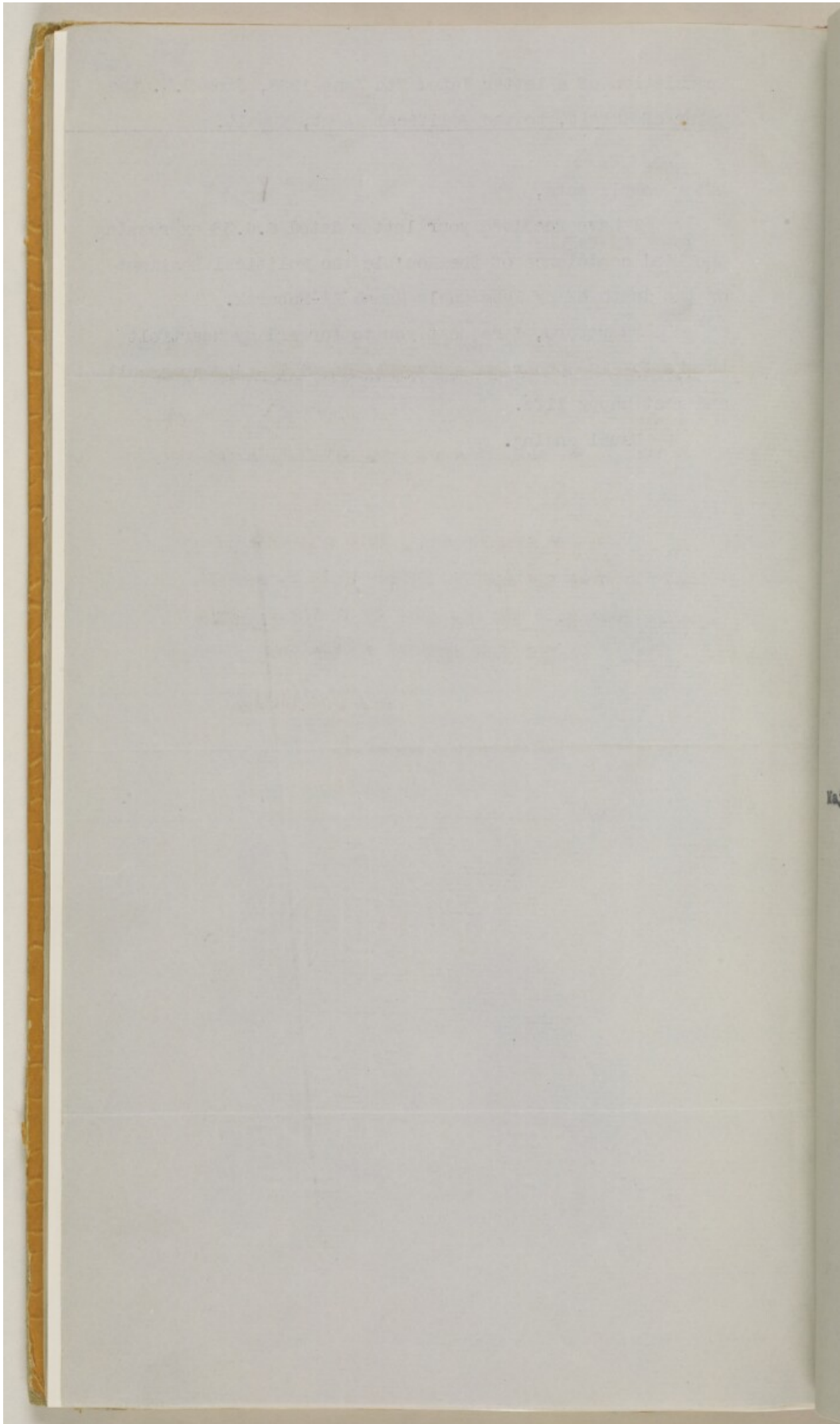
Translation of a letter dated 7th June 1938, from H.H. the
Ruler of Kuwait, to the Political Agent, Kuwait.

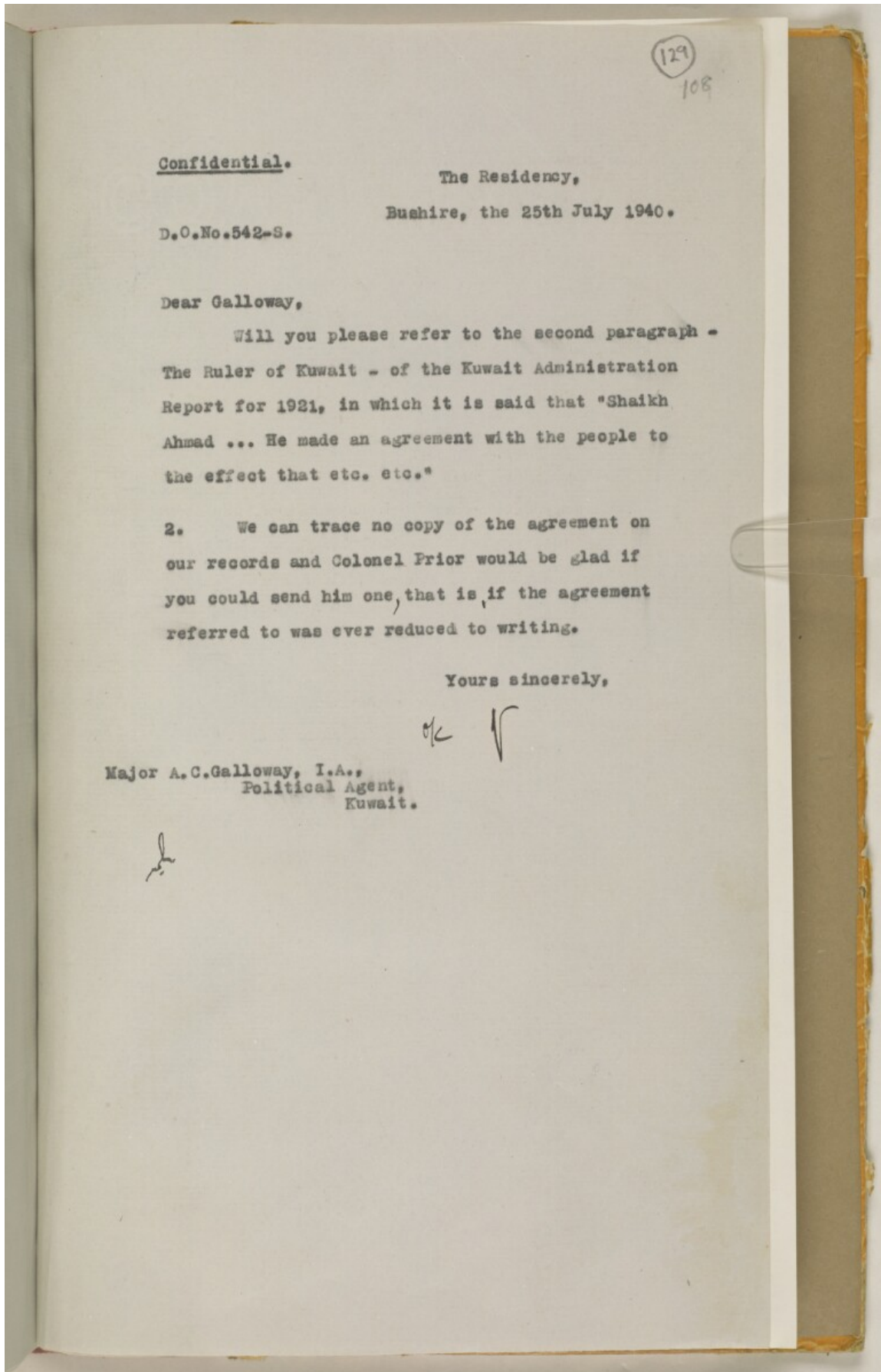
After compliments,

I have received your letter dated 6.6.38 expressing
the kind condolence of the Hon'ble the Political Resident
on the death of my late uncle Hamad Al-Mubarak.

Therefore, I request you to forward my heartfelt
thanks to His Honour and pray that he will enjoy an excellent
and most happy life.

Usual ending.





Confidential.

The Residency,
Bushire, the 25th July 1940.

D.O.No.542-S.

Dear Galloway,

Will you please refer to the second paragraph -
The Ruler of Kuwait - of the Kuwait Administration
Report for 1921, in which it is said that "Shaikh
Ahmad ... He made an agreement with the people to
the effect that etc. etc."

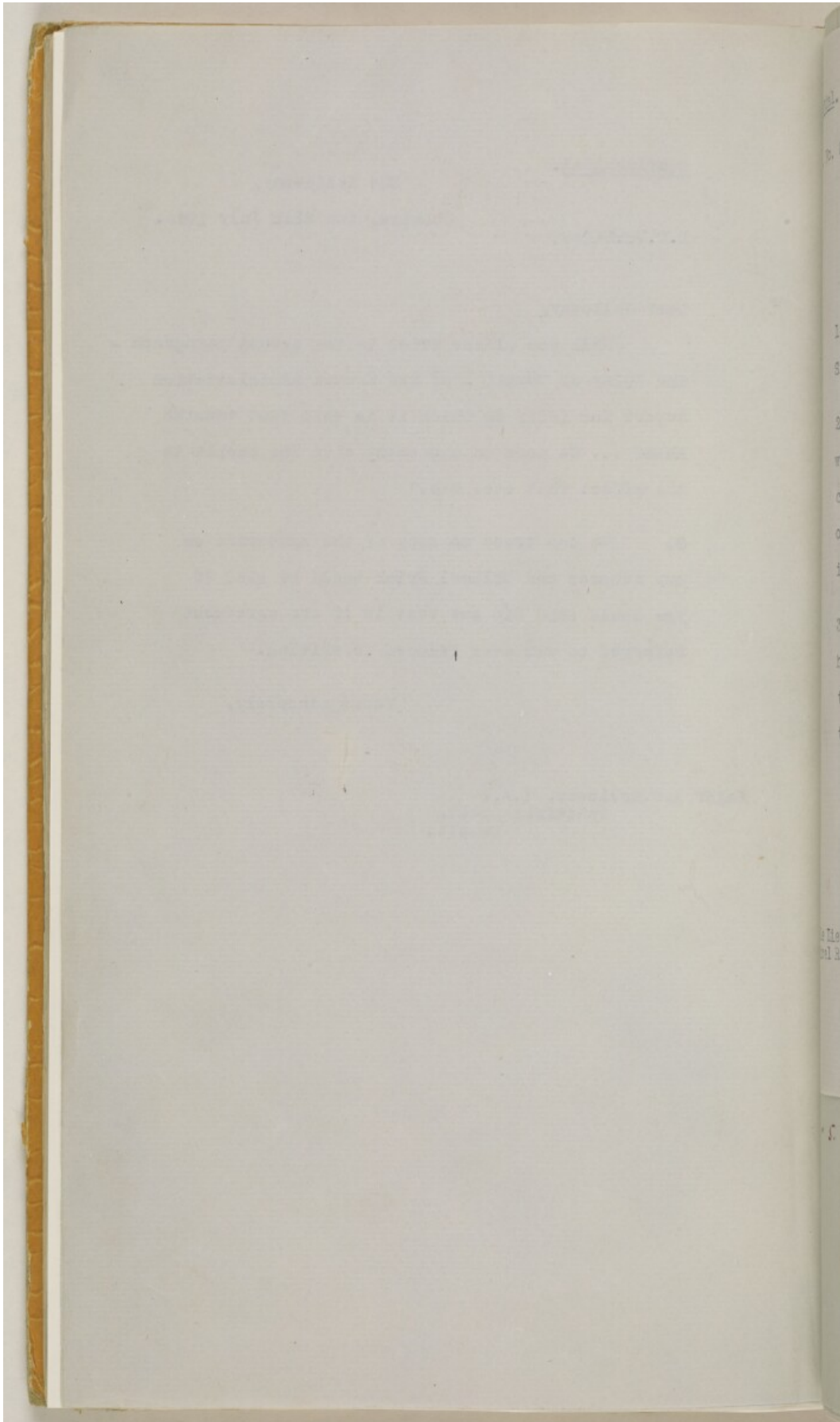
2. We can trace no copy of the agreement on
our records and Colonel Prior would be glad if
you could send him one, that is, if the agreement
referred to was ever reduced to writing.

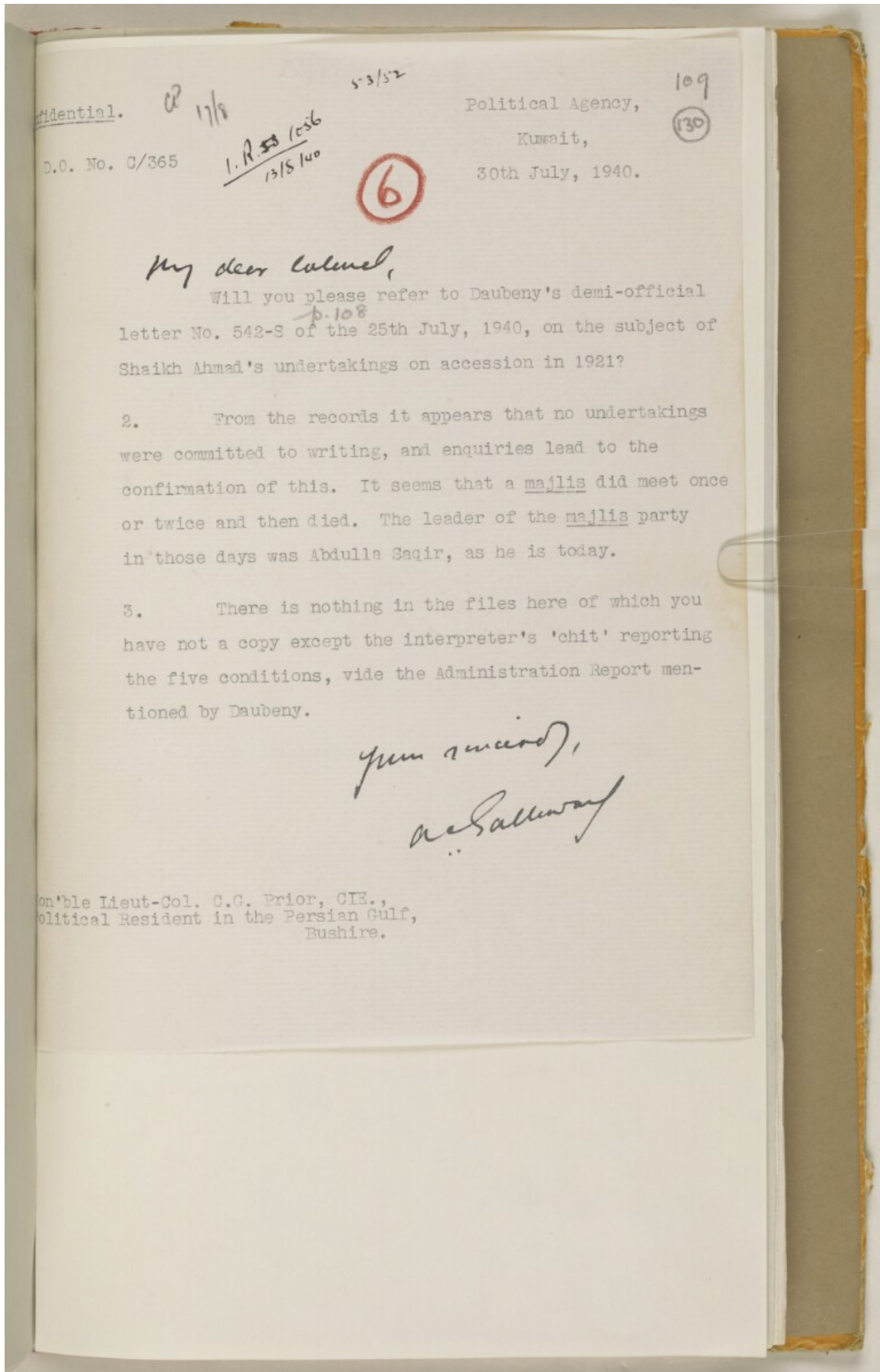
Yours sincerely,

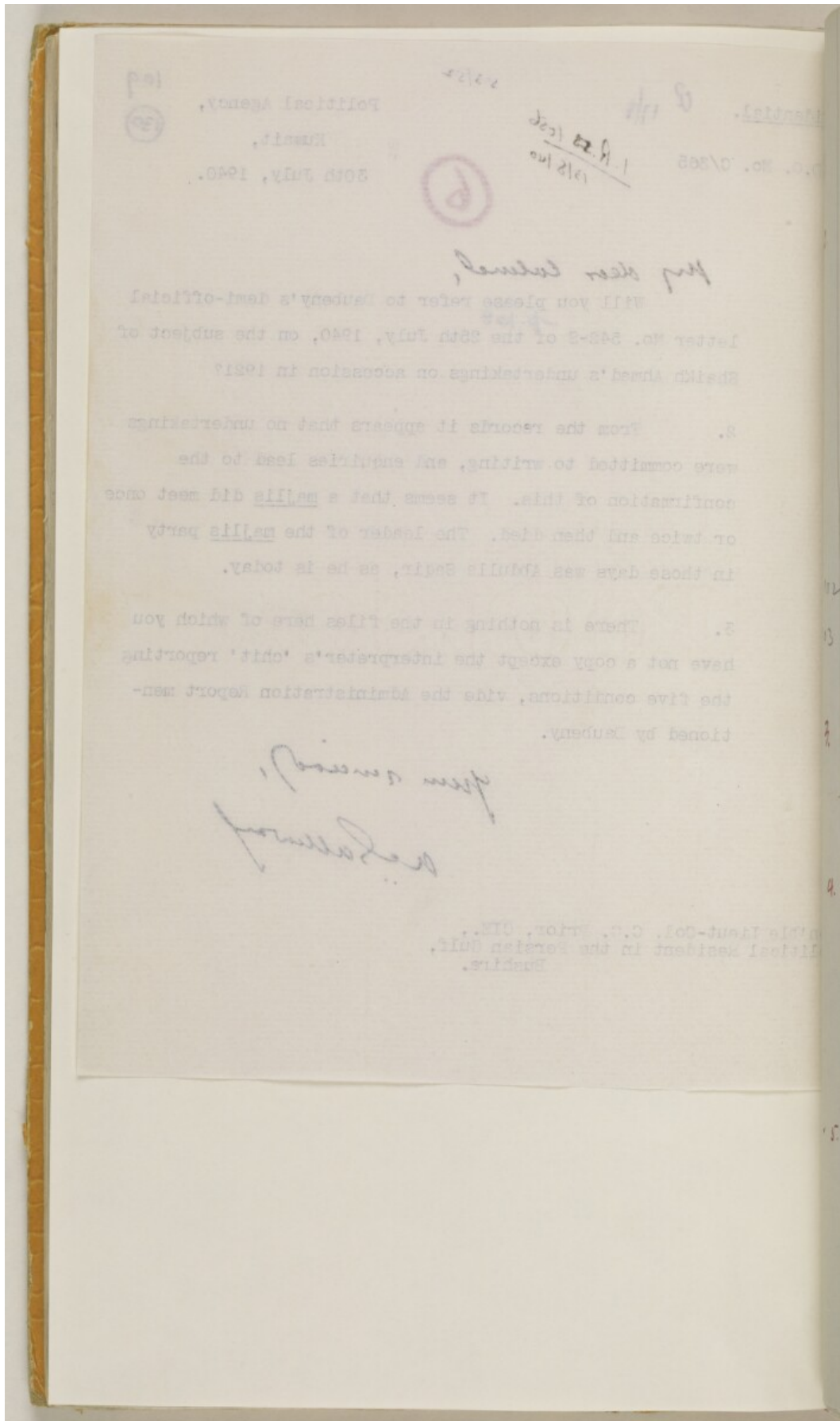
Handwritten signature

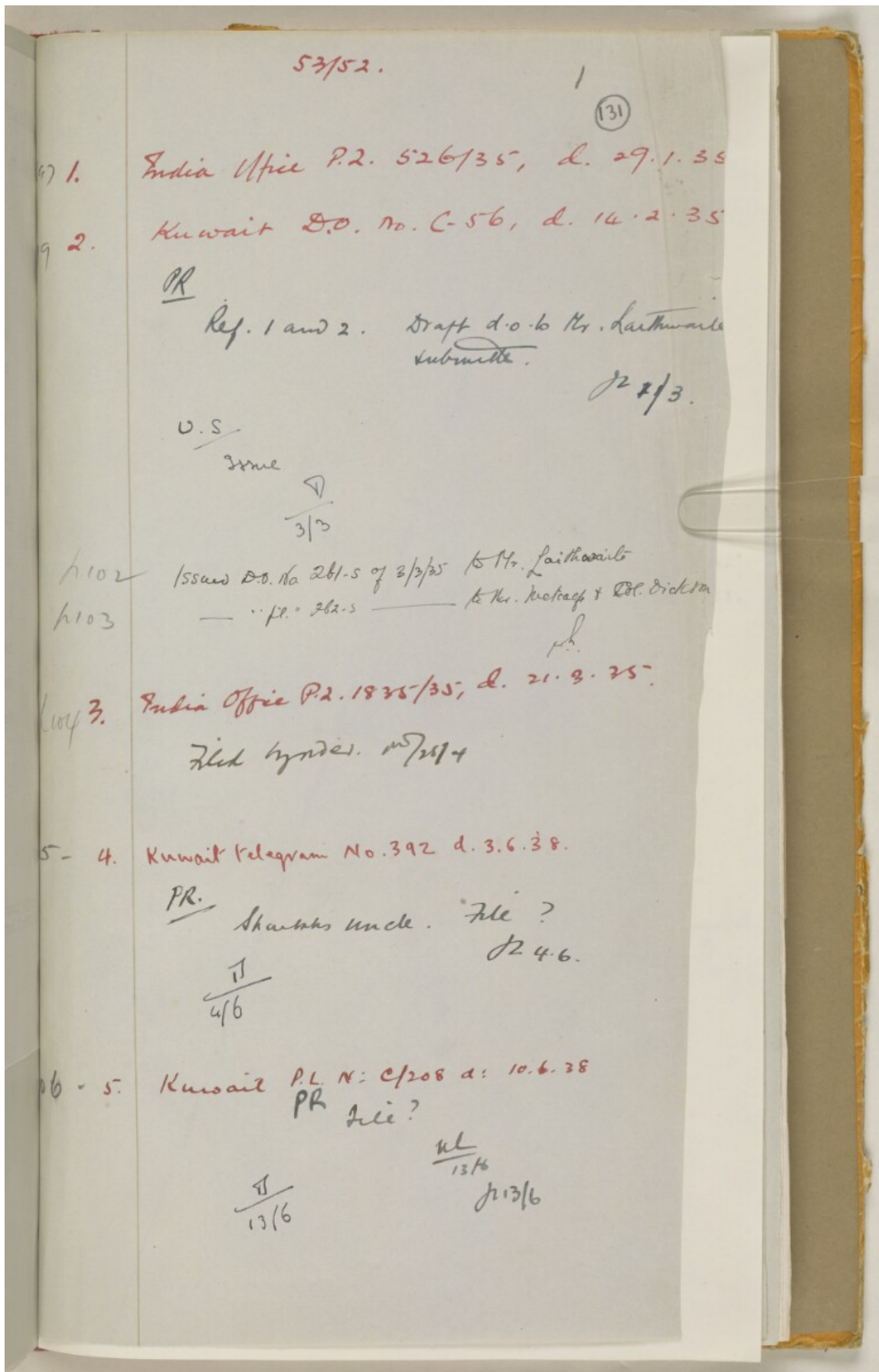
Major A.C.Galloway, I.A.,
Political Agent,
Kuwait.

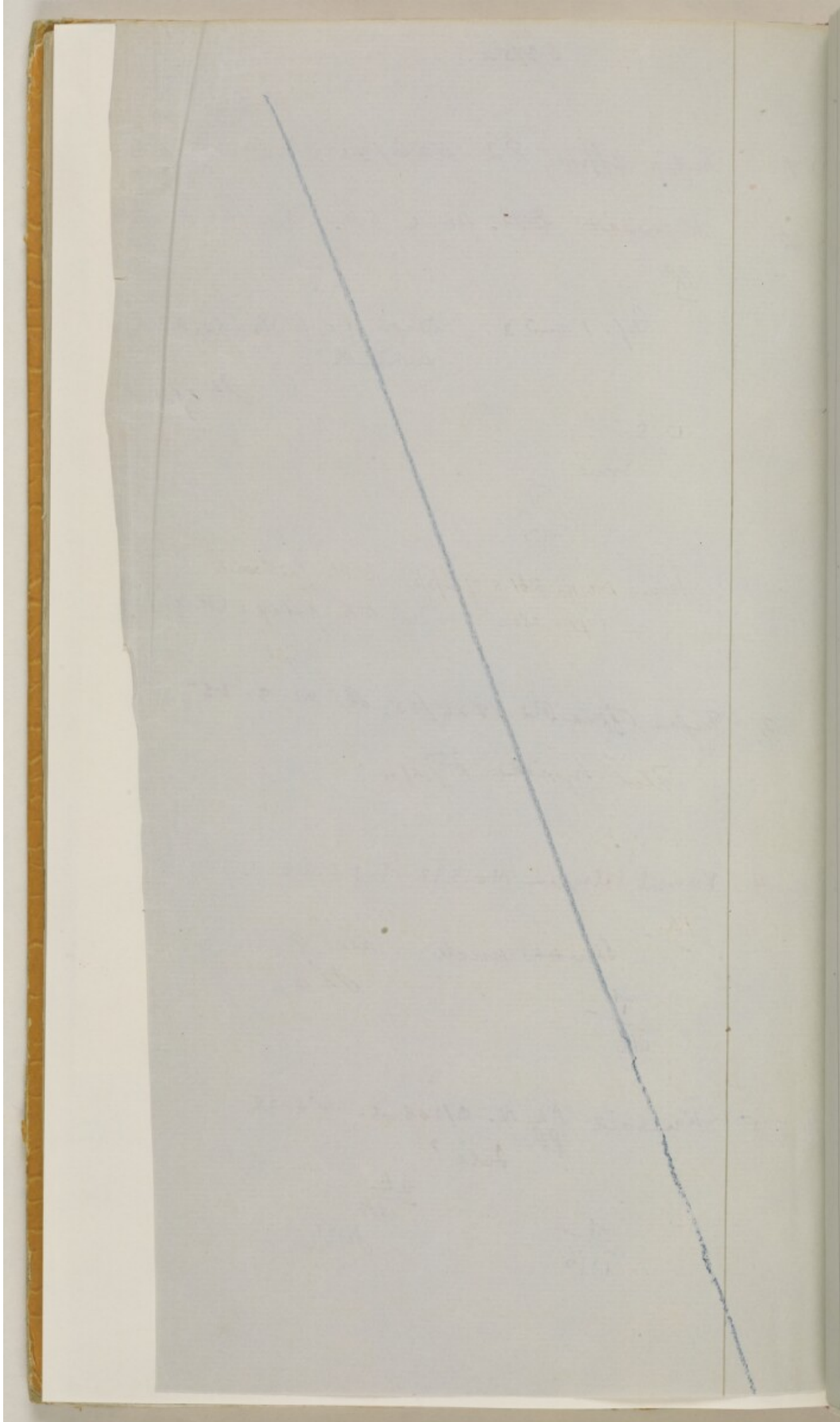
Handwritten signature

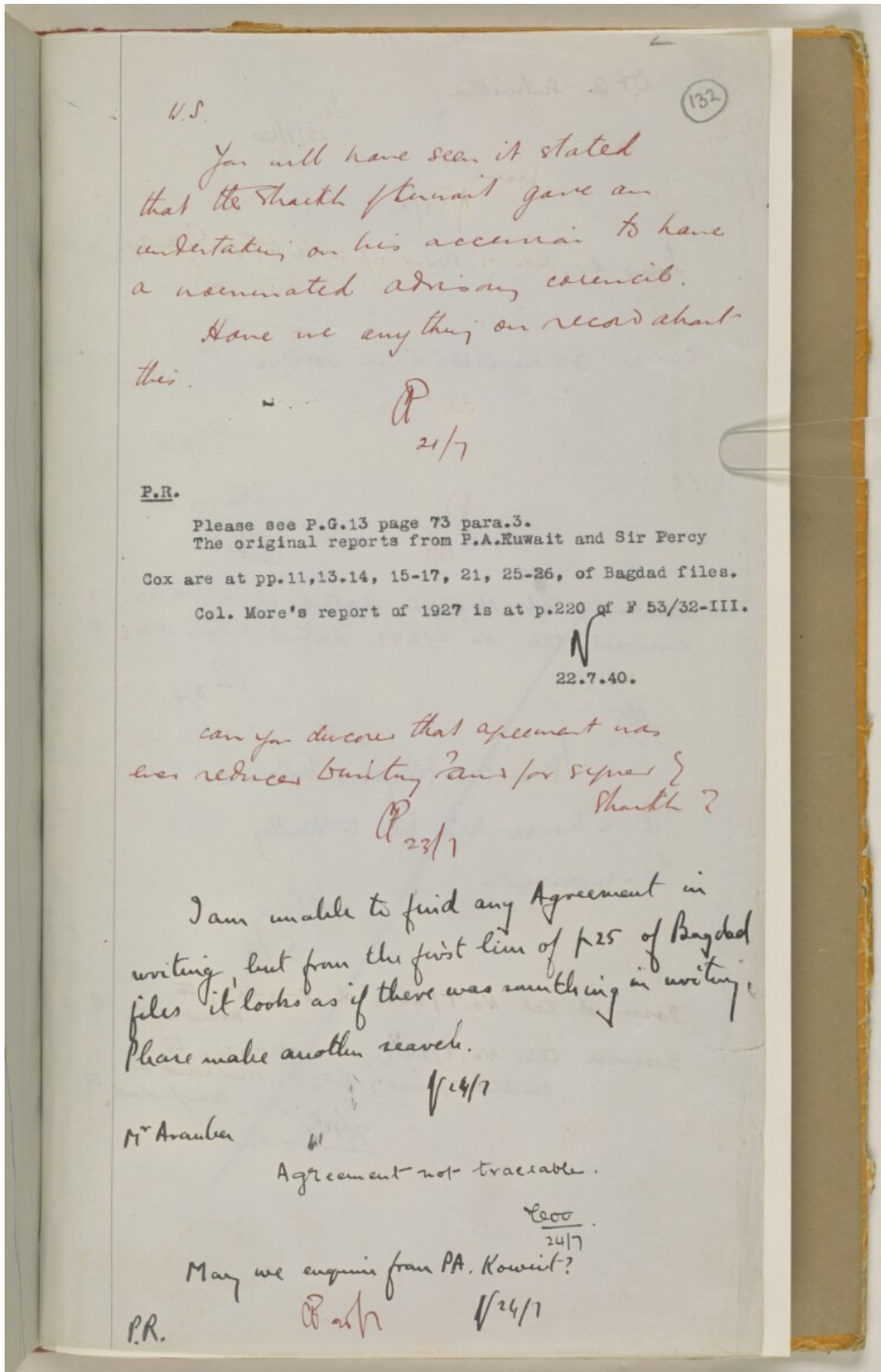












W.S.

132

You will have seen it stated
that the Shaikh of Kuwait gave an
undertaking on his accession to have
a nominated advisory council.

Have we anything on record about
this.

P

21/7

P.R.

Please see P.G.13 page 73 para.3.

The original reports from P.A.Kuwait and Sir Percy

Cox are at pp.11,13,14, 15-17, 21, 25-26, of Bagdad files.

Col. More's report of 1927 is at p.220 of F 53/32-III.

N
22.7.40.

can you discover that agreement was
ever reduced binding and/or signed?
Shaikh?

P

23/7

I am unable to find any Agreement in
writing, but from the first line of p.25 of Bagdad
files it looks as if there was something in writing.
Please make another search.

1/14/7

Mr Anable

Agreement not traceable.

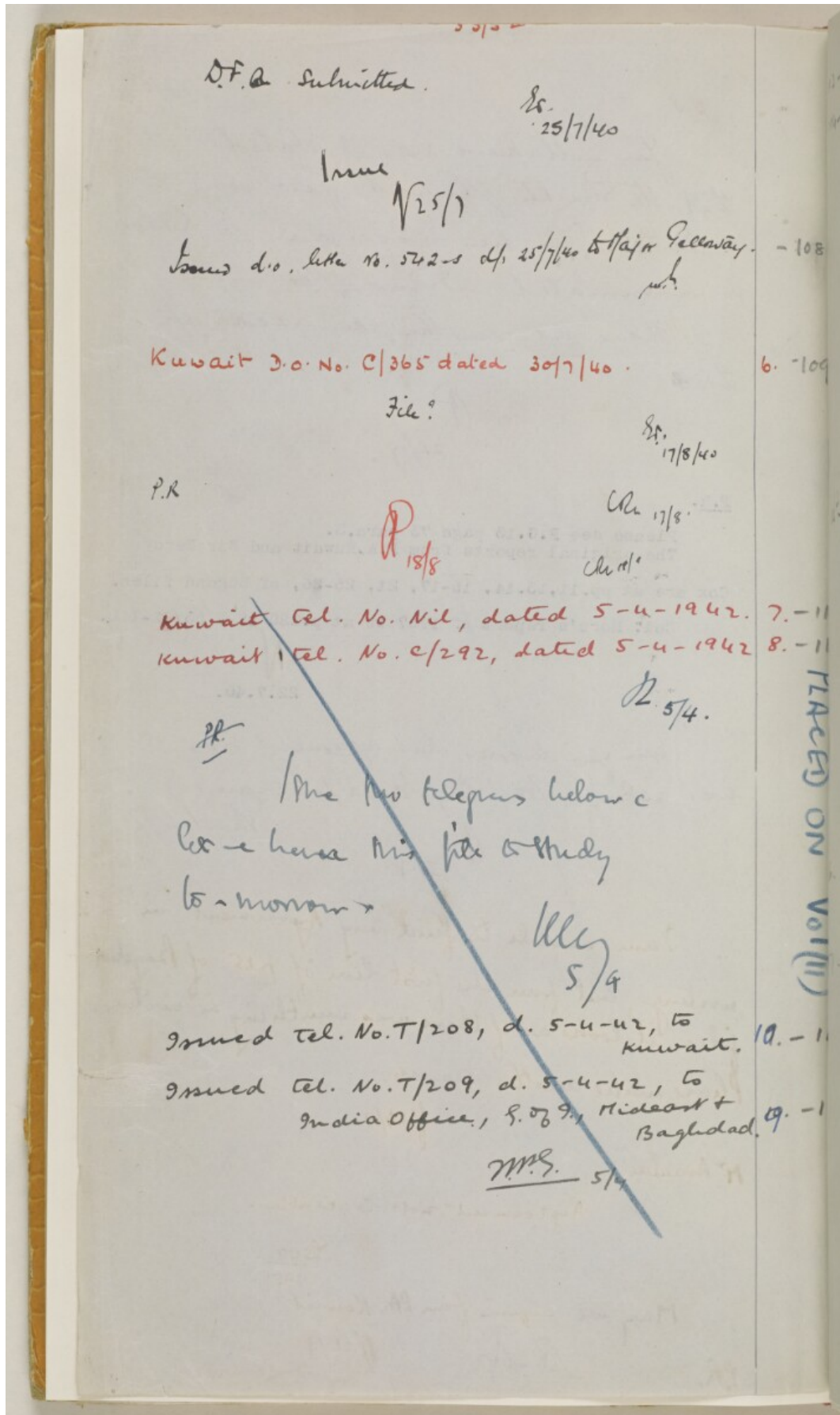
2000
24/7

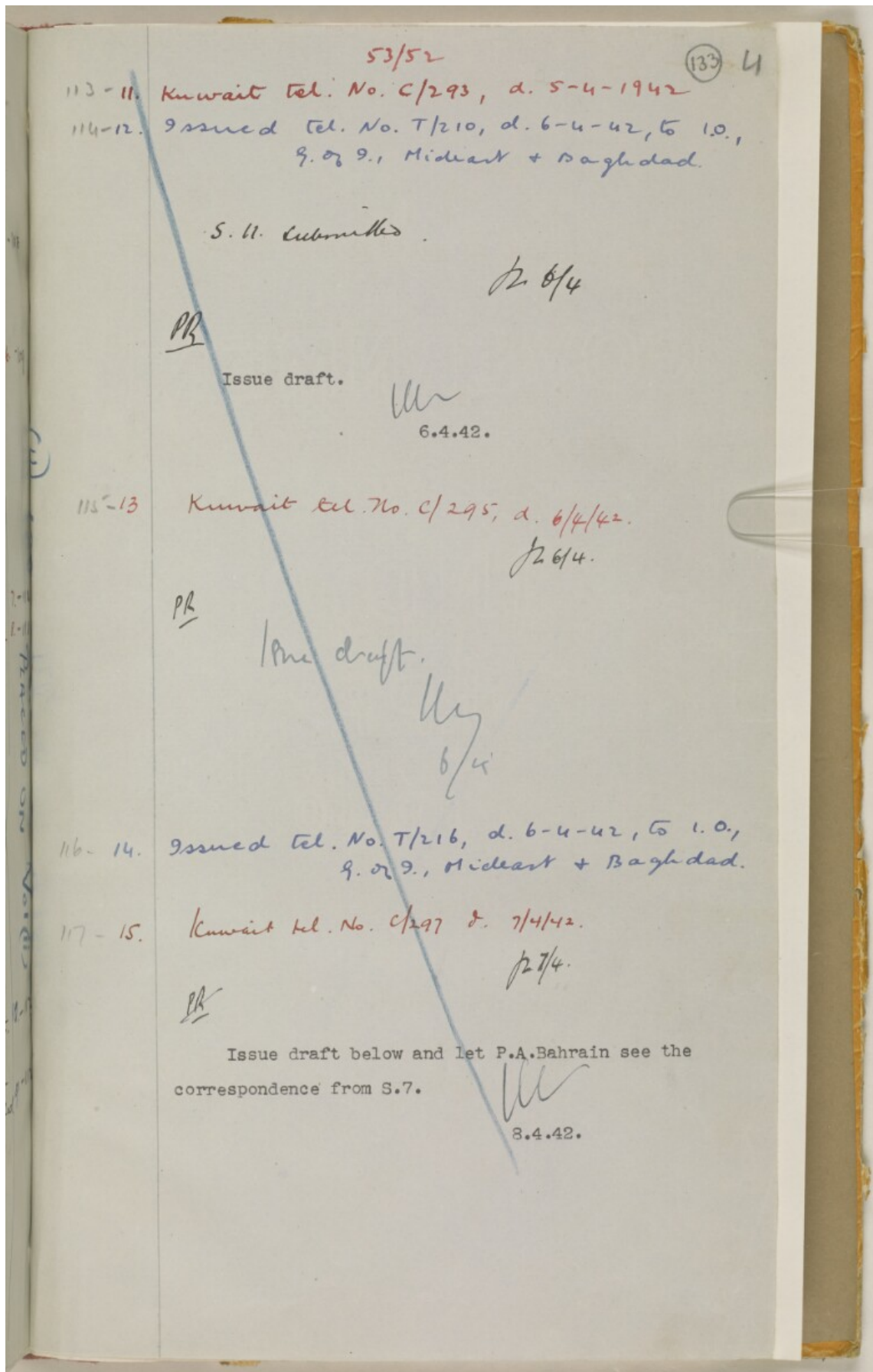
May we enquire from P.A. Kuwait?

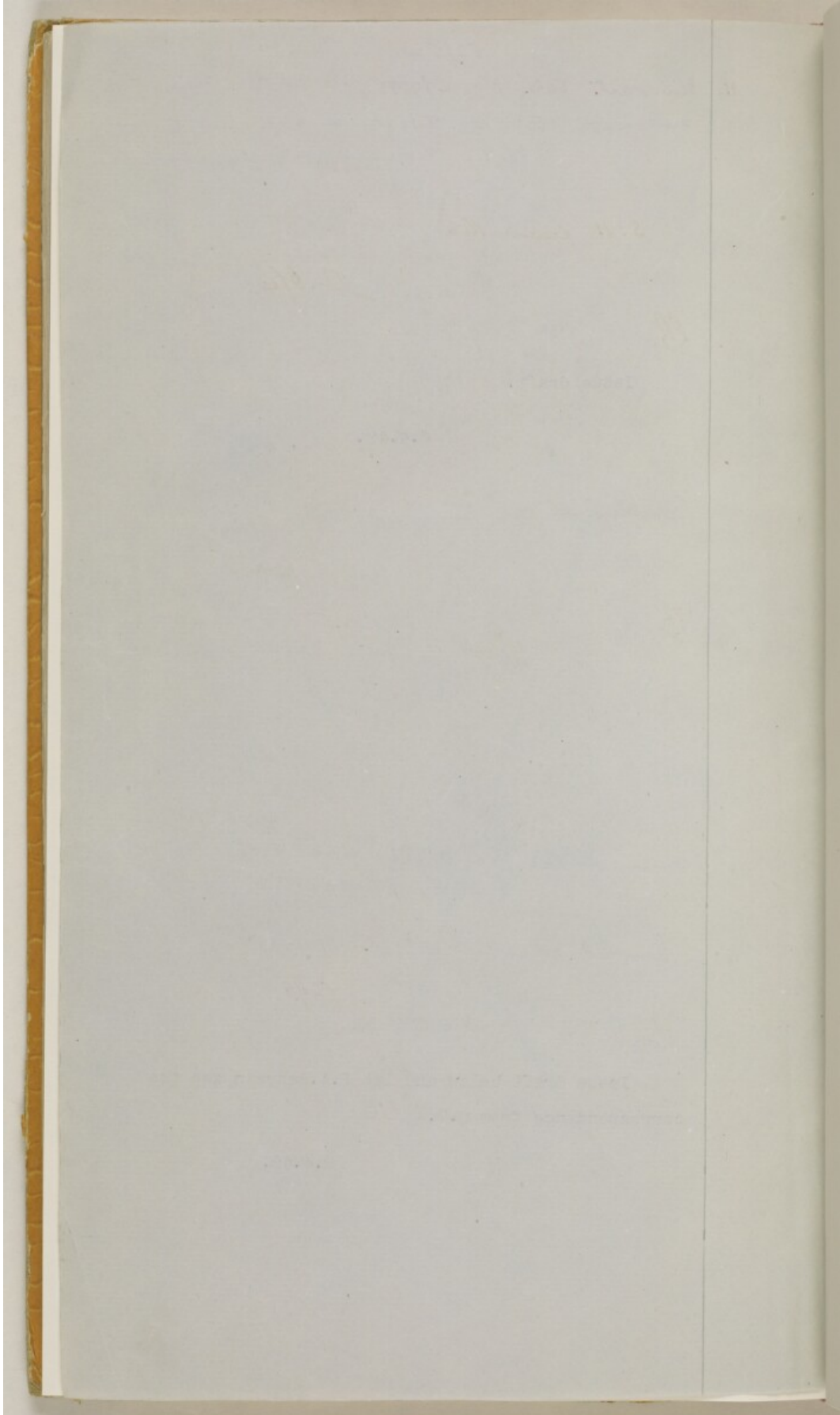
P.R.

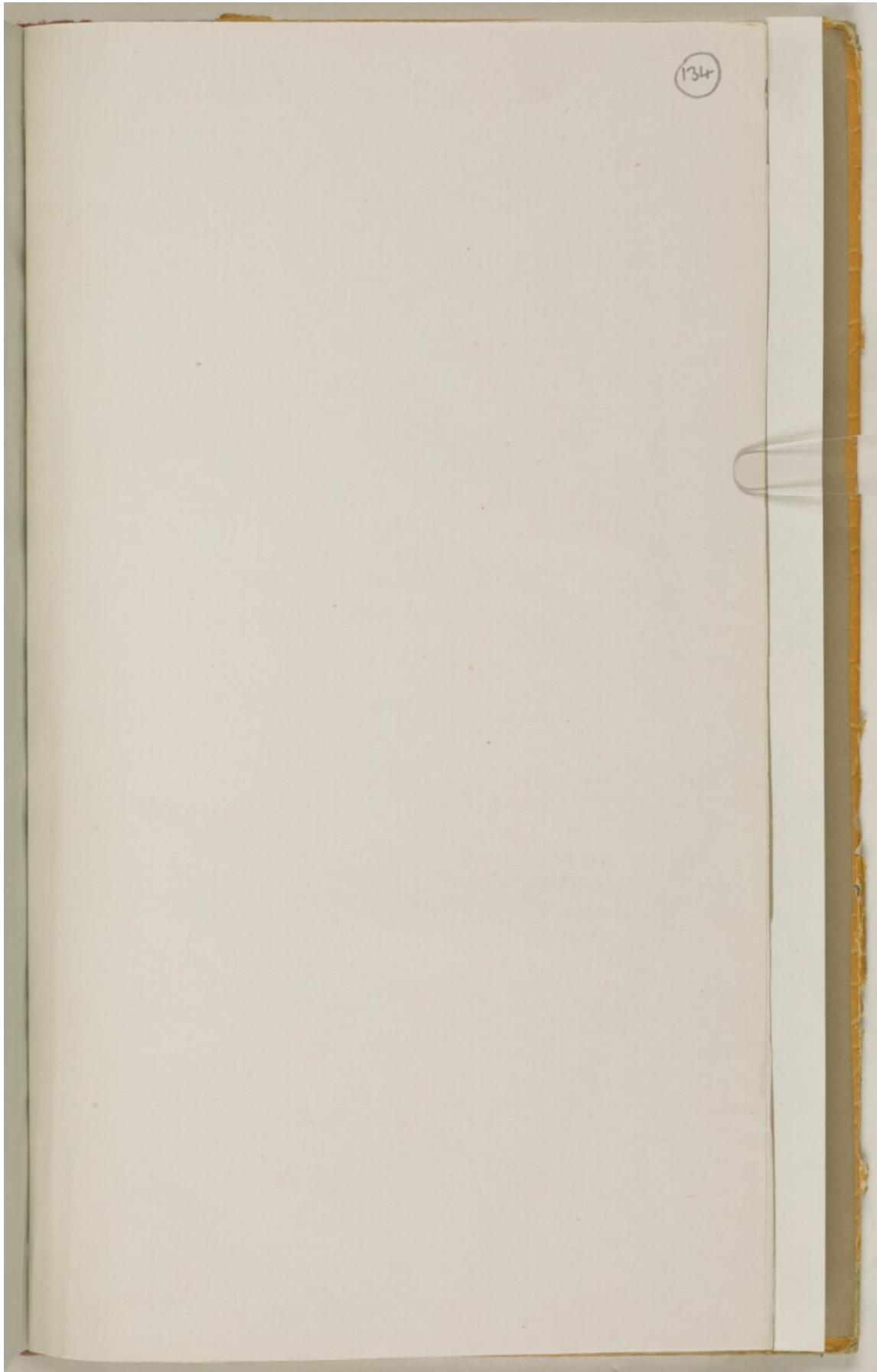
P as for

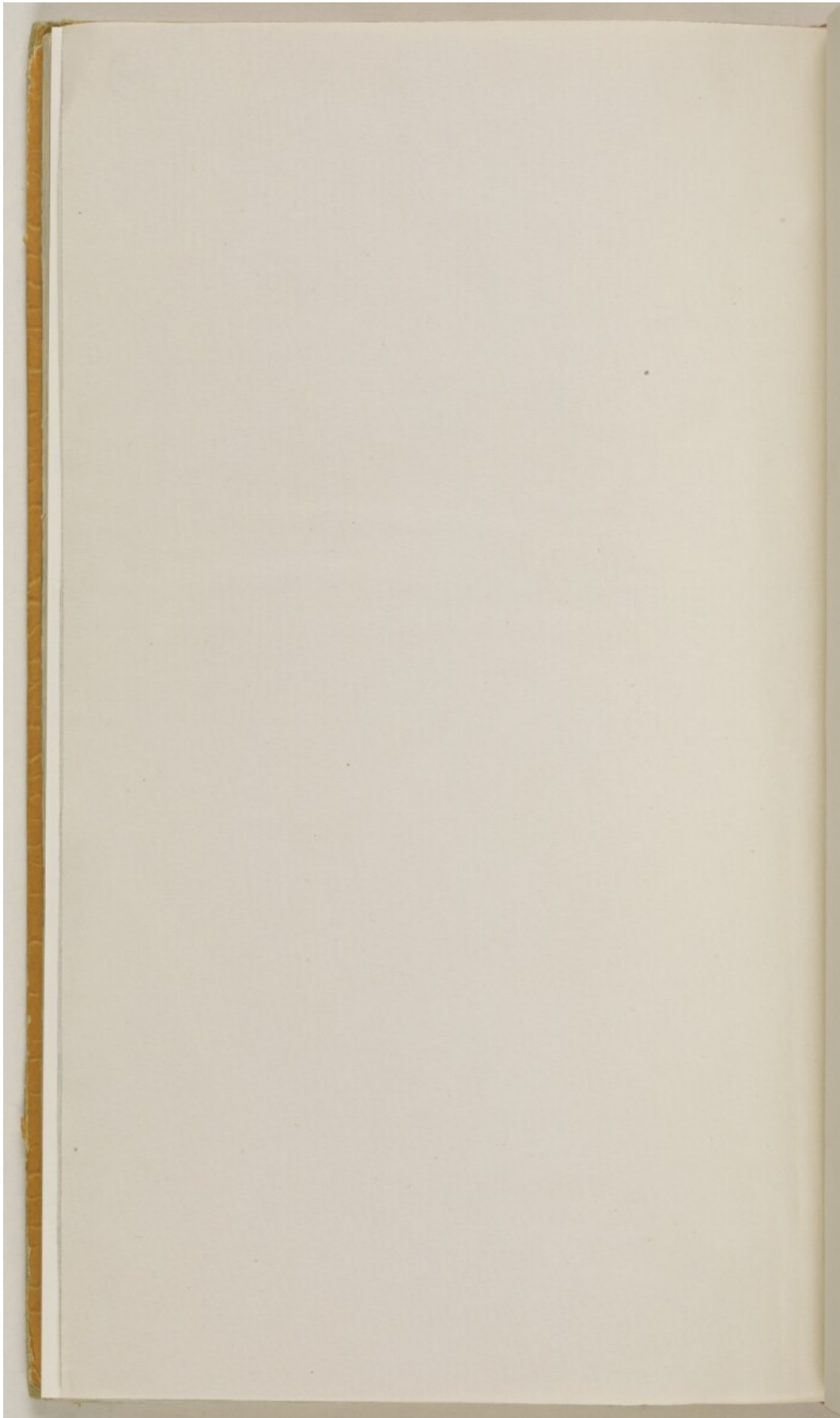
1/24/7

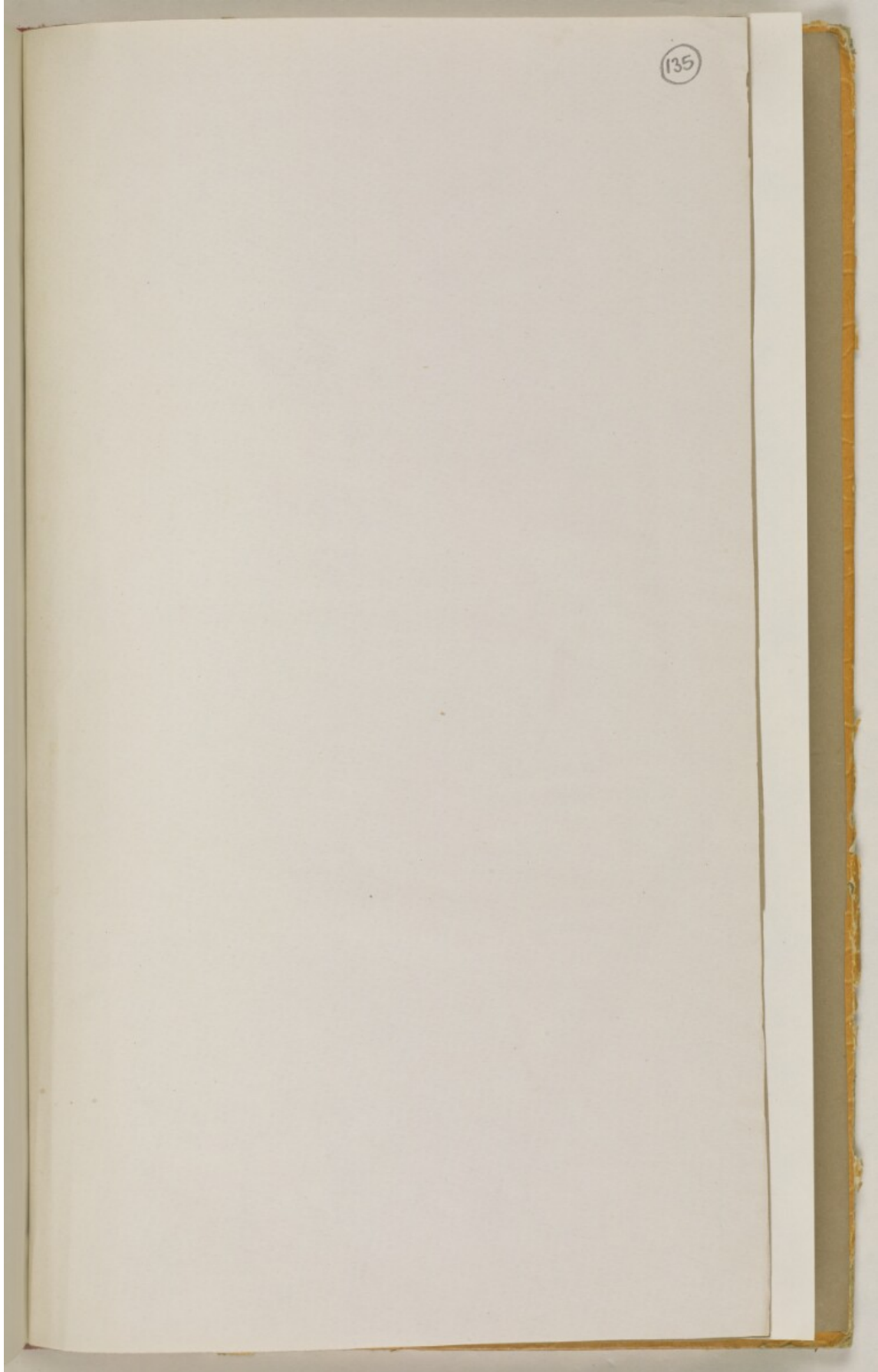


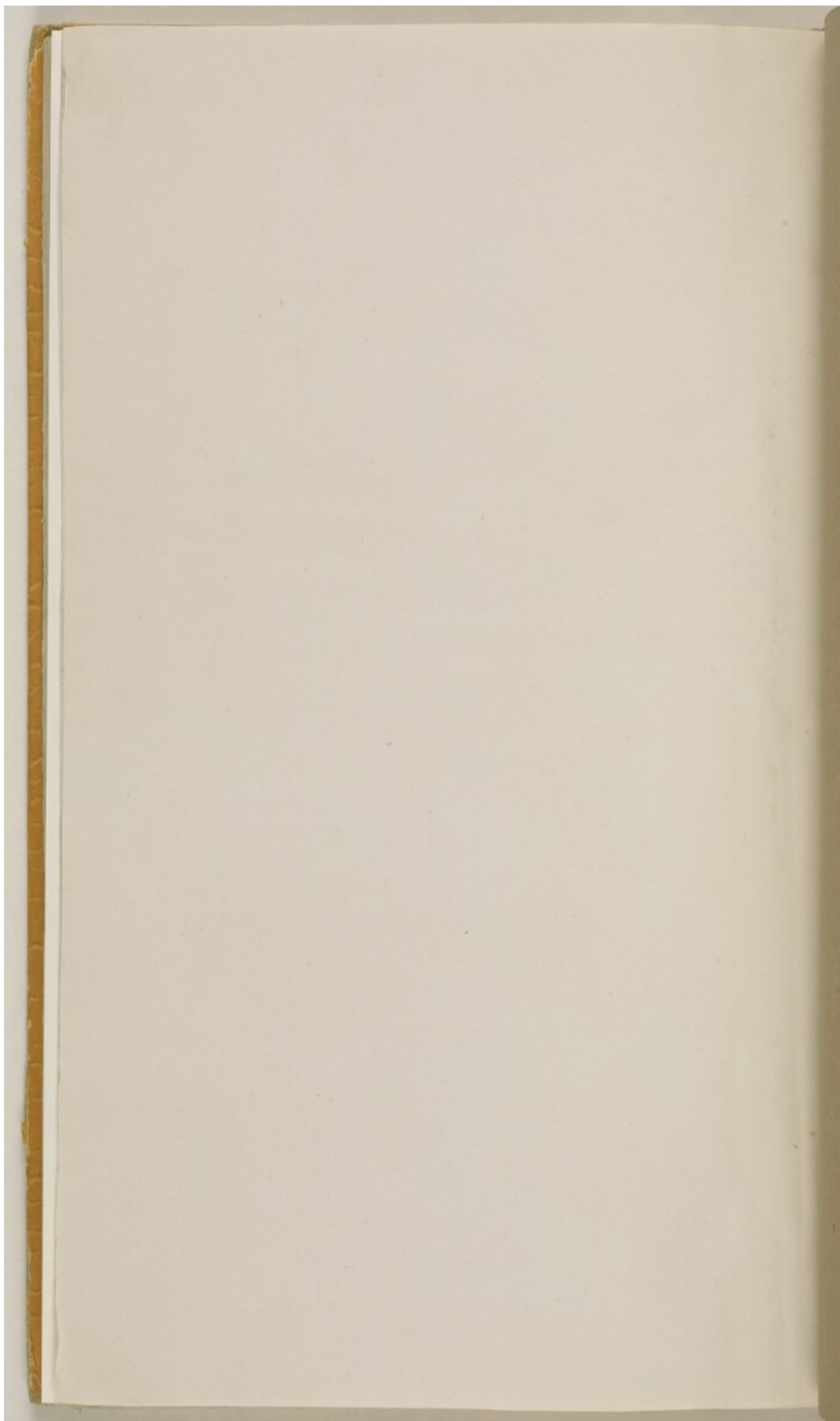














"ملف (D 161 53/52 I) الخلافة الكويتية" [١٣٦ و] (٢٨٢/٢٨٠)

